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THE AUTOGRAPHIC MIRROR

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THE

AUTOGRAPHIC MIRROR:

AUTOGRAPHIC LETTERS AND SKETCHES

OF

Illustrious and Distinguished Men

OF PAST AND PRESENT TIMES;

SOVEREIGNS, STATESMEN, WARRIORS, DIVINES;

HISTORIANS, LAWYERS; LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, ARTISTIC,

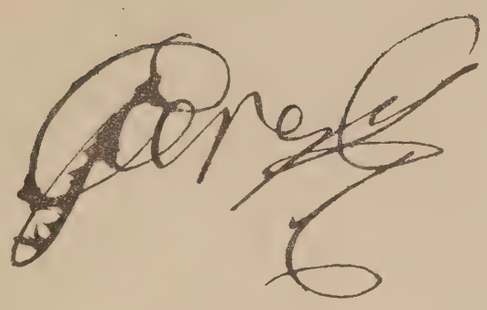
AND THEATRICAL CELEBRITIES.

LONDON AND NEW YORK:

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN.

1.

Peres



Victoria

Victoria

3.

London July 27th

My Dear Lord Lyndhurst.

I conclude that we must maintain our Division of Thursday. I think it doubtful that Lord Grey will contest the point. But if he should I intend to endeavour to carry it. I likewise intend to endeavour to carry a modification of the Clause which I proposed on Thursday respecting the appointment of Bishops & the Canon Lees by Commendam instead by act of Parlt. I don't think that it would be advisable to try more. My own Opinion is that we shall not be so nearly of the same Numbers as to require Open Proxy. However We let you know in the course of tomorrow.

Believe me Ever Yours most sincerely Wellington

Calcutta June 19th 1857

My dear Sir

I beg to represent to you that I have been a loser to some considerable amount by the loss of the Company's vessel Erin at Calcutta

I should hope that on your favourable representation of the case to the Managing Director at home the Company would be disposed to give some compensation with its usual liberality for these losses to myself & my son Lieut. Havelock

10th foot, who had been on the Staff with me in the Persian gulph, & shared with me the dangers & inconveniences of the shipwreck

Believe me

Yours very faithfully

H Havelock

Colonel

Adjt General H. Mis Forces

in India

Ch Bay 16 Jany 1849

Sir

Please to inform me by Return of Post whether when my Son, who will proceed in the Steamer to Alexandria, goes Steamer in Today to Southampton, we can take his Baggage direct from the Station to the Ship in the Dock to save trouble - Altho it is small in quantity it will save trouble to do so - Your Obed Servt

Joseph Hume

Wm Sergeant
P. S. Gen Lockton -

Hotel Wagram
12 Aug 1856

Dear Henry

I wish you would be good enough to let me have 500 francs until I arrange for drawing for a larger sum on London — With your permission I will bring with me tomorrow to your honor a young lady from Manchester who is at a school here, & particularly intimate with us

Believe me
faithfully
Rich Cobden

H. Hogard Esq

If you can let me have the money by bearer I should be glad

Chatsworth
May 2 1850

Dear Sir

My absence from Lond. prevented my reply to your favor of Apl 19 Loom. I am much obliged for Join seeing the specimens of Labels which I have tried both indoors and out and as they appear to answer well I will Notice it shortly

Yrs Dr Sir
Yours ever
Joseph Paxton

Dear Mark I do herewith enclose
Some copy both in verse and prose.
Tis neither very bright nor terse.
The verse is bad - the prose is verse

Worse

But you of course will read and check it.
Yours ever Gr~~ate~~ et cetera a Beckett

VERY FRAGILE
With great care.
MARK LEMON
Esquire

9.

Dec. 21/55

Dear Lady Ashburton

I have my house at present full of visitors, but before you leave the Grange I will, if possible, come

Yours very truly
A Cunyson

Farringford
Freshwater
T.W.

10.

Royal Home Glasgow
March 11

Sir

I have much pleasure in authorizing you to sign the Memorials to Lord Palmerston in favour of so distinguished a Man as Mr Alderstone.

I remain Sir
Yr Obed Servt
A Alison

11.

The Commander of the Candia is requested to give over to the Scutari Hospital.

The Library of that Ship.

Florence Nightingale

Scutari
23 Decr 1854.

Approved and ordered

Admiral in Charge of Transport
in the Bosphorus

12.

Dear Madam.

Could you venture to amuse your mind a little in my Box this Evening?

Ever yours

E. M. Garrick

Saturday.

13.

Nicolo Paganini

14.

Domenico Dragonetti.

15.

Bath

23. April. 187

Dear Mrs Hall.

As we are not to return to London until after the 9th of April – we cannot avail ourselves of your kind invitation.

I beg you to excuse that I do not return to day the letter from Mrs Schumann as I have packed up everything and output of the point of leaving this place but I shall give it to you when I see you in London with our mutual best congratulations to you, dear Mrs Hall.

Yours very truly

Jenny Goldschmidt

I.

Vandyke pinxt

THE ROYAL COCKPIT *IN THE REIGN OF* CHARLES *THE* FIRST.

II.

"Now, Marm, this goes to the Christial Pals."
"Bless the Man! I don't want no Christial Palises. I am a-goin to the Bore."

Gloucester Lodge
May 4 1822

Dear Sir,

I hope you will have considered the prompt communication (through Mr Buchhorst) of my willingness to accept the invitation of the Committee of the Literary Fund, as a proof of my disposition to do any thing agreeable to you. But I am sorry to say, my acceptance has involved me in great difficulties. — It has not "rained but poured" similar invitations — not to dinner indeed — but to morning meetings for the last week or ten days. — I decline all — having long ago made up my mind, not to figure on the "Platform" (as the blue & red Tickets inclosed some suggest) of any of those Institutions. But my one acceptance embarrasses my refusal, & destroys the [illegible] of my assertion that I do not frequent such meetings.

Have you signified my acceptance? — and, if not, can you delay doing so?

I am, dear Sir
Your Obed.t & faithful
Serv.t
Geo. Canning

Must I need not tate you that I felt sensibly for your misfortune in India

---

e Libris Samuelis Johnson
D.vi Joh: Coll: Cantab: Alum:

18

J. Adams

Dear Sir

I have almost finished the anatomical account of the Hornets, but there is something about their natural History that can only be made out, by observing their actions or oeconomy. They are male and female like other Christians; but I must not say like other Christians, the female has the sting, however the female Hornet has the sting now I want to know the different occupations of the two sexes exclusive of generation. I should like to know if the female stays at home and defends the nest and the males are labourers, or if the female are the labourers. like the Bee that has the sting. If those we left are still working I think this may be ascertained. If one that was bringing in materials or one gathering materials on the oak tree, was caught and put

into a Box, or any thing else; and one that seemd to be busy at home tested in the same way we might come at the knowledge of this fact, or perhaps what would answer better catch several that were bring materials and see if they are of the same sex or of different sex's. I think the Gardener could do this for me or perhaps the man who assisted me. all this I shall leave to you to order; but all this is supposing the Hornets at work. The old sheet does not like to travel empty. if it brought up Hornets it chuses to take something Home. and Mrs H— thought she could not imploy it better than send it back with a Pine-apple. with her compt to Mrs Eden. to whom I hope you will make mine acceptable and believe me to be your

Much obligd and most
Humble servt
John Hunter

Lucister Sage
octr 6th

5. Cheyne Row, Chelsea, London,

19th December, 1837.

My dear Sir,

Your courteous Gift with the letter accompanying it reached me only about a week ago; tho' dated 20th June, almost at the opposite point of the Year. Whether there has been undue delay or not is unknown to me; but at any rate on my side there ought to be no delay. I have read your Volume, what little of it was known to me before, and the much that was not known; I can say, with true pleasure. It is written as few Volumes in these Days are, with fidelity, with successful care, with insight and conviction as to matter, with clearness and graceful precision as to manner: in a word, it is the impress of a mind stored with elegant accomplishments, gifted with an eye to see, and a heart to understand; — a welcome, altogether recommendable Book. More than once I have said to myself and others, How many Parlour fireides are there this winter in England, at which this Volume, could one give credible announcement of its quality, would be right pleasant company! There are very many; could one give the announcement: but no such announcement can be given; therefore the Parlour fireides must even put up with ..... or what other stuff Chance shovels in their way, and read, tho' with malediction all the time. It is a great pity; but no man can help it. We are now arrived seemingly pretty near the point where all Babble and Proclamation in matters literary has degenerated into an inane jargon, incredible, unintelligible, inarticulate as the cawing of choughs and rooks; — and many things, in that as in other provinces, are in a state of painful and rapid transition. A good Book has no way of recommending itself except slowly and as it were accidentally from hand to hand. The man that wrote it must abide his time. He needs, as indeed all men do, the faith that this world is built not on falsehood and jargon but on truth and reason; that no good thing done by any creature of God was, is, or ever can be lost; but will verily do the service appointed for it, and be found among the general Sum-total and All of Things after long times, yea after all time, and thro' Eternity itself. Let him "cast his bread upon the waters", therefore, cheerful of heart; "he will find it after many days." — I know not why I write all this to you; it comes

very spontaneously from me. Let it be your satisfaction, the highest a man can have in this world, that the talent intrusted to you did not lie useless, but was turned to account, and proved that it was to be a talent; and the "publishing world" can receive it altogether according to their own pleasure, raise it high on the housetops, or trample it bad into the street-kennels; that is not the question at all; the thing remains precisely what it was after never such raising and never such depressing and trampling there is no change whatever in it. I bid you go on, and prosper.

One thing grieves me: the tone of sadness, I might say of settled melancholy that runs thro' all your utterances of yourself. It is not right, it is wrong; and yet how shall I reprove you? If you knew me, you would triumphantly for any spiritual endowment bestowed on a man, that it is accompanied, or one might say proceeded as the first origin of it, always by a delicacy of organisation which in a world like ours is sure to have itself manifoldly afflicted, tormented, darkened down into sorrow and disease. You feel yourself an exile, in the East; but in the West too it is exile; I know not where under the sun it is not exile. Here in the Fog-Babylon, amid mud and smoke, in the infinite din of "vociferous platitude" and quack out bellowing quack; with Truth and Pity on all hands ground under the wheels, — can one call it a home, or a world? It is a waste chaos, where we have to swim painfully for our life. The utmost a man can do is to swim then like a man, and hold his peace. For this seems to me a great truth, in any exile or chaos whatsoever, that sorrow was not given us for sorrow's sake, but always, and infallibly as a lesson to us from which we are to learn somewhat; and which, the somewhat once learned, ceases to be sorrow. I do believe this; and study in general to "consume my own smoke", — not indeed without very ugly out-puffs at times! Allan Cunningham is the best; he tells me that always as one grows older, one grows happier: a thing also which I really can believe.

But as for you, my dear Sir, you have other work to do in the East than grieve. Are there not beautiful things there, glorious things; wanting only an eye to note them, a hand to record them? If I had the command over you, I would say, Read Paul et Virginie then, read the Chaumière Indienne; gird yourself together for a right effort, and go and do likewise or better! I mean what I say. The East has its own phases; there are things there which the West yet knows not of; and one Heaven covers both. He that has an eye let him look! I hope you forgive me this style I have got into. It seems to me on reading your Book as if we had been long acquainted in some measure; as if one might speak to you right from the heart. I hope we shall meet some day other. I send you my constant respect and good wishes; and am and remain,

Yours very truly always T. Carlyle.

11 Rutland Gate
New Year 6 Day

My dear Sir

I beg you to accept my best thanks for your valuable recipe & more valuable introduction to Mr Stephens. I hope it may be my good fortune to meet you again to thank you in person.

Believe me my dear Sir
Yours very faithfully
Elect Warburton

Mrs Powys does H. L. P. infinite Hon. and if Mr Piozzi is well enough for her to leave him an Hour to morrow -- She will pass that Hour happily in Upper Church Street.

Oh Erin! sweet Erin! thy strains
To the heart broken exile are dear;
And each note in its sweetness remains
Long long on the listening ear.
But even when those sounds should be gay
Such sorrow is mixed with their tone,
And each note melts so slowly away,
That our hearts feel their sadness alone.

Oh 'tis thus when life's sunshine is o'er
And its visions in darkness are hid
When the friends of our youth are no more
And our hearts will not beat as they did:
A sound will bring back thoughts that pass
Like a shadow o'er all that is glad —
We may laugh if we will, but alas!
Even the sound of our laughter is sad

My dear friend,

As you expressed a wish when last I saw you to have an Autograph of my dear husband's I have found one most valued by me I have sent it to you as I know you will also value it. I hope to see you soon.

John is with me for one day, he send his kind regards. With love the pet William, believe me my dear Mrs Bunnett

Affectionately
Yours
Sarah Liston.

Hamlet House
April 18th 1849.

27.

T. H. C.
Feb. 7. 1842

Dear Sir
Please to pay Mr
Williams £23.4.6.

G Mathews

H. Robertson Esqr
Treasury.

28.

I lack wit, my dear Milly, to thank you as you deserve, for your pretty present of the Stock. I value the gift not only as coming from yourself, but as it satisfies your kind recollection of an "old, almost worn out, English Gentleman."

Yours affectionately,

J Liston

26.

je ne voulais pas vous écrire, mais bien aller vous embrasser le 25, ma chère Louise; mais l'homme propose et dieu dispose! et j'ai été retenue ici bien malgré moi. ~~mais~~ ce qui est difficile, n'est pas perdu et j'irai certainement vous faire mes adieux en recevoir les vôtres: vous voilà dans tous les embarras des apprêts du départ, je vous plains jusqu'à ce que vous soyez en voiture, une fois là je vous enverrai, car vous allez voir un bien admirable pays! il ne faut pas vous enterrer dans votre theatre, il faut vous faire montrer tout ce qu'il y a de curieux, et nous faire un joli journal de votre voyage. on ne peut espérer de distraire l'ami intime pendant votre absence, car on ne peut l'arracher de Paris et de son vélain trou noir et enfumé; on ira le voir de tems en tems et lui faire répéter qu'il est d'une sagesse qui l'étonne lui même! il paraît que vous êtes arrivée au moment des miracles? et ce n'est pas mal-adroit que le ciel vous protège toujours! vous le méritez, à tous égards; et que la sagesse soit éternellement à côté de vous! amen. vous ne partez pas, dit-on, avant le 10, et je compte être à Paris du 1er au 5. —

en attendant, je vous embrasse mille fois. que les autres en fassent autant, s'ils peuvent?

votre amie bien sincère.

Mars.

— 28. (Août 1841.)

The first idea by Wilkie for his picture of "Alfred in the Neatherds Cottage"

Dearest Sir [1] I really do not know how to thank You sufficiently for Your most kind Letter, and for all the affectionate expressions You use to me, — believe me though I may not express well what I feel, yet I do feel, & love You, dear Duke of Cambridge very very sincerely. —

The death of my beloved King has been the greatest sorrow I ever experienced, — not excepting

[2] [illegible] my Mother [illegible] sufferings & ill health [illegible] prepared me for [illegible] but he was [illegible] & indulgent Friend [illegible] and every day [illegible] endeared him [illegible] to those who lived [illegible] could appreciate his [illegible] there never was [illegible] a Man; he [illegible] in pain, & showed a perfect religious resignation [illegible]

[3] at the approach of death, — in short I am sure we shall never again see his like, — nor do I wish it — for it is only a source of sorrow to become as attached as one cannot avoid being, to such a character. —

I fear I shall not be in Town when Your Royal Highness arrives, for I am ordered by Dr. Chambers to Cheltenham to drink the Waters, — but I trust to have the happiness of seeing You in the Autumn, when

[4] thank Heavens! You are [illegible] to England to stay. —

God bless You, my dearest Duke of Cambridge, & preserve You in health, & happiness is the true wish of

Your Royal Highness
Very affectionate
& obliged Sister
[illegible]

London
July 31st
1837

Will You allow me [illegible] to send the enclosed [illegible]

Bushy Park. Jan:y 3. 1785.

Sir.

Give me leave to return you my best thanks for your very polite letter, — The accounts, which I had always received of your conduct while Lieutenant Governor of Canada, convinced me that your State of it upon your return home would be as honourable to yourself, as it was beneficial to the Province, while you continued in the Government. — Your letter gave me great pleasure in confirming a report, which I had heard before, but not from any good authority. viz: That Sir Guy Carleton was nominated to the Supreme command over the British Dominions in North America: In these [illegible] & quarrelsome times, He seems to be almost the only man of any distinction, in whose merit all have always agreed; His Majesty certainly could not find, in all his dominions, any gentleman so well qualified for the particular employment for which he is designed. I have the honour to be with great respect, Sir,

your most faithful humble servant

North.

Serjeants' Inn, London, 14 Jan.y 1845

My dear Sir, In reply to your letter of 16th Nov. which I have just received, I beg to assure you that you are at perfect liberty to make any use of any of my published works you think fit; and that I shall feel much honour by them which you propose respecting them.

I am afraid I have to ask your pardon for a very short neglect; — you were so kind as to send me from India a copy of a very delightful work, her which I have never yet thanked you. It arrived while I was on one of my long Circuits; the letter attending it was mislaid; ~~and~~ when I wished to reply to it I could not find the address; and then the hurry and ~~[illegible]~~ whirl of business shut it out too long from my thoughts. I am glad, however, to believe, from your late commination, that you have forgiven this very blameable inattention, and will allow me to subscribe myself,

My dear Sir,

very truly yours

T N Talfourd

D L Richardson Esq

Feldhausen Feb. 26/37

Dear Stewart

I have been long waiting an opportunity to send you back the Mirrors of the Wfcl Tefl^n. at length one offers by the means of the King of Ande's Ambassador (or Enway) Mohammed Ismail Khan who passes this in the Steamer and who undertakes the ~~[illegible]~~ charge of them to Calcutta He will not arrive by the Steamer which goes to Bombay but will thence take ship for Calc^a. Therefore put on your long ears & long eyes & be on the look out for his arrival. I hope the mirrors will now be found in a complete state. The large one was not amiss when it arrived here.

The Chandrans intelligence of James's illness & quitting Canton has been a [illegible] as you may suppose of the deepest [illegible] to us. We hoped he might take passage in the Balearras which is pledged to touch here but from what you say that hope is at an end — we now look anxiously for the Asia and have written to Sir Delena. Why should he not stay

with us so long as we stay here ourselves surely it would be better for him in point of Climate than a sudden return to damp cold foggy England

We are all well and all send their loves — best I write in such haste that I am do no more at present than congratulate you on the busy & active life you are now leading and on your own domestic happiness & am

Yours sincerely attested

J. F. W. Herschel

32.

Ashford near Staines May 15th 1830

Dear Sir

I return you many thanks for your Mary Queen of Scots & other poems which I had read before but shall reperuse with fresh pleasure in a copy from your own hands — You will see my opinion & no unfavourable one in the notice of Books for the next month in the New Monthly — I remain with much interest & respect

Yours truly

T. Campbell

To John Heneage Jesse Esq.
London —

33

"If thou ~~wast~~ wert born a Dog remain so: but if thou wert born a Man, resume thy former shape" Arabian Nights.

A Poodle – Judge like – with emphatic paw,
Dogmatically laying down the law, –
A batch of canine Counsel round the table
Keen eyd, & sharp of nose, & long of jaw,
At sight, or scent, or giving tongue right able,
O Edwin Landseer, Esquire, and R.A.
Thou great Pictorial Esop, say
What is the moral of this painted Fable?

Or is it but a speculation
On Transmigration,
How certain of our most distinguish'd Daniels,
Interpreters of Law's bewildering Book,
Would look
Transform'd to Mastiffs, Setters, Hounds & Spaniels,
(As Bramins in their Hindoo Code advance)
With that great Lawyer of the Upper House
Who rules all suits by equitable nous
Become – like vile Aminas spouse –
A Dog, called Chance? ※

※ Vide story of Sidi Norman in the Arabian Nights.

34

October 11.
1825

My dear Sir/

Many

Many thanks for your great kindness – and for the sake of the Art, now omit elevating the broad the masculine, & the decided over, the timid, the frittered & the petty! –

You have done me great honor, and a Man feels ample reward, for all his toils & anxieties when his Labours elicit such spontaneous, uninfluenced praise. –

May I always deserve such a reward from the honest & refined.

Yours ever dear Sir
B. R. Haydon

To
Dif.
Richardson Esq.

11 Kensington Park Terrace Notinghill
London 16 December 1852.

Westley Richards Esqre.

Dear Sir.

Permit me to introduce to Your kind attention the bearer Colonel Szerelmey late of the Hungarian Army. He being an eminent artist, is about to publish (if sufficienthy encouraged) an interesting series of historical tableaux drawn by himself, and having reference to the period of the late Hungarian struggles. He requests to have the honor to show to You some beautiful specimens of his artistical work. It is therefore I beg leave to introduce him by this and would feel obliged should You in case of finding his work worthy of Your protection, honor him with a word of recomendation to Your numerous friends at Birmingham.

I am dear Sir with high regards et particular estiem

Your
most obseq. servt.
L. Kossuth

The excavation of Guido Fawkes taken place 9 of Jan. 1605

He confesses that the Lady by would have [illegible] that E. Ede Bayneham was directed by him to go to the house and to acquaint him with the hard estate of the catholiques of England to the end E. Ede Bayneham must be in readiness and the house prepared for the relief of Catholiques after the project of the powder had taken effect and that then such further employment must have been made of E. Ede Bayneham to the house as should have been thought fitte.

Guido Fawkes

F. J. Joseph

Edw. Coke

Corday

A. J. Waadt

Felice Orsini

41

Brougham 19 Sept

Dear Mrs M. I am sorry I did not answer your letter before — but I have been away from home. The case seems a very hard one but I fear you have no redress after signing the paper. However nothing can be more unsatisfactory. I would more useless than any lawyer's opinion who has not examined the whole matter & having a conversation with you & I should recommend you going to one — either Mr Mrs Sol. or any one you a B. Molyneux used to employ & a respectable man will not put you to any but a very trifling expense

Believe me to be yours

H. Brougham

I should have great pleasure in sending for your son to come over here but I go immediately to Nice for the winter

42

March 30. 1863

My dear Sir

I have read the Revue des deux Mondes with much interest. Many thanks for your note — Deming to be kindly remembered to your Sister, I am.

Sincerely yours

Ho. Mutet

Vienna Aug.t 16. 1794

My Dear Lord

I trouble you with a few lines by Major Moore we have ~~[illegible]~~ to London, in order to communicate to you confidentially that we have succeeded in prevailing upon the Ministers here to recall the P. de Cobourg & the P. de Waldeck and to undertake for a vigorous effort immediately in the Netherlands: this effort will be made by Clairfait, upon whom the command of the army naturally devolves, until some further nomination shall be made, & Beaulieu will I believe be his 2.nd Gen.l — you will have the goodness not to communicate this event to any person at present as it is naturally the desire of the Court here that the P. de Cobourg should not hear of this till he receives the Courier whom they mean to dispatch to him in the course of two days. I need not state to you how very desirable it is, for the purpose of assisting any vigorous enterprise of the Austrian army, to endeavour to keep the army of Gl. Moellendorff in as great a state of activity as may be, or at least to prevent, if possible, his taking any such steps as may divert the attention of the Austrians from this very important undertaking. We know how difficult this subject is, but yet we are so impressed with the importance of it that we cannot forbear from recommending it to you, if you should find any means of assisting it. They complain much here of the loss of Treves, which they attribute to the refusal of the Prussian army to co-operate for it's defence, yet as the conference of the 26.th July seemed to entertain us great hopes of saving Treves, we are inclined to hope that the ill success there has been sufficiently

provided against. Much is likewise objected to the Prussians for their conduct at Mayence where they are said to have insisted upon keeping their quarters, declaring that they were to retire & leave it to the Austrians in case only of a probability that it would be attacked. In these representations there may probably be much exaggeration, but the main & essential point is to keep them, if possible to maintain at least the line which they have undertaken, and we are not without hopes from your last letter that so much at least may be gained. Our friends the Dutch are not either entirely free from reproach here, for Maestricht is said to be scarce provisioned for three weeks and the Austrians very naturally maintain that it is not their business to victuall the Dutch garrison towns; M. de Haeften has however written on this subject, & I hope with success.

All goes on here in the same course, but will I hope improve in the military chapter of the history.

We find that M. de Thercy had not sailed on the 5th being detained at Helvoet by contrary winds, it is a delay which we much regret as we are of course impatient to hear the result of his communications at St James's

L. Spencer desires to be kindly remembered to you.

Ever My Dear Lord
very truly & faithfully yours
Thos. Grenville.

One bumper at parting! – tho many
Have circled the board since we met,
The fullest, the saddest of any
Remains to be crown'd by us yet.
The sweetness that pleasure has in it
~~Is~~ Is always so slow to come forth,
That seldom alas! till the minute
It dies, do we know all it's worth!
But oh! may our life's happy measure
Be all of such moments made up;
They're born on the bosom of pleasure,
They die midst the tears of the cup!

2

I would sure make our pilgrimage pleasant
To pause and inhabit a while
Those few sunny spots, like the present,
That mid the dull wilderness smile
But Time, like a pitiless master,
Cries "onward!" and spurs the gay hours –
Ah! never does Time travel faster,
Than when his way lies among flowers!
But, come – may our life's happy measure
Be all of such moments made up;
They're born on the boson of pleasure,
They die midst the tears of the cup!

How brilliant the sun was in sinking
The waters beneath him how bright!"
Oh! trust me the farewell of drinking
Should be like the farewell of light
We saw how he finish'd, by darting
His beam o'r a deep bellow's brim –
So, fill up; let's shine at our parting
In full liquid Glory like him.
And oh! may our life's happy measure
Of moments like this be made up;
I was born on the bosom of pleasure,
It dies midst the tears of the cup!

Here are the words – & I think you will like them – I have not time to say a word more than that the "Valley" shall follow soon –

Mind the alteration I have made in the burden of the first verse since yesterday

Ever yours
T. M.

F 17 APR 1813
KESWORTH 809

Mr Power
34 Strand
London

My dear Sir

I called upon Fisher this morning and could get very little information relative to the Conveyance of the estate as Fisher was not at home; I learnt however that the draft of the conveyance was to be sent up by Mr Duval on Tuesday

Let me know by post how you go on & whether Duval is satisfied with the answers put in – Would you like to meet a party at my house on Thursday next If so I shall be happy to see you; but if it interferes with your business – you will perhaps come down next Saturday & stay till Monday, instead

Very truly Yours

F Marryat

Dear Godfather! I am delighted to find, by your note (enclosing one from Mrs Kunk to Mrs Sheridan) that you are so much better. The opinions you give on my recitations, and lecture on Elocution, are truly flattering and the more so as coming from so great a Master of the subject as yourself. I am very pleased to hear my "Dictionary of Chemistry", in your own words, "is very useful and instructive in its various and numerous detail" to your Glasgow friends, many of whom stand so deservedly high in the commercial and manufacturing world – Thick onnary of M.D. which the oldest University in America has conferred upon me is an honor that I highly prize for as I have often heard you say "appreciation proceeding from a foreign land, sounds like the distant plaudits of posterity" – My dear wife (whose beatifie and unequal a representation of the lovely "Juliet" has been so often mentioned by you) joins me in best love, and hoping you will keep your promise to visit us, again, soon. I remain Yrs affectionately

Sheridan Muspratt Ltd
Professor of Chemistry

College of Chemistry
Liverpool Oct 1858

To Sheridan Knowles Esq

Nach Burns.

O, säh' ich auf der Haide dort
Im Sturme dich, im Sturme dich,
Mit meinem Mantel vor dem Sturm
Beschützt' ich dich, beschützt' ich dich!
O, wär' mit seinen Stürmen dir
Das Unglück nah, das Unglück nah,
Dann wär' dies Herz dein Zufluchtsort,
Gern theilt' ich ja, gern theilt' ich ja!

O, wär' ich in der Wüste, die
So braun und dürr, so braun und dürr,
Zum Paradiese würde sie,
Wär'st du bei mir, wär'st du bei mir!
Und wär' ein König ich, und wär'
Die Erde mein, die Erde mein,
Du wär'st an meiner Krone doch
Der schönste Stein, der schönste Stein!

F. Freiligrath

Bonjour, mon ami —
et fais toutes mes civilités à M. —

Je vous enverrai donc la copie en même temps qu'elle paraîtra dans la Presse au feuilleton, afin que vous ayez l'absolue primeur.

Tu recevras la copie (qui est envoyée du même coup à trois autres journaux de l'étranger) vers le 12 je suppose, ne pouvant rien affirmer sur la durée de mon voyage en l'air : en tout, 4 jours après le retour. — Tu t'arrangeras pour lui faire place immédiate (au feuilleton bien entendu) pour lui reprouver son caractère de primeur.

Ton, ton, ton

Nadar

49

My Dear Sir

I take the liberty of addressing this note to you, to say that should you want in yr Theatre a young lady as a Singer & perfectly capable of playing lively Characters in yr Melo Dramas, I think you would find our possessing a beautiful voice in the Person of a Miss Johnstone, she was some Seasons in the Dublin Theatre when I belong'd to that Establishment & you will hear intelligence of her from Mr. Alex.r Wood at the Traveller Newspaper Office. as I have Sworn to remove for Jackson where I remain a Month

Yours very D.r Sir

Thursday

Yours truly

W Farren

50

My Dear Jones

From what you saw last night I write to entreat you will oblige and serve me by acting in Exit by Mistake for my Benefit on Tuesday I think it will not be possible that your usual Goodnature will allow you to before a Brother performer or not as another Particularly a Female waiting your answer

I am

Yours truly

Julia Glover

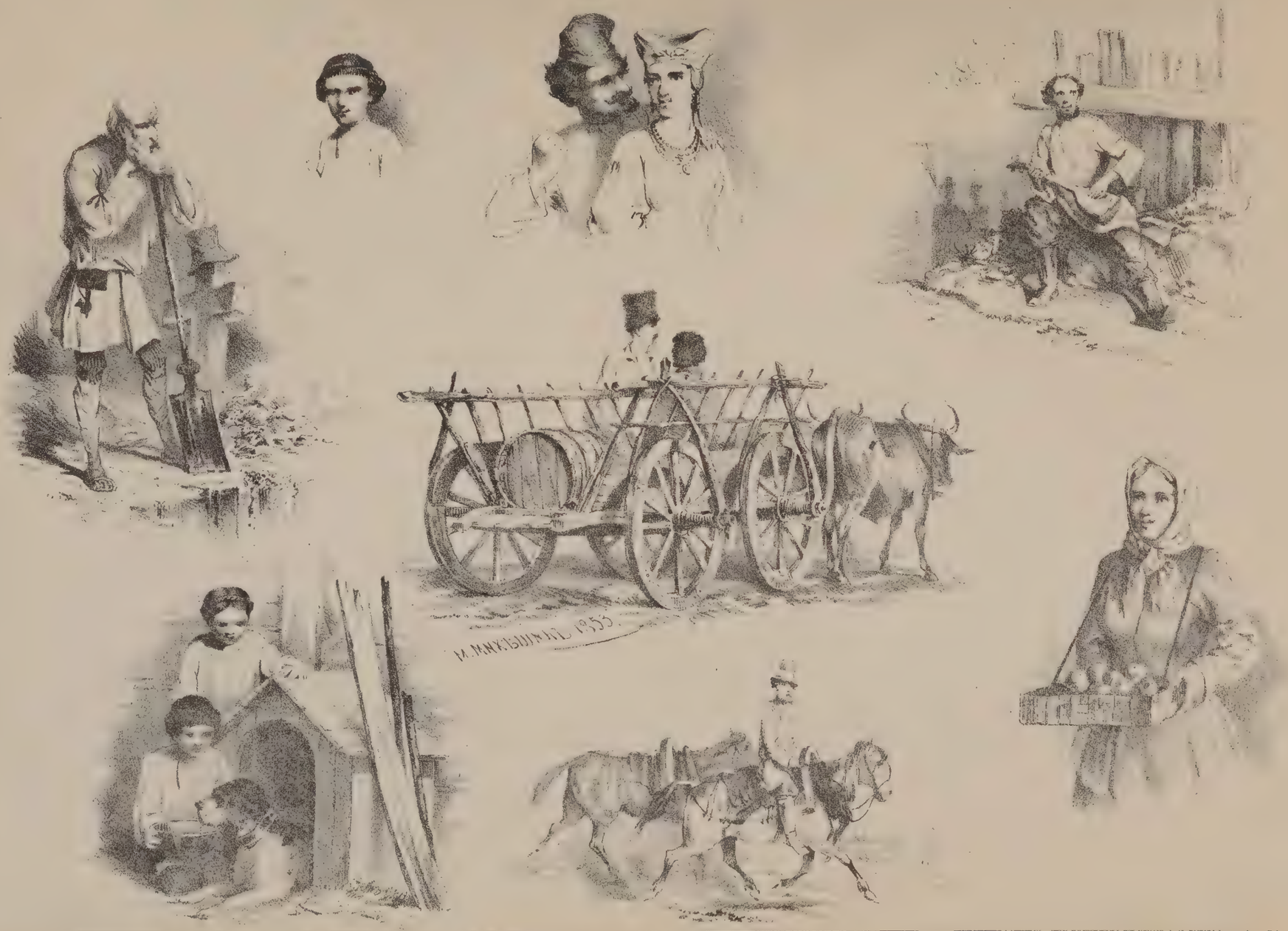
51

I should have answer'd Yours sooner, had it been in my power but having an Engagem.t to morrow w.ch like within this hour I did not know, I can'd disengage my Self from, is the reason as I am now here will wait on you & the rest of the Gentlemen to morrow I shall be glad to know the time & place where, I am

Sir Your Humble Servt

Jno. Rich

Thursday
Nov.r 13


M. MACDUNAL 1855

Paris

Dear Sir

It is very long since I heard from you but as I am myself a very lazy correspondent I have no right to complain of the silence of others. But I confess myself too much interested in our national antiquities to be indifferent as to the progress of your work which must throw great light on our Church History. I have at present in my possession three papal Bulls in the years 1219 1233 & 1265 conferring certain privileges upon the Abbey of Paisley which I think may be of some service to you: if you will let me know how an accurate transcript can be transmitted to you I will cause such to be made out under my own eye. I hope you will take care of the Charters I lent you, being old family papers I should be sorry that they were mislaid. I hope you will make us a visit on Scotland one of these days that we may talk over our mutual pursuits. You will probably have observed that my Berdoa poems are published I shall be happy to learn how you like that compilation. In case it shall have come into your hands. Mr. Scott joins in compliments & I remain Dear Sir

Yours very faithfully

Walter Scott

Edinr 26 March 1802

My Dear Sir

Please forward the papers I even send tied with tape by your first packet to Longman & Co in London addressed in an inner cover to H. M. O'Hanlon Esqre 15 Bury Street - Bloomsbury and request Messrs Longman to send a note to Mr O'Hanlon intimating their arrival - & afterwards higher directions about them - I cordially hope in the peaceful abode of the muse and dear with to detain you long

Ever your faithful & obt

F. Jeffrey

13 July 1822

Dear Sir

I find in Fleury, Institution au droit Ecclesiastique, vol. 1. p. 424. the following sentence:

L'annate n'est pas le revenu effectif d'une année; mais ce qui est reglé par les anciennes taxes de la chancellerie de Rome.

This is also confirmed by Lenfant, Hist. du concile de Constance vol. 2. p. 139.

In England, the first fruits appear to have been paid according to the Valor Beneficiorum made under Nicolas 3. Blackstone l. c. c. 8. It is probable therefore that the popes caused similar valuations of benefices to be made wherever their authority extended, which would be the basis of the tax

I am dear Sir

Your very faithful &c

Henry Hallam

Fg. Kimpton Street

March 8th

56

12th May 1848

Every Man in his Humour

Mr. Chas. Dickens.

Love, law & Physic

1, Devonshire Terrace, York Gate Regents Park.

Dear Wthe Stage

Charles Dickens

57

A Legouvé après la Representation du Pamphlet.

Je vis sur la Montagne un Pin Couvert de Neige;
Il semblait recéler l'hiver et ses fusions!
" A quoi peux tu songer — ô Pin lui demandais
" Quand l'haleine du Nord siffle dans tes Façons

Je pense, Midi, il, au Palmier qui s'élève
Dans le brulant Midi dont le soleil est Dieu
Et qui du faîte au Pied sent bouillonner sa sève
Sous les ardens baisers de l'equateur en feu.

Ami heureux songe en la Nuit qui happrent
Au Poète divin qui Centre de splendeurs
Gravés en soulevant la Commune allegrine
De la Postérité les Sublimes hauteurs —

Dumas

Decr. 24 - 1771.

My dear friend

You must not think that I neglect you, tho I don't answer your charming letters directly —

I have been at work for you ever since the copy of Yr. book arrived — I have procured a good Man to translate it, & our friend Mr. Young corrects the sheets — it is already advertised, & will be finished for publication by ye End of February — we will do our utmost for your Reputation, & (what you less regard) your interest — I had some thoughts of prefixing to the translation of your book some little account of yourself & of Yr. Genius &c will you favour me with a few lines, or let me know, if I can get any account of you in any french book? — if there is any such account of that pray let me know where it is, as soon as possible, if not, send me a few lines to inform me if you were begotten & born like other mortal ladies, or whether you dropt from ye heavens as you are, quite perfect as Minerva from ye head of Jupiter? I must have a little plain narrative about you, & leave ye rest to me. if you will

not be known to be my Sister Comedian, I wile speak only of yr heavenly port – I could write to you for Ever but yr Postman rings his bell, & I must conclude with mine & my life's Love to you & your dear Friend

My most amiable
dear Riccoboni
Ever & Ever & unalterably
Yours
J Gomez

I have really not
a Moment to read this scrawl over –
So God bless You & love me as I love
You —

can you understand this
scribble?

J Gomez!

ANGLETERRE

A Madame
Madame Riccoboni
au Marbrier du Roi
rue poissonniere
pres des boulevars
a Paris

24/DE

My dear Sir

Can you give me half an Hour on Sunday at 4 o'clock to go through the first of Oscar with you

in haste dear Sir

Yours most truly

John Braham

Walker Street
Dublin

Dusseldorf February 15th 1837

My dear Sir

Accept my thanks for your very kind letter and the invitation by which you have honoured me. I should be most happy if my assistance could be of any use to you but unfortunately I am not able to anticipate that pleasure; as I shall not visit London this spring. My occupations will not allow me this year to be absent from here for more than a few days, and I must look out for another year, and a less busy time, when I hope to find an opportunity to thank you in person for your very kind and flattering letter; I need not express to you how much I regret not to visit your country, for you know how great a pleasure it always gives to me, but as it is impossible this year I must also loose the pleasure of assisting at a Concert which as it appears will be of so great an attraction, and wishing you every success to it

believe me yours truly

Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy

P.S. Pray present my best regards to Mr. Alsager

61

Cher & illustre Maître!

Ipsa ce 1er septembre 36.

Oserai-je rappeller à votre bonne Amitié la promesse que vous avez bien voulu me faire, de reveuillir la jurisprudence sur la propriété musicale en France, travail que j'avois promis à notre Ambassadeur? J'ai son par monsieur Gouin que vous étiez malade, & je n'osais alors vous tourmenter. Mais aujourd'hui votre brillant et éloquent plaidoyer pour Mi lirez que j'ai vu dans les Journaux m'est une garantie que vous êtes gueri; je me rapelle donc à votre bon souvenir. — J'ai été fort souffrant aussi depuis quinze jours, & j'ai bien peur que cette cure qui devait rétablir ma santé, l'aura ébranlé d'avantage. — Dans une ~~quinzaine~~ quinzaine de jours, je compte être de retour à Paris. Jusque là cher Maître Adieu. Veuillez présenter mes hommages à Madame Crémieux & daignez me croire

Votre

tout dévoué à jamais

Giacomo Meyerbeer

62

Jadis

Sir — I beg Fashionable edge this receipt of your little book, with the accompanying Notes, and am obliged by your Parlié-Attention

Yours Sir

Yours truly

L. Lablache

63

La virtù si avvilisce nel giustificarsi

Delaude Pistori

Del Giulio

Londra il 13 Luglio 63

Timm
2
1
3
4
Schmiedeberg

I am soe much informed of your good Affection to me, that I cannot doubte of your readinesse to assist me with the loane of fifty pound wch I will repay to you as soone as I am able, & the Acquittance wch the Bearer shall give you (who knows the way of returning it to me) shall be your discharge, & obleige me: And I shall take your readinesse to assist me herein very well from you, & shall always be,

Your affectionate friende

Charles R

Bruxelles this 28th of May 1658.

I doe acknowleg to have receiued from John Ellis Esquire Alderman of London, the sum of fifty pound starling witnes my hand this 30th of June 1658.

Jo Stephens

King Charles Lett.
28 May 1658

65.

Dear Mr Baker

Have the goodness to ~~commit~~ add the railroad charges to your collection, & express to the Lord Mayor & unbright my great regret at my unavoidable absence from the Festival.

Very faithfully yrs

J S Hartman

Labeth May 15

66.

Feb 4 1864

Sir

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter & beg to inform you that I shall not be able to attend the Meeting announced for Friday next at One o'clock

I am

Sir

Your faithful & obedient.

C. T. Cantuar.

67.

5 Oct 1854

Holwood

Bromley Kent

My dear Lord Lyndhurst

I have appointed Rev to supply the place of Brodie as one of the conveyancing Counsel. I hope you will think I did right —

Very truly yours

Cranworth

68.

. . . . . .

. . . . . I mention the fact, as it may make some change in your plans & purposes —

Yours &c. J S Denison

1.

Vicarage
Great Bardfield
Billericay
Essex
August 20. 1840

My dear Moran

You must have thought me a great Bear for not sooner replying to your note but the fact is we are staying here now for a few weeks in hope of deriving some benefit from the fresh air inasmuch as we all want putting to rights sadly My visits to town therefore are like those of most other Angels "few and far between" Tell Thomas Campbell

3.

respecting whom you make such tender enquiries. I have asked Poole about it, the only person I know who is at all likely to give any information on the matter of his is, I am sorry to say, very defective. He says he knows that Mr C. was a spectator of the battle of Hohenlinden which I think, was fought in 1800 or thereabouts and that he was then or had previously been a Student in one of

2.

the German Universities. He was for some time at Altona.

If I can pick up any thing more of his "whereabouts" I will let you know, & the next time I run up to town which will probably be about the middle of next week, I will look in upon you.

Can you do Wallack a good turn? Webster has engaged him I believe for a couple of years and he

4.

is about to follow Kean & Macready at the Haymarket something civil about him and his previous tops in America might be of service and he would be very much obliged by it. He is an excellent fellow and a very Gentlemanly man and if you have a spare hour when I come to town I should like much to introduce you to him. in the mean time Believe me as ever

Most faithfully Yours
R H Barham

P.S. The Doctor, I hear, is gone to the first Gem of the sea.

70.

Boston,
March 15th 31

Sir,

I have received your note requesting me to be present at the dinner of the Dramatic Fund Association on April 10th. It would give me great pleasure to be present at the meeting of a society which has so excellent an object in view, & which offers all the guarantee that good names can give for an agreeable festival. But I regret that my engagements here will make it inconvenient for me to leave Boston at that time & must prevent my having the honor of dining with you.

Believe me, Sir,
With great respect,
Your obedient servt
Wm H. Prescott

71.

Care of Dr. Gorman, Puerto de Santa Maria, Andalusia, Espana
25 Feby 1859

My Dear Sir,

Confident in the continuance of that kindness which I have already experienced at your hands I venture to request your directions as to the way by which we are to return to England — if God permits — about the end of April or the beginning of May. Will you obligingly instruct us? I am sure you will!

Gratefully yours,
James Sheridan Knowles

72.

May 21. 1778

No. 154

Received of Mr. Stephenson fourteen shillings for the third volume of ΕΠΕΑ ΠΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ, or, The Diversions of Purley. John Horne Tooke

73.

Mein lieber Seelenbruder! Ich werde mich heute den ganzen Tag über den sanften Gummel deines Lebensfestes freuen! Könnte doch meine Wünsche einer Belohnung der Treue, der Festigkeit, der Kraft und Unermüdlichkeit, womit Du deinen Weg durch der Erde wandelst, erfüllt werden! Aber fast bist Du der einzige, der dich belohnt.

9 Nov. 12.

74.

My Dr Mr Bunn

I cannot promise to play the part of cont Belino – The music is exceedingly weak, and after the summambula I am not capable of singing baby's music – however I dont say positively no until I have seen, both the music and the pice again – for it is about 8 years that I have not even herd of the part – therefore be so good as to send the whole to me & I shall give you a consientious answer quite

a la Malibran 3.

Monday Oct. 8th 1832.

Dear Sir/

Being out of London I did not receive your's till Thursday last consequently could not ans^r it till the present moment. — I sincerely regret that nothing can be done for my Son, as I am confident you would find him a valuable aquisition in every department — Salary as I previously stated would be a secondary consideration, as a permanent situation is all that is required — An article perhaps for three or five years might still (by your kind interference) not be objected too commencing at £3 Pr Week — Should an opportunity present itself I hope and trust you will interest yourself in his behalf for the sake of Old Joe and Auld-lang-syne. —

— With regard to myself I cannot express myself in terms sufficiently to return you my sincere thanks for the good opinion you still have of me and of my poor humble abilities. — It is certainly a great consolation to know in my solace that I am as much respected and esteemed in my retirement as when in my public Character — Your kind offer to me to superintend the forthcoming Pantomime (however gratifying to my feelings) I shall never forget, but must decline — I could no more sit in an

Arm-Chair to instruct a Pantomime than I am capable of Jumping out of a Garret Window without injury to myself — for this reason, should anything so contrary to my wishes all Ailments would for a moment vanish for I must exert myself which in all probability might end in a Bed of sickness and might terminate my existence — All that I can offer is this — I have as many Models and tricks as would furnish Six or Seven Pantomimes of which you may select what is necessary for your Xmas Novelty Independant of which I have a good opening which you may inspect and also can upon a pinch Assist you with a comic Scene or two of business if Required — This I can promise without fee or Reward, provided an arrangement can be made for my Son. — I have quitted London entirely where if you Cons.d this or may have occasion so to do Address No 6 Prospect Row Woolwich Kent. Near the Royal Dock Yard. Where the time or opportunity occur nothing would give me greater pleasure than seeing you

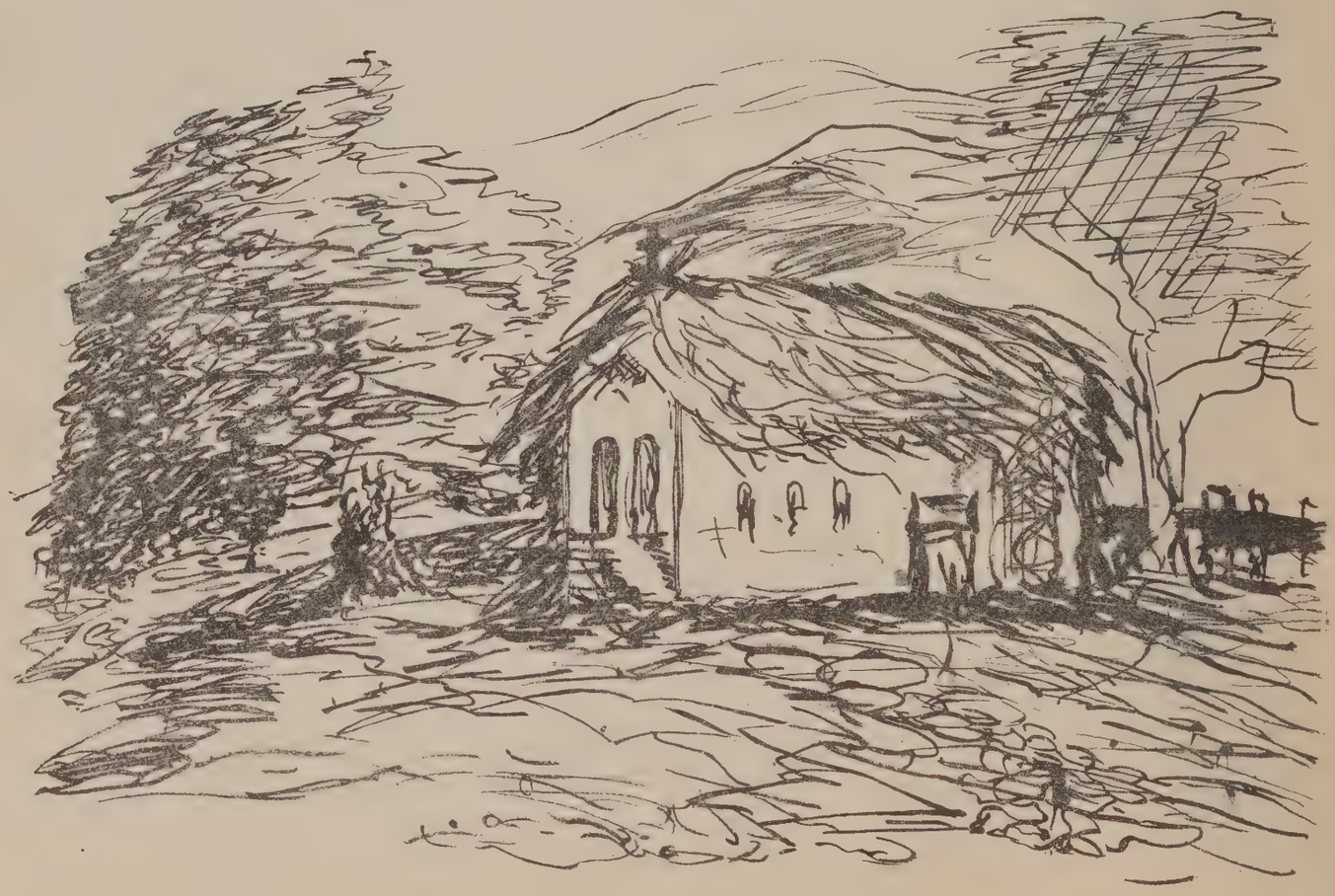
I Remain
Yours Sincerely
J. Grimaldi

To Alfred Bunn Esq.r

niederschauender Ernst der gewissenhaft-
prüfenden Andacht.
11.VI.45

VII.

VIII.



Glasgow 24th Jan.y 1807 —

Dear Sir

I have just received a letter from the Earl of Galloway informing me that in consequence of your letter he had summoned a Committee meeting to be held at Newton Stewart on Friday the 30th. — you will know by this if the Committee include all the persons you have named in your last letter, if not you had better write to any who are not included. —

I suppose we should leave this place on the Morning of the 28th in order to reach Newtown Stewart on the Evening of the 29th but of this you are best able to judge — I will thank you to arrange the Route and write to Newtown Stewart for a Chaise — the Inn Keeper will pay more attention to your order than mine — —

I shall be glad to see you at the Star Inn. Glasgow when convenient —

I remain with Esteem
Yours very sincerely
Thos. Telford

Sir Alexander Gordon
No. 7 George Street
Edinburgh

London March 15th 1805

Dear Sir Alexander

I was in hopes from the premises that have been made, my Bill for the Glenkens business would have been settled on this; But as no notice has been taken of it, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of putting it into the hands of some man of business to procure, as I see unless some such step is taken I shall never be paid — I trust you will take the trouble to get the business settled, which considering that it was by your directions & that of your sons that the whole was done it is peculiarly incumbent on you to get it done

I am Dear Sir Alexr. your Most Ob.

John Rennie

For Alexander Gordon
Greenland

24, Great George Street,
Westminster 18 Aug 1855

Dear Sir

I beg you to accept my thanks for the Portrait which is pronounced excellent

Yours Truly

Rob Stephenson

John Watkins Esq

Ham ce 19 Octobre 1835

Monsieur, je n'ai reçu qu'hier soir la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire en date du 14 de ce mois, c'est une noble pensée que celle de rectifier les erreurs graves et nombreuses commises par les littérateurs du dernier siècle dans un de leurs ouvrages les plus importans; les besoins actuels de la société indiquent évidemment la nécessité d'une nouvelle réimpression, ou mieux encore, d'une nouvelle composition de l'Encyclopédie; tous les gens de bien applaudiront donc à l'entreprise dont vous m'entretenez dans votre lettre. Je regrette vivement que les circonstances actuelles me prescrivent un isolement qui m'empêche d'y prendre part. Agréez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération,

Le P.ce de Polignac.

Je l'eusse fait de grand cœur, Monsieur, bien certainement; mais je n'en ai plus le pouvoir. Des deux contendants qui poursuivent le même projet, je ne pourrais honnêtement servir, si j'en servais un, que celui qui m'aurait appelé le premier. Or vous êtes, à mon grand regret, le dernier, Monsieur.

Voyez d'ailleurs que je suis à Ham, dénué de tout, n'ayant point de livres, et trop ami de l'exactitude de pour jeter au hazard de si difficiles travaux.

Trouvez bon aussi que je vous le dise: Je me fais libre autant que je puis, et de tout l'effort de ma volonté. On a pris mon corps; rien de mieux: je ne le dispute à personne. Mais l'esprit me reste, et sa liberté m'est d'autant plus chère que je n'en goûte aucune autre. On aurait de la peine à me la faire engager.

Agréez, Monsieur, l'assurance de la plus parfaite considération

De Peyronnet

Ham, 19 Octobre 1835.

81

Werthé
d'Orléans.

Orléans, le 23 8bre 185[illegible]

Mon cher ami,

M. V. _____ doit m'en voyer mille écus : qu'il me m'envoie que 7500 francs, et m'envoie le reçu de quinze autres cents francs que il vous remettra à vous même, comme à compte sur ce que je vous dois.

Tout à vous en Dieu.

+ J. E. Dozeac

Si les mille écus de M. V. _____ sont déjà partis pour Orléans, je vous en renvoie 1500 f. à la première occasion : j'en ai toutes les semaines.

Je reçois ces 3000 f. ni à alley sont gal.

veuillez faire suite de cette lettre immédiatement chez le Notaire

A M. _____

82

Je me hate d'envoyer à Eva ce qu'en gobelins et d'recommander mes Vers à toute votre indulgence.

Je n'ai pas oublié mes bons desirs de Concours à vos publications. Mais avez vous oublié Vous Bien ce que je vous ai dit de l'importance et de la désagrégation des Heures pour ces Malheureux représentants d'une société multiples !

Tout à vous à vous

Lamartine

Si vous faites des artistes parmi les pour toutes les bien envoyer au maison notre adresse Dieu 18 Rue.

83

mille remerciements !
mille amitiés bien tendres

Casimir Delavigne

nous avons retenu encore, n'est-ce pas, avant de rien décider sur ce pauvre L.D. . . . . .

87

Je vous remercie, monsieur, de
l'envoi que vous voulez
bien m'annoncer et
m'offrir pour vous rien recon-
naissante de cette attention.
Je ne manquerai pas de
réclamer pour vous auprès
de m'Montégny. Mais
son théâtre est petit et
subit. Je ne sais quelles obli-
gations que font que l'auteur
lui-même n'a pas de places pour
tous ses amis, et s'en plaint.
Agréez, monsieur, l'expression
de mes sentiments distingués

G. Sand

Paris jeudi matin

85

Si vous avez la
bonté, Monsieur, de mettre
à ma disposition notre
petite place pour la Revue
de ce soir vous m'obligerez
beaucoup et je vous en devrais
mille grâces.

Votre dévoué

Jules Sandeau

Mercredi – 30 –

86

Mon cher Monsieur
Ce petit prix a été d'une entière
et mieux serata obligeante

M. Henry Monnier

IX

87

My dear Mr Fancitt,
I feel that I shou'd not have the power to say one word for my self to night shou'd it be necessary.
I therefore put my cause entirely into your hands, I trusting solely to your friendship
I remain
Ever yours
E Neile
Monday
Chorgate

88

Yours truly
J Fairbrother

12 Little Stanhope St
May Fair

89

Saturday
5th Nov.

Dear Mr Harley
We don't play to night, I have never seen St James Theatre - can you conveniently give me an order for this evening, for Fitz, self, and young Ned - I will oblige
Very truly yours
James Fitzwilliam

90

23 Piccadilly
My dear Sir
I do not know the nature of the lines that accompany the Memoirs in Tallis Magazine - I only know there was a terrible thing of me in it once upon a time!
Yours
Fanny Stirling

91

Pregiat.mo Signore

Avendo un altro Concerto Lunedì 4. Luglio nel grand Teatro dell'Opera Italiana, parleremo il giorno di martedì 5. Sud.o s'Ella si darà la pena di portarsi da me prima del mezzo giorno. Ho l'onore di protestarmi

Suo D.mo Servo

li 1.o Luglio 1831 Nicolò Paganini

92

Oui oui, cent fois oui. Et ce que j'oublie ainsi ce qui me touche le cœur. Aussi je suis blessée de vos avertissements très blessée entendez-vous de votre tour n'oubliez pas l'heure demain.

Chaque minute de moins sur un nouvel outrage

Dejazet

Jeudi soir.

93

Mercredi

Mon cher Directeur

Voulez-vous être assez aimable? (oui)

pour donner

2 — bonnes places

a la petite personne qui vous remettra ce billet?

vous ferez plaisir a votre

tout Dévoué

Frédérick Lemaître

New York May 23d 1854

My dear ——

I take great pleasure in introducing my esteemed friend Mc Cormick, who visits Europe for pleasure & being the Secretary of the National Poultry Society, he may do a little business in that line before returning. Any information you can give him will be gratefully appreciated by Truly Yours, or "as ever thine"

P. T. Barnum

P. T. Family are all well & join in love The Granddaughter is growing finely — B.

X

95.

Jérôme Napoléon

96.

Florence le 29 mai
1846. —

Je vous remercie Monsieur de la lettre que vous m'avez envoyée de Gênes ainsi que des nouvelles que vous me donnez de mon frère. J'ai communiqué à mon Père ce que vous me dites du prix d'une campagne et de l'état de santé de votre malade; nous sommes bien affligés de voir que son amélioration physique, si sensible dans les premiers temps de votre séjour à Viareggio, ne continue pas. Je vous adresse ma lettre à Turin où vous devez être encore, j'espère que là tout va bien et que vous serez content du séjour que vous y ferez, vous savez que mes vœux les plus sincères vous accompagnent. Je suis bien impatient de savoir quels Cœurs vous choisissez pour mon frère, je conserve l'espoir de vous y rencontrer au mois de Juillet époque à laquelle je compte me rendre en Suisse.

Nous n'avons aucune nouvelle à Florence, la chaleur y a été excessive il y a quelques jours, depuis bien elle a beaucoup diminué, on avait répandu le bruit il y a deux jours que le ministre d'Autriche avait quitté Turin à la suite de discussions avec le gouvernement sarde, je n'y ai pas ajouté foi et la nouvelle était en effet fausse.

Recevez Monsieur l'expression de tous mes sentiments distingués

Napoléon Bonaparte

P. S. Mes amitiés à mon frère.

Piémont

57

Monsieur le docteur Furini
à Turin
rue [illegible]

FIRENZE 30 MAG 1846

97.

Torino, il 24 Agosto 1862.

MINISTERO
D'AGRICOLTURA
Industria e Commercio.

Gabinetto Particolare

Signore

Se so grado dell'avermi Ella trasmesse i due bei lavore da lei redatti; la descrizione e la illustrazione cioè delle monete, medaglie e sigilli dei Principi Doria, nonchè il volume descrittivo ed illustrativo delle monete e medaglie degli Spinola, lavori i quali, mentre servono ad addimostrare la di lei valentia negli studj numismatici, offrono nel tempo stesso nozioni utilissime ai cultori della patria istoria.

Voglia Ella gradire i miei rendimenti di grazie, di unita ai sensi della mia verace stima e considerazione

[illegible]

98.

Egregio Sig. Bibliotecario

19. marzo

Venni per consegnarle una lettera aperta di mio cognato il Prof. Lagerglaive e per combinarmi con lei circa il da farsi — Dispiacente di non averla potuta trovare la prego significarmi a qual'ora e dove le piaccia che io le consegni la lettera suddetta, di cui Ella conosce. O presumo il contenuto — Non ricevendo comunicazione alcuna da lei avrò l'onore di ricercarla nuovamente domani innanzi mezzodì in questa biblioteca.

Accolga i miei rispetti e mi abbia

Devot.mo

D.r Agostino Bertani

Richmond le 10 juillet 1798

My lord

J'ai reçu hier au soir l'obligent billet que vous avez eu la bonté de m'écrire pour manoncer la promotion du Lieutenant Michel Halidey au grade de Master et commander et du comandement du vaisseau Woolwich que vous avez eu la bonté de lui donner.

Je ne sais ou trouver d'expretion capable de rendre tout ce que je sens de reconnaissance pour tant de bonté de votre part My lord Je vous suplie de croire My lord que je sens infiniment plus que je ne puis l'exprimer les marques de bonté et de confiance dont vous m'honnorez et je vous suplie aussi d'être persuadé que Michel Halidey ne vous donnera jamais par sa conduite aucune occasion de regretter la faveur que vous venez de lui accorder."

Le vice amiral Makarof m'écrit du 21 du passé de copenhague qu'il est arrivé là depuis 2 jours;

Je suis avec la plus haute considération et l'attachement le plus sincere

My lord

votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur

[illegible]

100.

Sonnet —

Pleasures lie thickest where no pleasures seem.
There's not a leaf that falls upon the ground
But holds some joy, of silence or of sound;
Some spirit begotten of a summer-dream.
The very meanest things are made supreme
With innate ecstasy! No grain of sand
But rolls a bright and million-peopled land,
And hath its Eves and Edens — so I deem.
Yea Love (though blind) a microscopic eye
Has lent me to behold the hearts of things,
And touched mine ear — with pow'r; thus,
far or nigh,
Minute or mighty, fixed or flit with wings,
Delight, from many a nameless covert sly,
Peeps sparkling, and, in tones familiar sings.

J. Keats.

101.

I have known Doctor Murphy for several Years resident in London, have found him earnest in the pursuit of medical Knowledge, & have every Reason to believe him to be a respectable Character

Bedford Row
3rd Jany 1826

John Abernethy

102

129 Sloane St
13th Sept. 1820

My Dear Sir

The least I can do in return for your kindness is to pay at the inst. which I now do most cheerfully & most thankfully and if the wine prove at all like yours it will be the cheapest I ever bought and you will not only be entitled to but you shall have a draught whenever you like accompanied with the blessing of yours sincerely

F. J. Chantrey

101

Blackheath [illegible]
July 19

Dear Sir

I find I shall be able to be in town tomorrow about noon, and will call in you then for the purpose of being photographed. I am

Dear Sir

yours faithfully,

J. S. Mill

103.

To Mr Thos Hood. Malvern Hills, Augt. 12. 1828.

Dear Sir, At length I redeem my pledge in the best manner that I can: and which I hope you will accept as a composition for my debt, rather than payment in full; in good will, however I do pay twenty shillings in the pound, though in the actual dividend not twenty pence. I have been so much otherwise engaged all the past year, that I have really had no opportunity, nor no spirit to exercise my vein, if that vein be not already exhausted. Wishing that these may be the worst verses in your dunning [illegible] I [illegible]

705.

aux Bordes le 7 8. 1845

Monsieur

J'ai reçu avec la plus profonde et la plus respectueuse reconnaissance l'invitation que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser, au nom de Messieurs les Directeurs de l'Athenaeum de Manchester. Malheureusement une maladie nerveuse que l'on attribue à un excès de travail, et qui exige des soins incessants en raison des vives douleurs qu'elle me cause encore m'empêche à mon bien vif regret de pouvoir me rendre en Angleterre afin d'assister à la séance annuelle de l'Athenaeum.

Veuillez, Monsieur, être mon interprète, auprès de Messieurs les Directeurs de l'Athenaeum et leur dire combien je suis touché, pénétré, de la flatteuse distinction qu'ils daignent m'accorder, car c'est été pour moi une faveur aussi grande qu'imprévue, que de m'asseoir à côté d'Ecrivains aussi éminents que Messieurs Dickens, d'Israëli, Smyth, Miles, Salfeld, Parlet, Lp.da, sachant toutefois, Monsieur, que je n'aurais dû cet honneur qu'aux vives sympathies inspirées par les idées sociales qui me sont communes (en peu près doublement fort) avec ces hautes célébrités littéraires, quant à mes œuvres, elles sont trop imparfaites, pour mériter une pareille récompense.

Ayez encore la bonté, Monsieur, de dire à Messieurs les Directeurs de l'Athenaeum, que je n'oublierai jamais cette preuve de leur bienveillante estime, et que je m'efforcerai toujours d'y rester digne.

Agréez, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus distingués

Eugène Sue

706.

Puisque vous venez tous les jours à Neuilly - dois donc aux amiable, cher Monsieur, pour me rapporter le Delaurey quand il sera prêt - à moins que vous n'entrerez le prix faulette que dont nous parlions l'autre jour et dont je rabattrais bien encore quelque chose peu - dans que je suis.

Mille compliments affectueux

A Dumas f.

107.

D. L. T.
June 26th 1815

Dr Jones,

I do not know which of us will die first to night, but if you will meet me either at Drury Lane Stage Door, or your own, at ½ past 8, there to decide all points between us, I shall be yours alive & merry —

R W Elliston

N.B. Send word by the bearer —

108.

Washington Allston says: "There is no such thing as a self taught artist, in the ignorant acceptance of the word; for the greatest genius that ever lived must be indebted to others — if not by direct teaching, yet indirectly through their works"

Henrietta Ward

XI

Dec. 185[illegible] The Market Girl
near Paris

XII.

109.

Ce aujourd'hui 15 avril 1821 a Longwood sq de St Helene

je meurs dans la religion apostolique et romaine dans le sein de la quelle je suis né il y a plus de cinquante ans

je desire que mes cendres reposent sur les bords de la seine au milieu de ce peuple français que j'ai tant aimé

ceci est mon testament
ecrit tout entier de
ma propre main

Napoleon

110.

London
Nov 5 1789

Dear Sir
My Dear Brother

I am glad to hear, that you are a Truly Ch. fellow, by Lowe compelled to labour in the Gospel field. Verily your labour shall not be in vain. Go, in the name of the Lord, & in the power of his might. Be instant in season, out of season. Above all things, exhort my Believers to go on to perfection & to have this is neglected the whole work of God will languish. So it will, without visiting from house to house. I am

Dear George
Your Affectionate Brother
J Wesley

G. Baldwin

To
Mr Baldwin
At the Preaching house
in
Gloster

Private. Whitehall Sept. 25. 1787.

My Dear Sir,

I scarce knew in what terms to express my congratulations on the glorious event of the last week, in addition to the public advantages which I trust will result from them the part you have acted in this great & memorable contest, & the share you have had in the conducting it to its present happy issue, will render your name immortal. & you will do me the justice to be persuaded of the additional satisfaction I feel, at the personal, as well as official merit you have manifested throughout, and which the world at large must ever acknowledge. I must not omit my Father's congratulations, his expressions: pray when you write to good Sir James tell him I feel still peculiar satisfaction at his having been the great Instrument of this Glorious Work:

France appears sullen, Montmorin chuses to forget or appear to forget his court having declared a resolution

of supporting their Friends in Holland, in the event of the Prussian Troops entering the Republic. I have just seen a letter from Helvoet, mentioning its being reported at your Horse last Friday that Amsterdam had surrended to 600. Hussars, who had been admitted into the Town by the Jews, & adding that Tuesday last had been fixed upon for a general Massacre of the Prince's Friends.

I am extremely glad at the Resolution of the States of Holland respecting assistance from France, & particularly happy to find the good Town of Dort so active in the good cause.

Adieu My Dear Sir
Believe me ever most faithfully
and affectionately yours
Carmarthen.

P. S. 4. p.m. I have this moment heard from Amsterdam that the adjacent Country is inundated: & that the patriots are erecting Batteries to make at least a show of Defence. probably for the purpose of a Capitulation

Right Honble Sir James Harris, &c &c &c

I think that you are still liable to the demand which you mention nevertheless during that you have obtained your Certificate. A Certificate affords a bar only to demands which can be proved under the Commission & a demand for damages not ascertained when the Commission issued cannot be proved under it.

I am
his
your most obedt Servt
Saml Romilly

Sir Thos Jones
May 1 1811

6th June. 1827.

It having been represented to Me, by the Examiner of All Theatrical Entertainments, that Two Manuscripts, the one entitled "An Address to be spoken at Mr Jones's Benefit, in the year 1827," and the other "A Song, to be sung by Mr Keely, as Billy Black," on the abovementioned occasion, do not contain in them anything immoral, or otherwise improper for the Stage, I, The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, do, by virtue of My Office, and in pursuance of the Act of Parliament in that case provided, Allow the said Manuscripts, to be performed at your Theatre, without any variation whatsoever, unless such variation be likewise approved of by Me, in due form.

Devonshire.

To The Manager,
Theatre Royal,
Covent Garden.

Le Tems et L'Amour

1

A voyager passant sa vie
Certain veillard nommé le Tems
Près d'un fleuve arrive et s'écrie —
" Prenez pitie de mes vieux ans!
" Eh quoi sur ces bords l'on m'oublie
" Moi qui compte tous les instans?
" Jeunes bergeres je vous prie
" Venez venez passer le Tems."

2

De l'autre coté sur la plage
Plus d'une fille regardait;
Et voulait aider son passage
Sur une barque qu'amour guidait;
Mais l'une d'elles bien plus sage
Leur repetait ces mots prudens
" Ah souvent on a fait naufrage
~~En voulant~~ En cherchant à passer le Tems."

Amour gaiment pousse au rivage
Il aborde tout près du Tems;
Et lui propose le voyage
L'embarque et s'abandonne aux vents;
Agitant ses rames legères
" Il dit et redit en ses chants
" Vous voyez jeunes bergères
" Que l'amour fait passer le tems!"

4

Mais l'amour bientot se lasse
Ce fut la toujours son defaut
Le Tems prend la rame a sa place
Et dit " Quoi quitter ~~ta~~ si tot?
" Pauvre enfant quelle est ta faiblesse
" Tu dors et je chante à mon tour
" Cette maxime de la sagesse
" Le tems fait passer l'amour!"

115.

Sir F Brandett — will be at home to receive the Gentleman who wrote to him on Monday at 12, o clock —

St James Place
May 19 1821

116.

On H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent presenting her Miniature (painted by W. C. Roll) to the Queen on Christmas Day.

O on this Day, all sacred Days above
Amid thy High Throned Hopes and Fears
Thy Royal Triumphs, and thy Woman's Tears
May this recal, thro' long succeeding Years
A Mother's Rapture, and a Daughters Love!

Insertion of the above would be an especial favor.
T. Dibdin

Jan.y 5 - 1838

To the Editor of
The Lit.y Gazette

117.

My dear Sir
I am only now recovering from the indisposition which prevented me from seeing you when you did me the favor to call — but I am well enough to see you, and shall be very glad if whenever you are good enough to spend an hour here

Yours truly

Mary Shelley
33 Somerset St.
Wednesday

118.

5 Aubrey Villas
Notting Hill
7th March 53

My dear Sir

I hope nothing will prevent Your going to the Graphic on Wednesday next (the 9th.) that I may have the pleasure of introducing You. I will be at the University at 8 Oclk - believe me

My dear Sir

Yrs very truly

J Watkins Esqr E Warris

119.

Witness my

XIV.

Thos. Webster

XV.

a clear Stage, and no favour

120.

Mornington Ct
Saturday -

My dear Sir

On the other side of this is the memorandum you wished

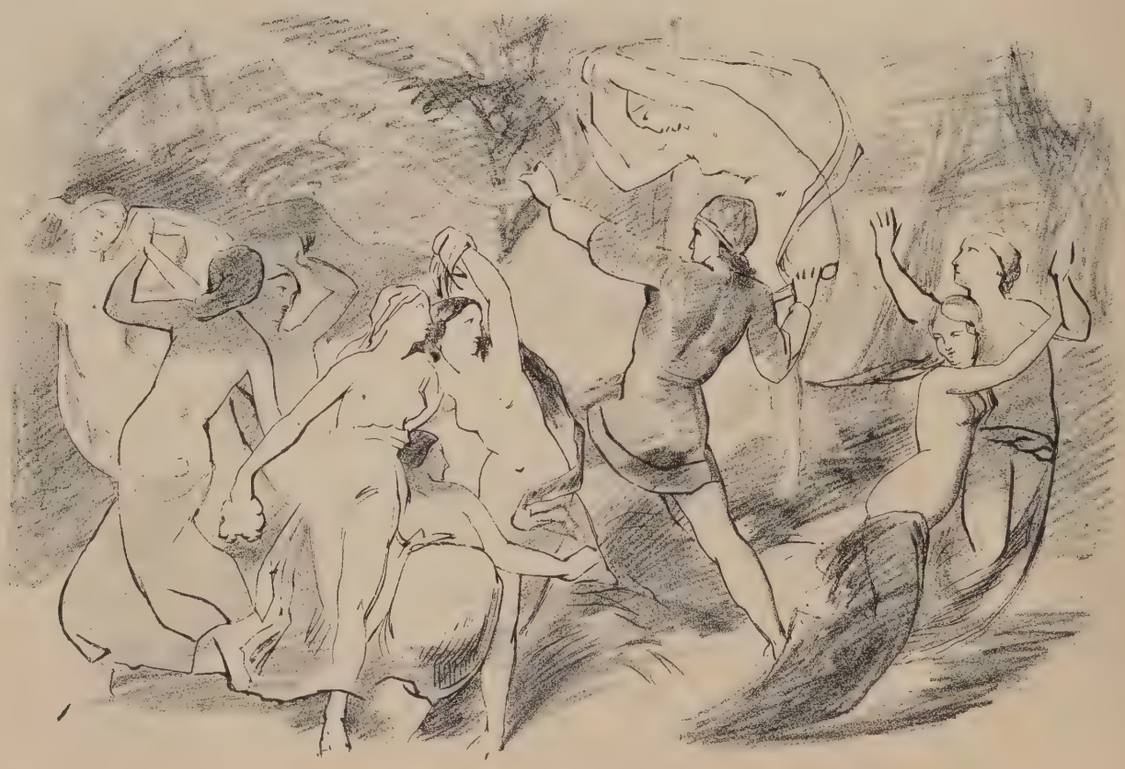
I was about to write to you today I had finished the Paris & Helen. and to enquire what I should do with it for you perhaps you will kindly send me a line and tell me if you wish I send to your house Your Ever

Ind Pakersgill

XVI.

XVII.

XVIII



73. 127.

York House February 6th 1798

My Dear Lord

I trust that You will excuse my troubling You with this Letter in favor of a young man to whom Father I am under very particular Obligations, He is Son to my fine Adam, and having been as I understand irregularly promoted in the East Indies to the Command of the Carysfort Frigate, has lue of course Superceded by the Admiralty and obliged to return home, Were it possible for You my dear Lord to promote him to the Rank of Master and Commander I should feel myself highly gratified, and am convinced that the Young man will not disgrace my recommendation as He has always given great Satisfaction to the Officers under whom He has Served, and particularly distinguished Himself as a Volunteer in assisting to quell the Mutiny at the Cape

Believe me ever My Dear Lord

Yours most sincerely

Frederick

122.

Dear Sir

I return you my thanks for your notes I will not publish the one you have permitted me to publish yet, perhaps not at all. It will depend upon Mr Peter Borkowitz further proceedings but I have I have given him the knock down blow & he will be finished by this trial

Yours very sincerely

Whapin

Cyrus Redding Esqr

At Francis Courtaughton Esqr

62 Lower Grosvenor Street

123.

Torino, addì 25. ap. 61

Onorevole Signor mio
ed amico carissimo

La ringrazio delle parole lusinghiere che Ella mi scrive. Desidero averle meritate, ma certo non ho fatto di più del mio dovere e le glorie s'acquistano come le mie posso ben dirle che si hanno a buon mercato.

Ritrovo quanto mi scrive con animo e buona volontà

Mi tenga sempre con quella benevolenza che mi dimostra

Suo Dev.mo servo aff. amico
Edo Persano

124.

26 Jan.o 49

Monsieur.

Je vous remercie de la demarche que vous venez bien faire vis-à-vis de moi. Et je regrette de n'avoir vu en moins de valeur qui vous ont été presentés. La personne à laquelle je les ai remis s'est par chez elle en le Monument donc ne vous donnez de passer que la peine de me faire chez moi. Il me faut d'ailleurs être à l'Archevêché à Midi 1/2, et je passerai ma main chez vous en en sortant. Il m'est possible de disposer de quelques instants pour mon propre affaire.

Recevez Monsieur l'assurance de mes sentiments très distingués.

Le Gal. Bartholomé

125.

Das Bin muss über den Mangel an Land
mit der deutschen Sprache schreiben überrascht mich
wenig sehr. Unsere Sprache ist seit sie gebildet ist was
Hauptsächlich durch Lessing gesprochen wegen jener aber
sie wird sich schon Lessing machen. Nicolai schrieb mir
Recht an bedauern Lebhaft daß diese Sprache nennen die
deutschen Sprache immer ausschließlich Lesen von den Sind
[illegible] zu [illegible] machen. Es bleiben nichts Anderes
übrig als daß rechnender mir moins patriotiques
ist die Ausländer moins ignorans würden. Das
letztere scheint mir vielfacher. Da Herr Herschel
Wheewell Miller in uns manche andere neglige Cary
Hanna Schultz erschienen so schreiben ich immer nach
Englands Sie Schultz.

Die hiesigen Marfaltischen Fabrik sich mit ge
ändert. Meyer Sie sich ja mit der neuen Art di
spezielles Räumen zu bringen bekannt sie ist
bei unserem Bürger in weigerungsmaßen und erfreuen Sie
von Zeit zu Zeit mit einer Nachricht Ihnen

Berlin Febr 28. 52.

ergebenster
Ernst.

126.

Hotel des Quatre Nations
Gênes le 23 Mars 1863

Monsieur le Bibliothécaire

Je désire faire à la bibliothèque publique de cette ville hommage de mes ouvrages sur la philologie Anglaise. On m'a dit que la bibliothèque possède déjà un de ces volumes mais on n'a pu me indiquer lequel.

Je prends donc la liberté, Monsieur le Bibliothécaire, de vous donner les titres des différents ouvrages que j'ai publiés sur ce sujet, et d'ajouter que je vous en enverrai ceux que la bibliothèque ne possède pas, si vous daignez les accepter. Les titres sont:

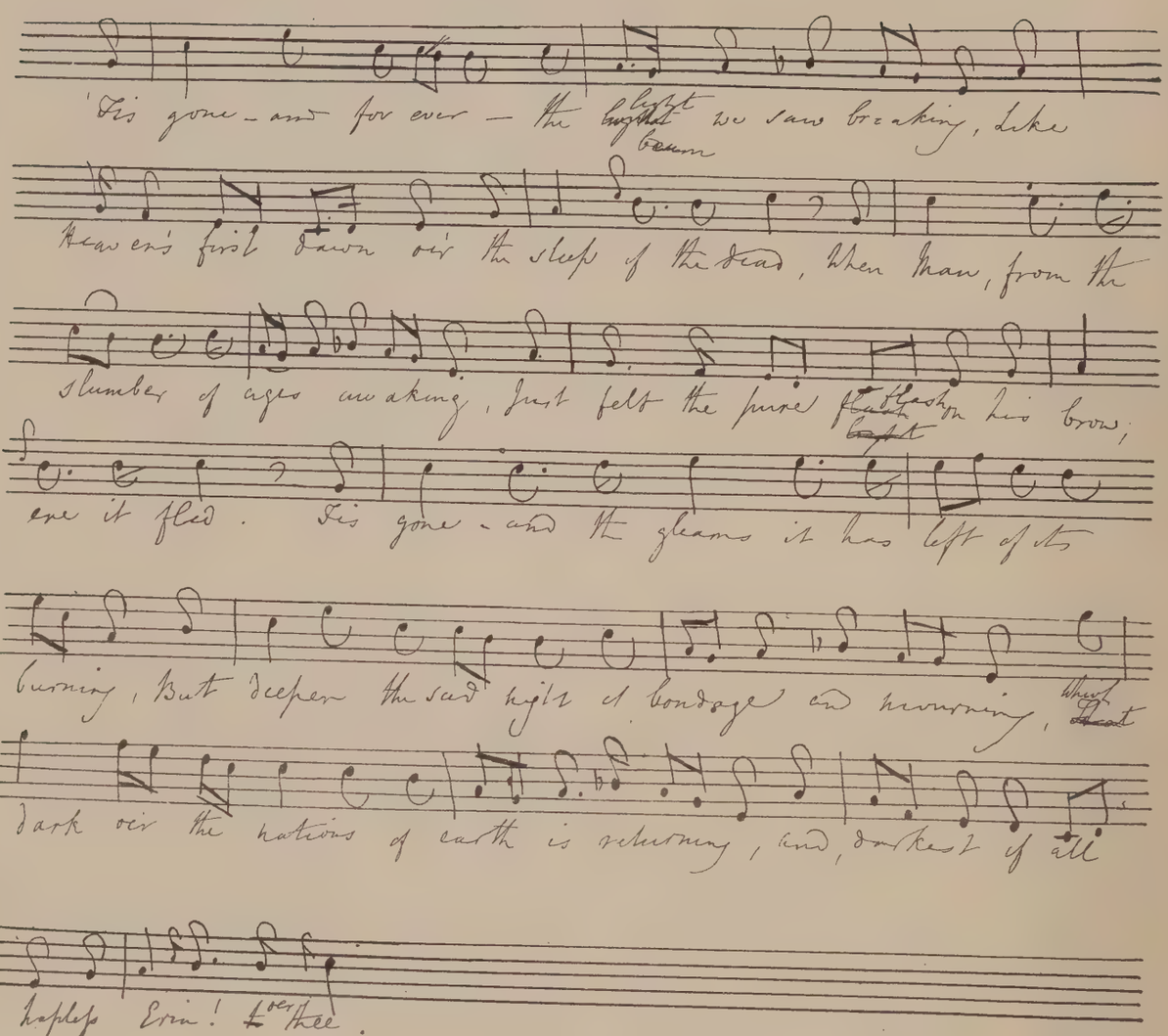
Lectures on the English Language,
The origin and History of the English Language and of the early Literature it embodies
A Dictionary of English Etymology by H. Wedgwood. Vol. I. with notes

Agréez, Monsieur le Bibliothécaire, les assurances de ma considération la plus respectueuse.

George P. Marsh

127.

Nov.r 28th 1814


'Tis gone – and for ever – the ~~light~~ light beam we saw breaking, Like
Heaven's first dawn o'er the sleep of the dead, When Man, from the
slumber of ages awaking, Just felt the pure ~~flash~~ flash ~~light~~ on his brow;
ere it fled. Tis gone – and the gleams it has left of its
burning, But deeper the sad night of bondage and mourning, ~~that~~ which
dark o'er the nations of earth is returning, and, darkest of all
hapless Erin! ~~t~~ o'er thee.

My dear Sir – You see I begin to plague you – the above is the first verse of the words I now intend for Savourna Deelish You have saved nothing, I fear, in trouble by putting off the Work till ~~I~~ you had it finished – for the truth is, whether from habit or

natures, I know not, but I never can give my finishing touches decisively, till I am hunted — I have merely written at the air here from memory to show how the words should be placed — but of course you will not mind my incorrectness I have made in it —

If you wish to print the second Verse with the Music, here it is for you. 2nd Verse

How high was thy hope, when those glories were darting
Around thee, thro all the gross clouds of the world;
When Truth, from her fetters indignantly starting,
At once, like a sun-burst, her banner unfurled!

No — never shall earth see a moment so splendid —
~~Oh! the~~ And oh! had mankind in the pæan then blended
Round Liberty's altar, how sweet had ascended
The first note of freedom, blest Erin! from thee.

3rd

But woe to the tyrants &c. &c.

I hope you liked my Wellington Song, & that you have by this time put the first Verse in an Artists' hands — it is a beautiful subject —

If you should happen to go near Longmans, pray tell them that I have never got the stray Works.

Ever Yours
T. Moore

If not absolutely necessary I wish you would not print the second Verse as I am not yet quite sure of it

Stanzas

1.

I look on the chestnut-blossoms,
As it points to the cloud-lap'd sky,
On the daisy's golden bosom
And the hyacinth's deep blue eye
I see the lime tree flinging
Its delicate green arms out
The fragrant sweet-briar springing
And the wood-bine running about
The lilac hiding the paling
With clusters of purple and white
And the graceful laburnum trailing
Its tresses of radient light
But for me the garlanded bowers
Have lost their rainbow hue
I look on the fields and flowers
But not as I used to do

2.

I hear the blackbird's telling
His love-tale to his mate
And the merry skylark swelling
The choir at heavens gate
The cuckoo among in the thicket,
Is giving his two old notes.
And the pet doves hung by the wicket
Are talking with ruffled throats
The honey-bee hums as he lingers
Where shadows of clover heads fall
And the wind with leaf-tipped fingers
Is playing in concert with all
I know the music that pushes
Its melody sweet and true,
And I listen to zephyrs and thrushes
But not as I used to do

3.

I hear the cows-boys rattle
Chime in with the cowing roots
I hear the low of the cattle
And the plash of the rippling brooks
I hear the shepherd singing
And the bleat of the frisking lambs
I hear the loud flail swinging
And the barn-door's creaking dam
I hear the swallows darting
Like arrows, in chase of the fly:
And the towing 'leveret starting
At play in the copse just by
I hear the broad flags quiver
Where the wind and tide rush through
I listen to mill wheel and river
But not as I used to do

4.

No more can my footsteps wander
Through woodlands, dried and dear,
I gaze on the hill-tops yonder
Through the mist of a hopeless tear
My spirit is worn and weary
With waiting for Health and Rest,
My long long night is dreary
And my summer days unblest
My sufferings darkens the noon light
My anguish embitters the balm
My loneliness weeps in the moonlight
And sighs in the evening calm
Oh that Suffering's mournful story
Must be so fully long and true
When it finds me noting God's glory
But not as I used to do

Eliza Cook

129.

Je désire que ce
mot me rappelle
quelques fois à votre
souvenir

[illegible]

Liverpool 15 Nov 1846

130.

Royal Dramatic College
Crystal Palace.
July 20th 1861,
Grand Fete & Fancy Fair
in aid of the Funds
of the Institution.

J. F. Blondin

Niagara Falls

131.

Monday 13th
26 Park Lane West
Readily

Dear Sir

Would you do me the pleasure of calling on me either Tuesday or Wednesday - I am at home all the day and shall be most happy to see you I have read your interesting book - I do admire any one who impressed with a truth is ready to come before the world to declare it asserting that which makes men and women. Individuality - for which I will conquer or die

Believe me dear Sir

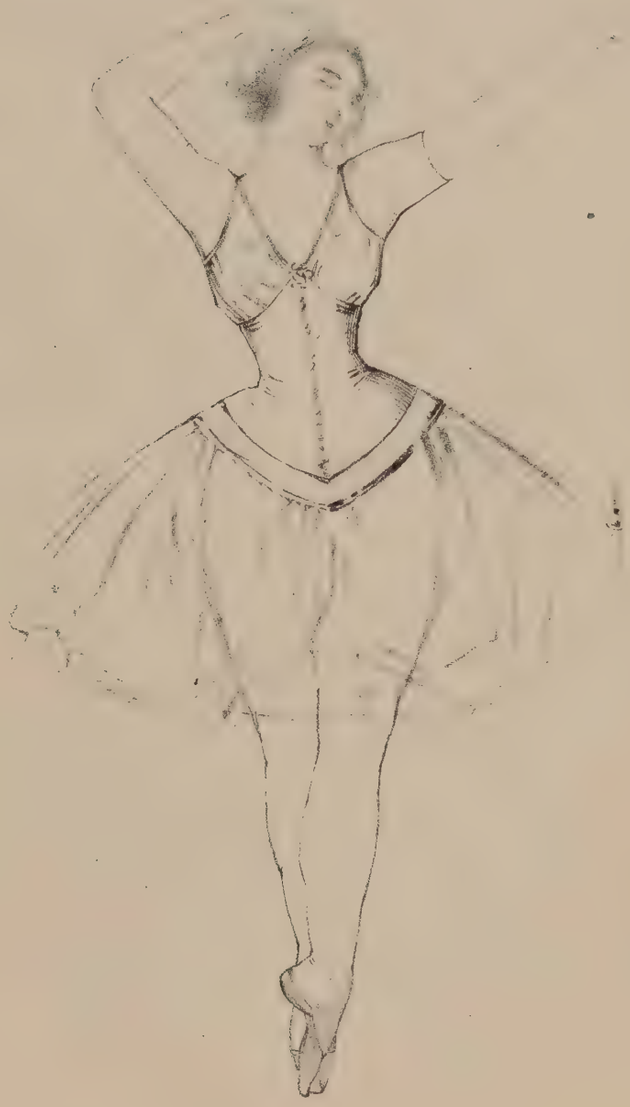
Yours sincerely

Lola Montez

XIX.

Thomas Faed

XX.



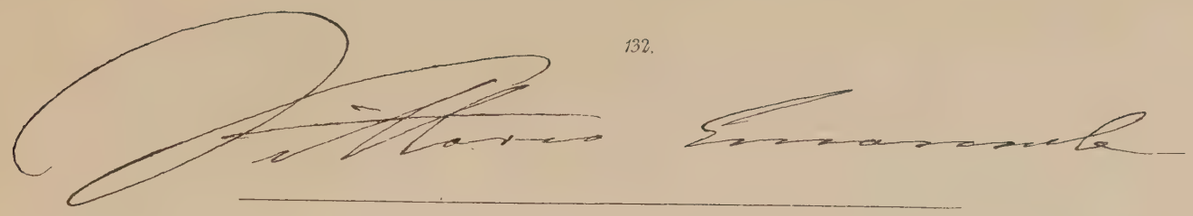
W. D. Kennedy

XXI.

XXII.

Drawn & Designed by Danl McClise Cork.

132.



133.

William Duke of Brunswick

134.

Caroline Ps.

135.

Octr. 20. 1756.

The strange hand that directed my Letter was Lady Caroline's. If the Seal was entire, I suspect no foul play in the post office. After all I can say to you, you will believe the King like some sort of other Man. The Point of Honour is over, or rather has not come in Question - Lady Yarmouth in the first surprize mentioned my staying. I have not since been pressed or even desired to stay. Pitt saw the Chancellor last Night. By the countenances of Lord Chancellor & the D. of Newcastle, who were both with the King to day, I should think Pitt has not absolutely refused. I know nothing, & can guess no more. But certainly there is no thought of desiring me to go on. That is decided. Now the D. of Marlbro' has left you. you shall hear from me constantly.

Ever yours

H. Fox

Wake's hotel, lower Brook street,
31st May 1810.

Gentleman

I have been some time in London, but confined by indisposition, and am come to the sudden resolution, by the advice of my physician, to return to the country, which I purpose to do on saturday next. If in the short intermediate time I can perform the proofs which is required of me, I shall be very glad to do it, and hope that it will not be necessary for me, for that purpose, to move from my apartments. I will be at home at any hour that you shall be pleased to appoint, either of tomorrow, or even of saturday not later than eleven o'clock. As I leave town town only for the recovery of my health, and shall certainly come back again as soon as I have obtained it, perhaps what I am to do may without inconvenience be postponed till then, probably not a month hence.

I request, that you wille favor me with an immediate answer.

I am
Gent.
Your most obed.t
humble servant
Warren Hastings.

137.

Sir

The state of my health at this moment and my Residence being for it entirely in the Country make it nearly impossible for me to act as Executor on an occasion where every sentiment of Respect, and attachment impell me to it, and when nothing but such impressive reasons as I have to alledge should induce me to shrink from it: I trust, therefore, that some one of my six colleagues will be good enough to not to decline the trouble of proving the will of Her Royal Highness as well as that of assembling the Executors for the purposes you state as pressing — if you will be pleas'd to communicate to them what I have write. They will, I hope, deem my Excuse to be a valid one, and some one of them be kind enough to to undertake what I really should consider it a duty to undertake myself did I feel equal to it. I acknowledged yesterday the receipt of yr Letter inclosing the Dutchess's will & Codicils & I requested the sight of a paper mentioned in it. I should have done this sooner, but it only reached me late on Monday evening, and from its date, I conjecture was neglected to be forwarded to me in due time.

I remain dear Sir with much regard yrs most obedient
Humble Servt
Malmesbury

Park place
April 7th 1813

William Sr Sclave Esqr

Howick ce 25 Decbre 1869.

Mon cher Comte

J'ai reçu hier au soir votre lettre du 21, avec le vrai plaisir que votre correspondence me fait toujours éprouver.

Comme je compte d'être en ville en moins de quinze jours, je remettrai à ce tems là tout ce que j'ai à dire sur l'Etat actuel de ce pays.

Il est sans doute affligeant au plus haut degré, & je me trouve dans l'impossibilité de vous envoyer des consolations là dessus; ne sachant pas d'où en prendre moi-même.

Il est vrai, qu'en peu de tems après le rassemblement du Parlement, ce Ministère, composé de je ne sai qui, visant à je ne sai quoi, pourra bien tomber. Mais cela ne me rassure guères. Pour sauver ce pays menacé de tous les cotés, & même dans son interieur, par les plus grands dangers, il faudroit un gouvernement comprenant tout ce qu'il y a parmi nous d'energie & de talens, & possédant à la fois la bonne volonté du Roi & la confiance du Peuple. Or vous êtes assez dans le secret de notre position pour pouvoir juger par vous-même des probabilités d'une telle reunion. Pour ce qui regarde Mons.r Canning, je trouve que sa seconde defense est en contradiction avec la première, & que toutes

les deux sont tout-à-fait insuffisantes pour sa justification. Reste à savoir si ce qu'il pourra produire au Parlement sera plus satisfaisant. — J'en doute.

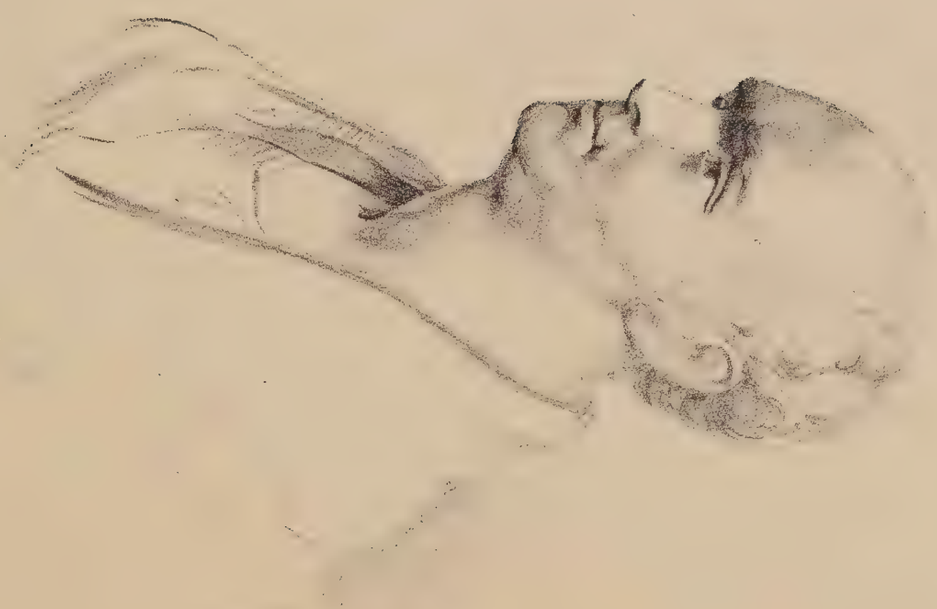
J'ai l'intention de partir d'ici vendredi prochain, & comme je resterai peu en route, j'espère arriver à Londres au commencement de la semaine suivante. Je serai chez mai mère en Hertford Street. Lady Grey reste ici; preuve que je ne compte pas sur un long séjour.

Je suis avec la plus haute estime

mon cher Comte

votre très sincère ami

Grey.



XXIII.

Time rolls his
ceaseless course
– virtutis fortuna comes

When Musick (heavenly
Maid) was young –
oh! Thou that with
surpassing glory crowned!
William Makepeace Thackeray

Edinburgh – Glasgow
Abbott – Eldon
Ellenborough

H Brougham

The character of the reputed ancestors of some men has made possible for their descendants to be vicious in the extreme, without being degenerate – Junius to the Duke of Grafton –

Epitaph on Piron written by himself –

ci gît Piron qui ne fut rien
pas même Academicien –
imitated by Scarlett, before he was Chief Baron

Here Scarlett lies, his fate let no man grudge –
Who nothing was – not even a puisne judge –
Thad is from himself T.P. –

Epigram on Piron
by Voltaire

Un jour un serpent mordit Piron –
quesqui il en fut
c'est le Serpent qui mourut
Voltaire

Ted Pollock
17th August 1865

140.

Lieber Freiligrath,

Ein Brief von Schwab, das freundlich Ihnen erwähnt und so eigenes Stillschweigen, veranlassen mich zu vermuthen, daß Sie in einem Abschnitt Ihrer Geschichte begriffen sind, wo Sie unter manchen Kämpfen Ihr inneres und Ihr äußeres Leben in Einklang zu bringen, und Ihre äußere Verhältnisse zu gestalten geschäftig sind — Auch wir haben solche Zeiten erlebt.

Da habe ich mir denn als einen nicht unmöglichen Fall gedacht, daß Ihnen unter solchen Umständen eine Reise nach Berlin wünschenswerth erscheinen könnte. Ich will nicht in Verhältnisse, die ich nicht kenne, blind einzugreifen mich vermessen, ich will Sie nicht zu einer solchen Reise verleiten, sie nicht dazu einladen — Ich will Sie bloß wissen lassen, daß, falls Sie im Laufe dieses Sommers nach Berlin kommen, Sie ein für einen anspruchslosen Studenten gastliches Absteigequartier und herzlichst Aufnahme bei mir (Große Friedrichstraße N 235) erwarten. (in Neuem Alabern wird vermuthlich mein Haus wieder in einem Zeit überstellt).

Celle ci n'étant à d'autre fins Le Ld.

19 Juni 1837.

Ihr alter Freund
Adelbert v. Chamisso

141.

Launceston
Cornwall
28th Ap 59

Gentlemen — Enclosed are postage stamps to the amt. of (1) shilling for constitutional press —

I also enclose a note for the Editor —

My address after 30th will be Gordon House Isleworth

Yours always
Th. Carlyle

Messrs Launders Otley & Co
Please to forward copies as usual
T.C.

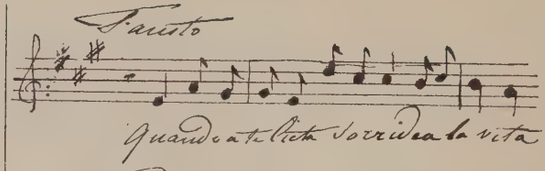
142.

Il segreto per esser felice

Clifton 22. 7bre 1848.

Marietta Alboni

143.



Fausto

Quando a te lieta sorridea la vita

C. Nantier Didier

Juillet /64

144.

Liverpool 18th August. 1865

Dear —

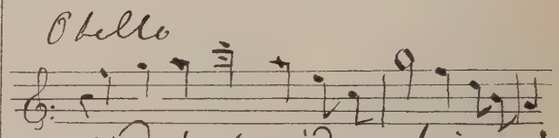
I start tomorrow for the New World! many thanks for your kind wishes

Yours truly

Emphrasyne Parepa

145.

Otello

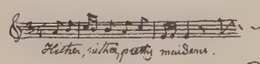


si dopo te - i dopo lei morrò

E. Tamberlick

Luglio 1864.

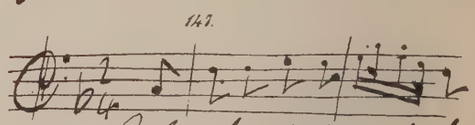
146.



Hither, pitter, patty maidens.

Erminia Rudersdorff

147.



Colomba o torto - rel - la

C. Santley

148.

Aug. 8th 1862.

My Dear Stage.

I will be with you at six. —

Yrs. faithfully

H. Bowne

XXV

"Coming Sir"!

149.

My dear Duchess,

I thank you very much for your kind letter & the very pretty drawing you have kindly sent me. I hope that you will moose yourself for the Ball, & with

89.

the Prince's kind regards, & mine to the Duke,

believe me ever

Your's affly

G. W.

Victoriallis

Claremont.

May 25.

151.

Edward

150.

My dear Duke

Many thanks for your letter of the 24th inst. — You are very kind in taking an interest in the improvements which we hope by degrees to introduce in the Duchy of Cornwall. The first step appears to me to be the appointment of a competent travelling Clerk of the Works. Sir W. Gibson Craig is very eager in the matter, & I trust will succeed in his researches. Repeating my thanks for the advice you have been good enough to give him, ever

my dear Duke

yours truly

Albert

Windsor Castle
Oct: 27. 1851. —

152.

N° 24

Paris ce 7 Xbre. 1841

Mon Cher et bon Enfant je t'ai écrit il y a quelques jours par l'Angleterre je risque encore celle-ci aujourd'hui par le Havre, tentant toutes les occasions de te donner de nos nouvelles, comprenant combien tu dois en être avide. Nous nous portons tous à merveille, nous sommes toujours à St Cloud, j'ai accompagné aujourd'hui le Père qui est venu ici p. ses affaires, et qui m'a chargé ainsi que Dante, de t'embrasser tendrement de leur part. Nous attendons Lundi Aumale, il arrive le 16 à Corbeil où je compte aller avec les Princesses et le Piat lui faire une visite, Chartres ici la veille à Melun, il restera trois jours à Corbeil p. y réunir son Regt et le Lundi matin ils viendront par le chemin de fer jusqu'à Charenton et de là ils entreront à Paris par la Barrière du Trône et viendront droit aux Thuileries où le Roi les passera en Revue et ensuite le Roi leur donnera à eux et à tout ce qu'il y a d'Armée d'Afrique à Paris, une immense longueur dans le Parc de Neuilly. Les fortifications avancent et s'élèvent à vue d'oeil, ce sera une belle chose pour le Règne du Père. Adieu mon si cher Ami il me tarde d'avoir de tes nouvelles, il est arrivé à Liverpool un paquebot qui avoit quitté Hulifax le 18 Avril et tu n'y étois pas encore c'est triste mais j'espère que Dieu te protegera et te préservera de tout mal.

Je t'arche et je t'embrasse de tout mon coeur

Bien des choses de ma part à ce bon Douchard

Marie Amélie

August 13th 1808.

Many thanks to you my Dearest Anna Maria for the very excellent cake you was so kind as to send me, of which I eat plentifully.

But my object in troubling you with these few lines were to express all I feel on this occasion, may you live happy for many many years, & may (as each year comes round) open to you a new source of pleasure & happiness, & that your path may be as free from Thorns as one can hope in this life is the sincere wish

Of My dear Anna Maria
Your ever Affectionate
Charlotte.

P.S. Remember me kindly to Lady ..... as well as to Charlotte Augusta & Caroline.

35 Golden Square
Jan 31/49

Rev. dear Sir

I am sorry to be obliged to call your attention to the state of the poor in Jenning's buildings. From several sources it has come to me that they are not looked after in regard to their spiritual concerns, not visited except in case of serious illness. &

one medical man has felt it his duty to lay before me a formal complaint of your remissness even then, by putting off urgent calls, and reproving the people if they have sent for you, unless in actual danger of death. He says you have refused to go on his stating that they are seriously ill.

Should this be so there is certainly a grievous dereliction of duty, which cannot be

permitted.

It has been stated to me by other persons that you openly avow your not looking after the poor Irish, & quite abandon that portion of your flock, so that neighbouring priests have had to be called in for them.

Further it is said that the protestants have opened a school in the very midst of that portion of your District, & are taking away many of our children, while the Cath. school is inefficient owing

to a payment being exacted, though a collection is made for it; & once certainly the schools of Kensington were most flourishing.

All these are serious matters, and it is my duty to enquire into them. I propose calling on you tomorrow at 3 when no doubt you will give me all information.

I am ever

Yours very sincerely &c

+ N Wiseman

155.

Lambeth March 7. 1834

Rev'd Sir —

The address of the Clergy of the Deanery of Bristol, has reached me only this day: As the appointments on which it is grounded, is now beyond the power of recall, I trust that I may be indulged with a little time for considering whether it can with propriety be presented to His Majesty: I am most anxious to comply with the wishes of the Clergy of your Deanery and I trust they will believe me when I profess my earnest desire of acting in this, as in all other instances, with the strictest regard to the true interests of the Church.

I remain

Rev'd Sir

Your faithful humble servant

W. Cantuar:

156.

Clapham
Sep 1/15

Dear Sir,

You are fully authorized to translate twenty of my sermons into the Norwegian tongue, & I fervently pray that the blessing of God may rest upon their circulation.

My friend Mr Andreas Wiberg of Stockholm has already issued a considerable number & will I doubt not continue the work, but I dare say there is room for both of you at the same work.

I am thankful that you have found comfort in God's word as spoken by me

Yours very truly
C. H. Spurgeon

To Mr L. M. Gabrielsen
Stavanger - Norway

158.

Monsieur,

Mademoiselle Lapierre me dit que vous voulez bien vous occuper de lui trouver un engagement. À tous les titres Mlle Lapierre mérite votre intérêt. Jusqu'à ce jour elle n'a point eu de chances, sauf au Conservatoire où elle a gagné, après un concours éclatant, un premier prix. – Ma conviction est que Mlle Lapierre sera un jour une cheagne remarquable, elle a de la vérité, une admirable voix, beaucoup d'intelligence, il lui faut des rôles, et des encouragements; mais pour le moment il lui faut du pain; elle saura, soyez en sûr, se montrer reconnaissante à ceux qui lui donneront les moyens d'en gagner.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée

Regnier

22 Mai 59

M. Desolme.

159.

Mon cher ami

Je vous envoie une lettre que vous n'aurez qu'à remettre à Madame qui est au contrôle du Théâtre de la Gaîté, vous entrerez par la porte du milieu en demandant Monsieur Hénard. Vous lui donnerez ma lettre et on vous placera.

à vous de cœur

Bouffé

760.

Qual è il giorno il più felice?

G. Rossini

St Pétersbourg le 24 Janvier 1861

Monsieur

Monsieur, j'ai lu dans l'introduction de votre ouvrage quelques lignes sur l'origine des Doria.

Une princesse Doria mariée au Marquis Pallavicini, m'a elle-même raconté l'origine de la famille et même du nom qu'elle m'a dit devoir s'écrire d'Oria, en souvenir du fait que voici.

Pendant les Croisades un prince cadet de la famille princière des Marques de Montferrat, revenant des Croisades, débarqua à Gênes, où vivait alors à la porta Oria un aubergiste dont on ignore le nom, mais qui était désigné comme l'aubergiste de la porta Oria et qui avait une fille, d'une merveilleuse beauté que l'on nommait Orietta c'est à dire "la jeune fille de la porta Oria"

Le prince alla loger chez l'aubergiste de la porta Oria.

Il est la jeune fille et en devint éperdument amoureux (Tu invaghits) mais la jeune fille était aussi sage et spirituelle que belle.

Bref, le prince résolut de l'épouser mettant son bonheur à la possédée.

La famille du prince dut y consentir mais elle exigea que le Prince ne porterait pas son nom, et que les enfants qui naîtraient de ce mariage s'appelleraient D'Oria —

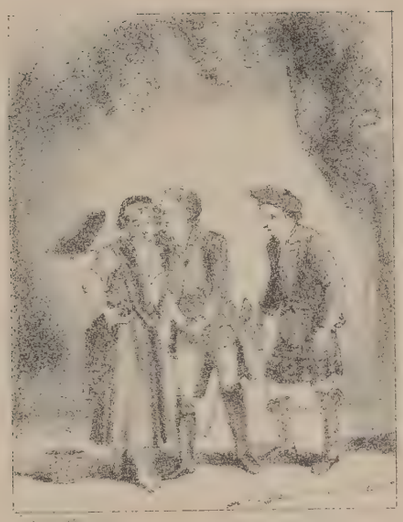
La Marquise Pallavicini ajouta que depuis ce temps, c'est un usage dans la famille des Doria que toutes les filles qui naissent dans cette maison, ajoutent toujours à leurs noms de baptême celui de Orietta, en souvenir de cette origine. et voilà pourquoi, me dit-elle, moi qui vous parle et qui suis née princesse Doria, je m'appelle aussi Orietta

Agréez, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués

Cielle.

Bibliothécaire de l'Empereur et Directeur du Musée de l'Ermitage

XXVI.



Thos Stothard

XXVII.

J. W. Bonington

XXVIII.

161.

William R

William and Mary by the grace of God King and Queen of England Scotland France and Ireland Defenders of the Faith &c. To Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Thomas Stanwix Esq.r ~ ~ Greeting Wee reposing especiall Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty Courage and good Conduct, do by these Presents, constitute and appoint you to be Captain of a Troop in the Regiment of horse commanded by Our Right Trusty and Right Wellbeloved Cousin Charles Earl of Arran. You are therefore to take the said Troop into your Care and Charge, and duly to exercise as well the Officers as Soldiers thereof in Arms, and to use your best Endeavours to keep them in good Order and Discipline. And Wee hereby command them to obey you as their Captain and you to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from time to time, as you shall receive from Us your Colonell, or any your Superiour Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of war, In pursuance of the Trust We hereby repose in You. Given att Our Court att Whitehall the 16th. day of February 169 3/4 In the Sixth year of Our Reigne

By his Mat.ies Command
J. Tronchard.

My dearest Lady Anna Maria. Tho I had not the Pleasure of seing You the Night before You left Windsor which I shall always regret my good wishes are therefore not the less Sincere for Yr wellfare. I am almost sure that Yr Union with Lrd ..... will prove happy as the Example both the Latter & Yourself have Witnessed in the Domestic happiness at Home will undoubtedly make You desirous of pursuing the same means of obtaining it. Yr Amiable Character must insure You all Earthly Bliss a Comfort from a Person who certainly has proved an unshaken attachment ever since He Knew You, & I am certain that by following the Example of the Parents on both Sides You cannot fail to be happy.

I beg You will accept the trifle which accompanies this, it may perhaps put You in mind at Times of one who most truely wishes You never to meet with Heavier Crosses than the one given by Yr Sincere Friend

Windsor
the 31st July
1808

Charlotte

My Kindest Love to Dear Lady ..... I think Her Spirits were low, but when She sees You settled I trust She will soon be better & now God Bless You.

163.

Kensington Mars 1st 1848 —

The Dowless [illegible] ..... I [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
= [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

164.

Mary

My Blood Dss —
only one line to say
you will let me know
what accounts your
nearer of your dear Sister
I trust in God all will
ass in improving — & that
you will keep well
yourself & the dear Duke
&c. — [illegible]
Mr Moorley Penny
G H

165.

It was impossible for me my ever
dear Anna Maria to say a word
to you this evening. indeed I trust you
know how sincerely I love you but
to dwell how much I felt poetry
with you this I hope & believe you
are going to be happy. believe me
I am ever love you better
than I do or wishes you more
earnestly to enjoy perfect happiness
than myself. — & believe me
how interested I am in
whatever regards you & that in
all situations more will ever
feel.
& more attached to you than your
ever Affectionate friend
Amelia

Windsor Castle
Tuesday Night

166. Stanhope 25 May 1842

Dear Wallace

When I sent my answer to your invitation for the 5th June I did not foresee the circumstance that it was Whit Saturday on which day I should be obliged to go down upon some Business to Hampshire I must therefore I fear request you to accept my excuses for that day

Yrs very sincerely

Palmerston

167.

House of Commons — 12 July —

Sir,

I beg to submit to you whether your claim can be at all forwarded by my presenting your petition to the house of commons. It is a subject purely ministerial on which the house never interfere, & on which I cannot recommend them to do so — I regret extremely that Mr Grant did not take a more favourable view of your case —

I remain

Your obed.t Servant

J Russell.

168.

Mr W. E. Gladstone presents his compliments to Mr Bentley and has to express his best thanks for the copy of the History of American Conversion which Mr Bentley has been so good as to present to him. He has perused the work with much interest, and ventures to trust that it may be of much use in drawing, to a subject of the greatest moment, the attention of the British public.

Carlton Gardens
March 4. 1848

169.

Grosvenor Place. April 18 1831

Sir,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter, and feel very much obliged to you for the satisfactory communication you have been good enough to make to me respecting the feeling which prevails at Doncaster upon the subject of Reform. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obed^t Servt
Hopett.

170.

Mercredi, 13 mai 1840

Milady,

Vous m'avez fait un honneur auquel je suis on ne peut plus sensible ; il a fallu toute votre puissance et toute votre générosité pour avoir osé environner de votre talent mon nom qui n'est pas heureux.

Agréez, Madame, je vous prie, avec mes remerciments sincères l'hommage de mon respect.

(Chateaubriand)

1.

Mr. 5th 1813 –

Dear Sir – Fr. J. has returned by Mr. Hanson the only two letters I ever wrote her – both some time ago – & neither containing the least allusion which could make any person suppose that I had any intention further than regards the children of her husband. – – My servant returned the packet & letter of yesterday at the

2.

moment of receiving them – by her letter to Mr. H. – it should seem they have not been redelivered – I am sorry for this – but it is not my fault – & they ought never to have been sent. – After her Fr. ship's mistakes so often repeated – you will not blame me for declining all further interference in her affairs – & I rely much upon your wish in contradicting her foolish af=

3.

=rections & most absurd imaginations. – She now says that – "I need not "leave the country on her "account – how the devil she knew that I was about to leave it at all I cannot guess – but however for the first time she has dreamed right. – But her being the cause is still more ludicrous ~~in [illegible]~~ than the rest – first she would have it that I returned

4.

here for love of a woman I never saw – & now that I am going, for the same whom I have never seen & certainly never wished nor wish to see! – the maddest consistency I ever had of. – I trust she has regained her senses – as she tells Mr. H. she will not scribble any more – which will also save You from the troublesome correspondance of your obliged & obedt. Servt.

Byron

Deep is the slumber of the sleeping babe
Upon the undrawn curtain of whose ham
No pleantoms flit; deep is the huntsman's dream;
The sailor, in his giddy hammock slung.
Rocked by the ocean, revels in repose,
The couch of kings may envy; & the star,
The trembling star, that from the sunset springs,
And bids the homeward wain its course retrace,
The peasant for his honest toil rewards
With rest, that Chanticleer alone shall rouse:
But sleeping babe & huntsman with his dreams,
The careless sailor, & the wearied hind,
Know not the trance of slumber that descends.
Upon the soldiers brain, when like a ball
In battle spent, or steed whose course is run,
The sanguine struggle & the pierce suspense
All past, & wearied by ~~with~~ the hot pursuit
Whose scent is human blood; upon the sod
His sake & himself, he wildly flings!

B. Disaeli

Bradenham, Mar. 1839

773 — XXIX.

Yours
Emma

Yours
Charles Balani

174.

My Dear Sir William

I will give Bettinet making a Jump
Must me in Sandy Lebert to the
Hours of two and three at Somerset
House to Meet the Fur Lives of the
R.A. Sir Peter Lining of Fine or
Fine Ladies with me so that I
wish to have my Thing quiet.
I and on the Subject Well
Obey me truly Yours
Kenneth Palace
Friday Afternoon
Cambridge Adolphus Frederick

175.

Cambridge House Saturday night.
Feby 13th 1847.

My dear Duchess

I am just be turned from Buckingham Palace, and before I go to bed I must trouble you with one line to express to you the delight I felt at hearing there that your Duke is to have the Garter which is just become a cant by the death of the Duke of Northumberland:—

My old Aide de Camp will I am sure have no objection to congratulate your Duke in my name, and to tell him with what pleasure I shall attend the Chapter whenever I am summoned.

I will not conclude without assuring that the dear Duchess of Glawester is considerably better, and that I have no doubt that she will be able to leave the house as soon as the weather changes.

With many apologies for troubling you with the lines I remain

My dear Duchess
Yours most sincerely
Adolphus.

Cork July 7th 1808

The conviction which I hope your Ladyship has that I feel a strong interest in whatever concerns you, will I hope plead my excuse for taking the liberty of writing to congratulate you on an event, which I understand is likely to take place in a short time. I assure you that no event could give me greater satisfaction; for as you & I generally agree in opinion, so I agree in that which you have manifested on this occasion by the Choice which you have made, & I am convinced that you will be as happy as I think you deserve the.

I arrived here last night with my son &c &c. I hope the able to sail in a day or two; & all I

wish is that we may accomplish a quarter of what the publick appear respect from us.

Pray remember me most kindly Lady .....

& your Cutlers & Believe me Ever Your's most sincerely

Arthur Wellesley

177.

Uxbridge House
May 7th 1820

My dear Sir

Whilst I was at Colchester yesterday a well dressed, Good Looking Lady accosted me with a Petition in her hand, which she begged me to sign in favor of her Husband who is a Deserter from the Marriner. The Case is a peculiar one & the Wife being the daughter of a Worthy Clergyman & the Petition very respectably signed, I have not been able to resist her entreaties to move the hands of the Admiralty to a favorable consideration of the Case.

This Petition will probably reach you to day & I have no doubt that Her Lady will receive your kind assistance

Ever My dear Sir
Your faithfull
& Obedient Servant
Anglesey

Bernard le 3d Octobre

Permettez moi Monsieur de vous offrir mes remerciemens sincères pour avoir bien voulu vous souvenir de moi, et pour le petit ouvrage que vous avez eu la bonté d'envoyer à mon hôtel à Londres et qui m'est parvenu dans la terre que j'habite actuellement.

Je l'ai lu avec intérêt et je ne conçois pas par quelles raisons le Gouvernement Français a désiré le défendre, si ce n'est qu'ils craignent l'effet des lumières, dont ils se trouvent obligés de jouir eux mêmes

Je me propose d'aller parfois quelques semaines à Paris vers la fin de ce mois, et j'espère en passant à Londres avoir l'occasion de vous répéter mes remerciemens et l'assurance de l'estime avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être

votre serviteur très fidèle

[illegible]

179.

Whitehall
June 18 1820

Sir

I have upon the Thursday Evening for your Son the Prince of Wales's Stable Plaintiff — or rather for Sir Mr Pitt Plaintiff — the Attorney General of the Duke — My Lord Hardwicke & Mr Adams Counsel for the Defendant, Sir Wm Scott & Mr Adams Counsel for the Plaintiff — Sir Wm Scott decided in favour of the Defendant — Mr Adams accordingly received for the Defendant Costs & the Defendant Costs — Mr Adams Conducted the Business in a Manner Very Much to his Credit — I remain Dear Sir Your Most obedt Servt

Mr Sandiford Esq

Geo Bentinck

180.

Chichester May 14. 1845. —

Sir,

I think I must bet the odds to £100. against the Laird o Cockpen, — he must & Old Kent & Co. are very sweet but I can not have him. & must beg you to lay out the £100 on Libel for me. — With regard to the Oaks I have got the odds at 3. 3¼ — & 3½ & 4/1. to £1,000 about Kent's lot for the Oaks which I with if possible you would get off for me as so long as Lanesthine Mach & Hope keep well I am sure we can not win. —

But with regard to the Robe of Cashmere she won't do at all. —

We shall have three of not four Start. —

I am Sir Yr obedt Ste

G. Bentinck

My commission about G. Eclipse remains in force. — G.B.

181.

Ma chère Enfant, j'allais vous écrire quand votre envoi m'est arrivé. Je commence donc par vous remercier, et puis je me mets à vos genoux pour que vous me pardonniez de ne vous pas aller faire mes adieux. mais je suis enrhumé, souffreteux et le mauvais tems me fait peur. vous êtes si bonne que vous ne m'en voudrez pas trop de ce manque de parole.

Je voulais aussi vous porter un petit mot pour Wilhem. je le joins ici: vous n'aurez qu'à le cacheter.

Si votre départ était reculé, ayez la bonté jour de plus, ce jour sera peut-être beau, et j'en profiterai pour vous porter mes souhaits de bon voyage. recevez les toujours, ainsi que ceux que je fais pour que vous soyez promptement tirée de toute crainte pour la santé de M. votre père.

Je vous embrasse et vais vous attendre à l'année prochaine, adieu!

Béranger

23 Xbre (1848)

182.

"The Art of Painting is one of God's best gifts to man: by its aid we can preserve so to speak, more visibly than can be depicted by any other means deeds and heroic actions of our Forefathers, thus urging on the present and rising generation to what is noble, grand, and great. By it we can also exhibit Crime in its blackest & deadliest aspect so that, perhaps next to the stage, Painting may be said to be the most powerful guardian of the Public Morals when its faldicon is wielded aright"

E H Ward, R A

We are so comfortably situated now I should like to have you here. There is a nice bed room you could have in the house and take your meals at the same table where we do – A great comfort – there is nobody in the house beside our selves, and the gentleman and his wife that keep the house – I am sorry to hear about poor Hammond – Actors are certainly in a desperate state at present. Mr Gilbert has not been able yet to bring Maddox to make any proposal – Unfortunately the only theatre open to strangers is the Princesses, and that manager is such a one there is no dealing with him: He has no company whatever for the next season, and I cannot understand what he intends to do – but he wouldn't give satisfaction to any one: —

It is believed that Vestris will not succeed – but I hope she may for the greater the number of theatres the better managers behave –

I am full of business just now Give my best love to your Mother, and believe me as ever your truly affectionate Sue.

Dr Sheridan Muspratt

184.

April 4/59

My dear Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note & its enclosure & to thank you for your kind remembrance of me evinced by its transmission

My engagements have not as yet permitted me giving more than a rapid glance at your Burlesque but I have seen enough to induce me to give the work a careful perusal as soon as I can find the necessary leisure

Yours
My dear Sir
Yours very much obliged
Tom Robson

J. J. Dillon, Esq.

XXX

XXXI

XXXII

185.

ANNE R

186.

George R

Our Will and Pleasure is That by Virtue of Our General Letters of Privy Seal bearing Date the 29th Day of September 1714 You issue and pay or cause to be issued and paid out of any Our Treasure or Revenue in the Receipt of Our Exchequer applicable to to the Uses of Our Civil Government unto Andrew Pancier or his Assignes the Sum of One hundred and Fifty Pounds as of Our free Gift and Royal Bounty without Account And for so Doing this shall be Your Warrant Given at Our Court at Kensington the 10th Day of June 1726 In the Twelfth Year of Our Reign

To the Commissioners of Our Treasury

By his Mats Command

Walpole

Cha: Turner

Will Yonge

Geo: Dodington.

187.

George R

188.

Addiscombe Place
14 Nov.r 1804.

Lord Liverpool presents his Comp.s to Mess.r Cadell & Davis; & informs them that by the Coach of Tomorrow He shall send to Oxford his Manuscript on Corn, so that the Printer may begin to print without further Delay. L.d L. has ordered a Copy of every Sheet as it is printed to be sent to him, which He will forward to Mess.r Cadell & Davis, in order that an Index may be made—

190.

I now the very first I have endeavoured to keep our Neighbours in Good humour with the South Middlesex

Your Obed.t Servt.

[illegible]

189

Tunbridge Wells
July 25th 1811

Dear Sir,

I beg you would have the goodness to take the necessary measures for ensuring payment of the rent of Sir W. Burroughs's House in Berkeley Square. I inclose a Letter from Mess.rs Ross and Hall.— Up to the 1st of February 1811 I am to look to Lord Foley for the rent; after that period, Lord Cawdor is answerable.— Mr. Hoper is Lord Foley's agent, I do not know who is Lord Cawdor's, but I have written to him myself and therefore apprehend it will not be necessary to trouble him,

I rather believe that Lord Cawdor entered the House before Lord Foley's term was expired but that can be settled between them.

I remain Dear Sir
Your most obed.t Humb.l Serv.t
Aberdeen

July 22 1861

Dear Sir John Lefevre

Will you be good enough to have these proposed Amendments to the Indian Judicature Bill circulated with the Minutes on Wednesday morning.

You will see that the object of them is to restrict the additional Judges to be appointed by the Crown to the number required for Special Com-missions, and to leave the Patronage of the Indian Govern-ments as it is. The Union of the Supreme & Sudder Courts, and the proposed new Qualifications for Indian Members of the High Court I leave as they are in the Bill.

Yours very faithfully

Ellenborough

Cathy 8th

Sir

I am fav.d with your letter of the 3d Inst. expressing your wish to dedicate your Poem to me. I am much flattered by the honor you do me, but as I was not so the battle of Waterloo. I must decline having the Poem inquestion dedicated to me

I am

Sir

Yours most obedt. Servt.

Ellenborough

Greenwich July 9th 1807

Gentlemen

I shall feel particular satisfaction if I can in the smallest degree hasten the determination of this long pending case respecting the property left by the late Mr Charles Barber, I will therefore take the earliest opportunity of seeing Sir Saml Romilly to whom I will communicate the substance of your letter. I am a little known to Sir Saml Romilly having in Lady Hoods Fathers life time met him at Whitley where Mr Whiler lived.

I am
Gentlemen
with great Esteem
Your Obliged & Obbt Servt
Hood

Messrs Watkins & Cooper

194.

Admiralty
17 June 1784

Sir

I am not able to inform you where any description of the Diving Bill, or Treatise on the Subject is to be procured as I have no knowledge of any publication concerning it. The account, I believe, of the death of the person who proposed the Alterations made in the Machine, was inserted some 10 or 12 Months since in the public Prints; and the failure of the Experiment in that instance implies some doubts on the perfection of the Scheme. I cannot inform you where Capt. Philip Affleck, or Capt. Garnier resides. But I conclude a Letter to the former addressed to him at his Brothers St. Edmd. Affleck in Holles Street, will be conveyed to him.

I am Sir
Your most title Servt. Howe

Valt. Morris Esqr.

195

My Dear Lord

Permit me to recommend to your protection the nephew of my late Friend Sir Joshua Rowley Commander of the Terror Bomb under your Lordships orders. I grieve for the loss of your worthy Brother, Mr. Maurice Nelson, in whose advancement, I was occupied, when Sir Thos. Troubridge announced his death to

Your very affectionate
& obedt. Servant
St. Vincent

admiralty
25 april 1801

V: admiral Lord Nelson —

Hiebei, verehrter Freund, der Brief von Cotta. Entschuldigen Sie, daß ich Ihnen denselben nicht früher übersandt habe. Lassen Sie mich, wenn Sie zu einem Resultate mit dem Sohier gediehen sind, davon wissen; er interessirt mich Alles, was auf Sie und das Schicksal Ihrer Gedichte Bezug hat.

Für Nisa und die Orientalen meinen besten Dank. Die zierliche Nackte hat mich entzückt und ich möchte wohl der alte Dank gewesen seyn. Das Original kann ich nicht, die Übersetzung muß aber meisterhaft seyn, denn sie ist ganz reizend. In den Orientalen habe ich Fleckerweis (wie man in meiner Heimath sagt) gelesen, jedoch noch zu wenig, um ein Urtheil zu haben. Der Aufstand des türkischen Marsches hat mich wundersam erschüttert; in zwei rheumatischen Nächten, die ich schlaflos zubrachte, murmelte ich beständig für mich:

An meiner Seite trifft der Dolch von schwarzem Blute
Und meine Streitaxt klirrt am Sattel meiner Stute.

Am Münchhausen bin ich fleißig und habe ein starkes Stück in die Bauernhochzeit hinein geschrieben. Ob er in Deutschland so wirkt, wie in Elberfeld, weiß ich nicht. Das constante Schwanken der Feuerwehr möchte dagegen sprechen.

Gott sei mit Ihnen im neuen Jahre d.h. nicht der Krummacher'sche Garengott von Elberfeld, sondern der Gott, der über der Sahara dahin streicht, in Schwarz dichtet und auf Ihnen mit glühenden Strömungen hinabsieht. Da d. 8 Jan. 39. Der Ihrige Immermann

197.

Man with grief no longer bending
Shall my heart neglected sigh
Like the Sightless swiftly ending
Sorrows clouds for ever fly.
Oh happy Endwallen!
Many Man Wood. —

I know the hand, I faith
tis a fair hand, and
fairer than the paper
it writ on is the
fair hand that writ
July 14th
1832 Joseph Wood

198.

While in your favour basking
Your patience I'll be tasking
And Billy Black will never lack
Conundrums to be asking. —
You'll ~~dye~~ give it up?
(Spoken) Why am I like a teat-kettle when its
Beginning to get hot? — give it up? —
Cause I'm going to sing. —
Tol de rol — ol lol

2.

If you're a good unriddler
My next shall be a tiddler
Can you Descry — now tell me why
Jack Ketch is like a fidler?
Dye give it up.
(Spoken) Why is Jack Ketch like a fidler?
'Cause they both delight in a good chord

3.

As I passed an Undertaker
I met an upright Quaker
Says I old sly now tell me why
A Doctor's like a Baker
(Spoken) Cause they're both famous for dead men?

4

A man that has a lease sure
A Twelvemonth at his pleasure
Is much the same, as one who's famed
For mouth that's large in measure
Dye give it up?
(Spoken) Why is an annual lease like
a large mouth? — give it up? — 'Cause
it extends from y-ear to y-ear
Tol de rol

5

I humbly ask the pardon
Of all at Covent Garden
But to guess my next you'll be perplexed
It's such a very hard one
You'll give it up
(Spoken) Why is mr Jones like a
Cobler to-night? give it up? — Cause this
Benefit is his last.
Tol lol lol

XXXIII.

XXXIV.

199.

Ich will auf Ihren Antrag vom 14ten d. M. die Zueignung der Symphonie, welche Sie für den niederrheinischen Musik-Verein componirt haben, annehmen. Tryletz den 27ten Jul. 1827.

Friedrich Wilhelm

An den Compositeur Herrn Frd. Ries zu Frankfurth a. M.

200.

Paris, ce 7 février 1820

Veuillés, Mylord, recevoir tous mes remercimens de votre aimable attention. Le catalogue raisonné de la belle Bibliothèque que j'ai admirée à Stowe est un livre très précieux, & il me l'est doublement, puisque je le tiens de vous. Permettés-moi, Mylord, de vous renouveller l'assurance de toute ma considération pour vous,

Votre très Affectionné
Louis Philippe D'Orléans

201.

mon cher monsieur Bérard,

je vous envoie les deux minutes que vous devez avoir la bonté de faire signer à Lemaire. veuillez m'indiquer par un mot, s'il s'en prête à votre obligeante négociation

Tout à vous
ig Thiers
mercredi matin

202.

Serez-vous assez bonne, madame pour rappeler à Mr de Chateaubriand que l'élection de l'Académie française se fait jeudi prochain 28? Comme il ne va guères à l'Académie il pourroit bien l'oublier et vous savez que vous êtes mon négociateur.

J'irai certainement vous voir avant votre départ pour Passy

Mille tendres respects Guizot

Lundi 25

Madame A. Lenormant

203.

R. Segreteria di Stato
PER GLI AFFARI ESTERI

Consolati

N.o 11

Torino li 4 Xbre 1850.

Illmo Signore

Ritengo notizia delle cose da Lei esposte nell'istanza 30 9bre per essere ammesso nella Carriera Consolare. L'esuberanza però del personale in questo ramo di servizio, e l'imminenza d'una nuova sistemazione de' Regii Consolati, in base alla quale si avranno a stabilire il numero ed i rapporti del personale corrente, mi hanno per ora fatto adottare la massima di sospendere le nuove ammissioni ad esame di coloro che si annunciano per la Carriera Consolare non altrimenti che per la Diplomatica

Gradisca i sensi della mia perfetta distinta stima

Azeglio

204

Il latore del presente è il Generale Klapka, ti prego di comunicargli le nozioni che hai sulle forze austriache in Italia. Egli è uomo che ha ce meréta l'intera mia fiducia

Clavour,

205

Mio caro Sige ——

Sono venuto a riverirlo, e per essere sincero molto per piacere di trattenermi con lei; e molto per vessarlo intorno allo aiuto promesso.

Desidero dalla sua cortesia, tu fare: se in Liberia si trova quel tale poema di non ricordo più qual Vescovo su la impresa di Tunisi di Carlo V. — Si potrebbe leggere la illustrazione del sig. J. Doua su la Chiesa di S. Matteo —

Mi raccomando e la riverisco

Aff.mo S.r Dr Zuccarini

206

Caprera 26 Juin 1863

Mon cher General

Je vous remercie pour votre lettre du 23 Mai — et comme vous j'espere bien de l'avenir — ou nous nous entendrons parfaitement —

Je suis bien peiné de votre douleur filiale — et je suis toujours votre devoué

G. Garibaldi

General Klapka

Monsieur le Chevalier!

Je suis honteux à cause du retard, que ma
réponse a éprouvé. Après avoir reçu votre
lettre de Omar, j'ai écrit à Mr Buss, et
comme il n'a pas voulu m'honorer d'une réponse,
je lui ai écrit de nouveau; mais envain.
Mr Buss n'a pas répondu. Je m'adressai
à la direction des postes, et je reçois la
réponse, que la lettre pour votre adresse, était
affranchie le 23 Janvier, et qu'elle était expédiée
le même jour. J'espère que vous avez reçu
cette lettre. Je ne peux pas m'expliquer la
cause du silence de Mr Buss; mais il faut
vous dire, Mr Buss est un homme qui aime
à faire beaucoup des promesses sans tenir
parole. Je ne crois pas qu'il se chargera de
la traduction de votre excellent ouvrage.
Disposez de moi si vous voulez avoir des
renseignemens, que je peux vous fournir
Agréez mes remerciemens pour les brochures
dont vous m'avez honoré. Tout ce qui tient
à l'histoire de l'Italie m'intéresse infiniment,
et la profondité de vos recherches, la
manière spirituelle, dont vous envisagez
l'histoire, augmente l'intérêt pour tout
ce qui provient de vous.
Vous aurez sous peu un paquet des
ouvrages et dissertations (en latin) sur plusieurs
matières le plus intéressantes de l'histoire
de droit. Je me flatte de vous faire plaisir.
Si vous voulez profiter des ouvrages historiques
écrits en allemand, je pourrois vous adresser une
riche collection. J'aurais grand plaisir de le faire.
Permettez moi de m'informer, si la société n'a pas
publié un nouveau volume des monumenta
historiae patriae (je possède deux volume de

cette collection remarquable) Je serois très reconnoissant, si je pouvois avoir la suite
Je vous prie de me rappeller a la memoire des amis à Turin ; qui m'ont reçu l'année passée d'une manière si bienveillante
Agreez l'assurance de la haute considération avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'etre

Monsieur le
Chevalier

Votre très obeissant
serv.
Huttemaier

Carlsruhe
4 avril 1840

Je vous prie de dire a Mr Kerbini, auquel j'ai ecrit il y a 4 semaines, que je ne pouvois pas me procurer un exemplaire du projet de la loi sassonne sulle camare mortuarie.

IC.APB.

CARLS IUE..
4 SP B40

LT

A Monsieur le
Chevalier Cibrario conseille
à la cour des comptes, membre
de l'academie sc
a
Turin
Sardaigne

frêo

Steed Still W. Maidstone
Sept. 19. 1853.

My dear Sir

Accept my best thanks for your very friendly letter. I am happy to say that I am now quite restored to my usual state of health. I esteem your kind enquiries the more, inasmuch as I know your time must be fully occupied. I have written to our mutual warm-hearted friend Borthoud to let him know that I was recovering from my illness and hope he has received the letter which was sent by the hand of a friend.

When I return to London I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at my house

I remain.

dear Sir

Your faithful Servant

W. C. Ross

J. Dafforne, Esqre

209

The Hermitage Septr 1865

Ambition is the soul of advancement and when properly directed the source from which springs much that is great, good, and enduring. Looking around us we see monuments that show the power and wisdom of our Ancestors. These are records of the past, voices of the dead that speak to us, filling our minds with a desire to obtain power which may enable us also to speak to generations yet to come, and emulate the authors of such enduring works. This struggle for undying fame leads on to the highest achievements of genius.

Extract from my Diary Jacob Thompson

210.

My Dear Sir

I inclose five pounds which you can place to my account, and you will perhaps get on as speedily as convenient with the completion of

Thursday

Yours very truly

J. P. Hartley

18 Bedford Street

G. Clint Esq.

211.

I am delighted with everything I see

C. White

212.

"Gains may be temporary & uncertain; expense, is constant & certain"

B. J. Waterman

213.

I expect some visitors here this afternoon so cannot accept your kind invitation

In haste

Believe me

Yours very truly

Sydney P. Thompson

214.

"He lives in fame that died in virtue's cause."

Yours most truly

Eleanor Buxton

XXXV.

215

1.

Frogmore
den 26 Nov: /57

Mein lieber theuerster
Ernst! Ich wünsche zu
Wissen wie es dir
bey dem schönen
Wetter geht! Mir
bekömmt es nicht
besonders, es ist gar
zu feucht. Tante Leaton
schreibt mir, sie hätte
dir zu Deinem
Geburtstag geschrieben
aber keine Antwort
erhalten sie befürchtet

2.

der Brief sey wer-
loren gegangen.
Die Chinese Embassador,
haben gestern im
Castle diniert, schön sind
die guten Menschen
nicht. Sey so gut
Alfred herzlich von
mir zu Grüßen
wenn du ihn siehst
Grüße auch Mr.
Cowell und frage ihn
ob er ~~[illegible]~~ mir Bücher
für Alfred empfehlen
kann; ich meine für

3.

Weihnachten.
Ich habe noch nicht
bestimmtes wegen
der Tante Victoria
ihren Besuch nach
Osborne gehört; ich
werde fürchte ich
nicht hingehen können.
ich fürchte mich da!
zu Verhalten, es ist
gerade ein Jahr
das ich so unwohl war,
Lebewohl, bis auf
baldiges Wiedersehen
Ewig! Deine
dich innigst liebende
Großmutter.

216

to be, with great
esteem,

My dear Lady
Cornwallis,

Your very sincere
friend,

Victoria.

1.

Nicanycuiliuhticayninri
tlapovalcatca mexica cānauhtetl
ymiuhquitova ceacatl quitlamia
xiij. acatl. cetecpatl quitlami
a. xiij. tecpatl. cecalliqui
tlamia xiij. calli cetodi
tli quitlamia xiij. =
tochtli Auhyni
quac otlami
to nauhte
ix tiis
ni

mamolpia iutaxinli y pan ynomeacatl xi
vitl ompovalxiuhtica on mallectica
y pan onxivitl velcenveneti
liztli quinomicuillonī
can mexico a xcvij.
dias del mes
de Seti
ē
bredeis 76. us.

2

(1491) Nicā tlachapolq̄ tlocte moque cha polme.

(1492)

(1493)

(1494)

(1495)

3.

(1496) Nicátl tlchin cencalotoon mōchtzotzqan mtlalli.

(1497) Nicápolinhque xoqzitlan tlaca

(1498) Nicápolinhque amaa teca yq̄c midta ve xotzmo tlova lmepanizin.

(1499) Nicámoq̄tz acuecuexatl xillotiy tocth apachrub cangila ynavi tzotzin amodmaca ya inru tu mani cayo pan tlatonami yeqallan anoenan te qpane ytepaicavl yeqmichzquia y tzoizumazin.

(1500)

4

(1501) Nicitetatacoto malli nalco ynadn amoya nnyechla catl m qtzalihetica.
Nicāmiq̄co ynavitzotzin

(1502) Auhnimā ycōmotlalli ymo tenhe qomatzin yechiuhe na vi tlatovani.

(1503) Nicá occepa tetatacoto ymo thinalco ycpoval xo vitl.

(1504) Nican acico incacavatl

(1505) Nicantemoctzitzinitl.

Ich erhalte, theurer Professor, Ihren so freundlichen Brief und Ihre anmuthigen „Reisebilder" ~~in~~ für mich leider sehr bewegten Tagen. Der Verlust eines Freundes (63 Jahre lang ist die Freundschaft mit Leop. v. Buch, seit dem ich ihr 1791 zuerst in Freiberg fand nie getrübt gewesen!) hat mich sehr erschüttert. Sie haben aus einem Briefe an Ihren Herrn Vater, den ich vor ganzem schreit, gesehen, wie anhänglich ich Ihrer Familie bin, wie ich die Freude jedes Fortschrittes in Ihren Arbeiten gern mit Ihnen begrüsse. So wie ich etwas ruhiger bin werde ich mich ~~gern~~ von Ihrer milderen orientalischen Luft anhauchen lassen! Möchte Euch die Macht der christlichen Liebe, die Sie preisen sich ~~dass~~ mit etwas ~~bei~~ in den Kantern der Montmorency's der Ugermerg offenbaren. Darin in der sich vollendenden schändlichen Indervorfolgung der „christlich-germanische Staat" sich entwildere.

Mit freundschaftlicher Hochachtung und Anhänglichkeit

Ihr

AlHumboldt

Sonntag Nacht.

219.

Albemarle Street
Aug. 15. 1832

Sir

I return you many thanks for the pamphlet you have been so good as to send me, & will read it with attention.

The question of the Poor-Laws like all other practical questions for the relief of the country has been sacrificed during the two last years to the theoretical advantages of Parliamentary Reform. I heartily wish - contrary to my expectation - that the attainment of the latter may have a compensation for the neglect & delay of the former & may obtain a more upright and enlightened assembly for its discussion.

I am, Sir
your very faithful
humble Servant
Mahon

Oh the Shamrock! Air Alley Croker"

In gentle play, one sunny day, as Love and Bacchus wander'd. With

Wit, the sprite, whose quiver bright a thousand arrows squander'd. Where:

:e'er they pass, a triple grass springs up, by zephyr kist all, and

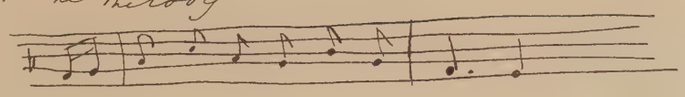
sparkles thro the morning dew, like emeralds thro crystal. Oh the

Shamrock! the green, immortal Shamrock! Chosen leaf of Bard &

Chief, Old Erin's native Shamrock!

My dear Sir – I have been able, after many trials, to hit off what I think rather a happy subject for "Alley Croker" – I had little idea of succeeding with this old batter'd-out damsel so well – you shall have the other verses in the course of the week, but I thought it would be a pity to lose the opportunity of Thomson's arranging it before he leaves town – The above I look upon to be as lucky a hit as we have made yet for this Number & pray make Stevenson do it carefully & gracefully – I intended to have told you in my last that there is no alteration to be made in "The valley lay smiling" which will interfere with Thomson's arrangement of it – so set him to it, and tell him the words are to remain as they are that he may not have any of his ready-made objections to it – he must alter the way he did before.

as it altered the melody



This, if I recollect right, is the way he did it, and it is wrong in the second bar — the F is not to be dwelt upon — so he must do it all over again —

Bessy took a ride upon a Donkey to Donington yesterday morning — she is much better, I think, and the little thing forgot a third tooth since I came down.

Ever yours sincerely

Sunday.

Thomas Moore.

Mr Stevenson may dot "Alley Croker" where he thinks it is necessary — I think dotting a tip liberty with the air then rests

---

221.

My dear Sir —

I write this by Tom's desire as he is hardly able to hold up his head to write himself — just as I was recovering from my cold, he was seized with the same complaint himself, and I never have seen him suffer so much — the violence of his cough is now much increased by the smokiness of this wretched house, wretched, at least in winter beyond what you can have an idea of — Tom knows his illness will be sufficient excuse for his not sending you what he promised; but let him have whatever proofs are ready and he will return them directly —

Pray remember us most kindly to Miss Power — and believe me my dear Sir Yours very truly

B. Browne

14 St. Ann's Villas
Acacia Road
June 14th

Dear Sir,

Thank you for the cheque which you were so good as to send me for my article. — I forward you a paper for Jr. next No. If you should find it too long for one publication I could easily divide it into two when I see it in proof, though it would read better if unbroken.

Yours faithfully

J. Mortimer Roye D. Costello

223.

FIGARO

Rédacteur en Chef.
H. de Villemessant

Boulevart Montmartre, 21.
(MAISON FRASCATI)

Mon cher ami,

Lisez le figaro de demain et, si cela vous est possible soyez du nôtres. Je vous garantis qu'en summum et par état vous devez y être.

Renseignement au bureau du figaro.

Poignée de main

H. de Villemessant

224.

3 Cheyne Walk. Chelsea,
5th March 1849.

My dear Sir,

It was my intention to have called on you at the Admiralty, — but having, as Hannah More said, other fish to fry, I commit myself to the pilotage of Rowland Hill.

On Thursday last, while gravely listening to the "Mermaid", a wight in agony caught my eye —

XXXVII

& he said, or would have said — "By G — that's my thunder!" However, he waited silently though impatiently till the Paper was read, when he opened a heavy fire, & flounced & bounced like a Yankee at Bay, to the surprise, consternation, alarm, & amusement of the open-eared assemblage.

Now as I understand the denouncer — hight Windus — is to repeat the performance next Thursday, it struck me you would like to be present, & therefore I notify that the doors will be open at 8 P.M.

It strikes me that you will survive the onslaught, & very easily weather such a squall, — so think not of leaping from one of the bridges, or otherwise distressing

Yours truly,

W. H. Smyth

225.

Colebrton Hall
Ashby de la Zouch

Dear Bannister

A few days ago I sent you a little game which I hope you have received — I should also have sent some to our worthy friend Mr Wrougheton but altho I recollect he lives in Howland Street I cannot remember the number — pray inform me & say something also of the state of his health — for I regard & respect him exceedingly He is one of the few left of the genuine old school — &, — we shall not see its like again. You were I am seen sorry to hear of Mr Dances illness — "Some ills we wish for, when we wish to live" & this of the loss of friends is amongst the most pungent evils of old age.

With best Comp^ts to Mrs Bannister
I remain with sincere regard
Ever Wm G Beaumont.

Perhaps you can favor me with some theatrical news "I hate all politics but theatrical politics" especially at the present crisis.

226.

65 Gower Street

Dear Jones

Mr Dawkins and our friend Bartley have promised to dine here on Wednesday next the 18th at Six o'Clock sincerely do I hope that you may be relieved from "Trap and Lamp" to favour me your Company — which will much gratify

Dear Jones
Yours most truly
Wm Bannister
Sylvester for ever! huzza!!!

11th of June!
1828

She turned her face as tho' about to speak,
And for one moment it was crimsoned o'er,
Then, white as ashes grew: her quivering lips
Gave utterance to no word; Upon her breast
Her drooping head fell sadly: and she went
Gently, and slow, to keep her grief alone!
I never more said aught of Angelo.

'Woman's Heart.' C. E. Vandenhoff

XXXVIII. 228

A "Have I fallen into an easy attitude?"
B "Perhaps, a shadow more natural!"

Decr. 15th
1850.

My dear Sir

Allow me to express a hope that our "young" acquaintance-ship may long continue and that next time I have the pleasure of writing to you I may find a better pen! — Yours very sincerely

John Parry

John Watkins Esqr.

229.

30th Aug. 1723

Yr obligeing letter Deare Daughter was very
acceptable to me & to al yr friends here we wished
& hoped to have had an att^{ct} of yr safe delivery
by it but does not dout but next post nil bring
it to us & that in a Month or 5 weeks yl be able
to visit us here where yu shal have a harty welcom
from

al here gives yu & Harry
theyr service I would have
said sume what more but the
weather is soe hot that I can
not write

Yr offer^{tt} father
Boyn

for the Honor^{ble} Mrs Mary Hamilton
at Mr Dawsons house in Grafton
street

free Boyn Dublin

230.

Dear Sir

I have no particular recollection of the case at all, but I have this Morning received this additional application which I have taken the liberty to enclose

& remain dear Sir

very truly yours

Tho Denman

Russell Sq
Dec 7 1820

H Hobhouse Esq, &c, &c &c

Oxonhoath
Sunday Oct 7.

My dear Sir Philip,

You will see by the inclosed letter, which I received this morning from Mr Curtis that he is unable to avail himself of your obliging offer. The poor man seems to be fairly beaten down by sickness & anxiety for his son. I am glad to know that he is at the same time fully sensible of your kindness, and I beg you will consider me as sharing largely in his acknowledgments to you. Have the goodness to return me his letter at any convenient moment.

Admiral
Sir Philip Durham G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

The Queen Dowager, I see, has accomplished her embarkation at Portsmouth, and she would not have done it under better auspices than yours.

We hear occasionally of Charles Brune. His last letters were from Cadiz, where he seemed to be amusing himself very tolerably, and doubting whether he should go further into Spain or on to Italy. We are studying naval life under his sisters roof, here at Oxonhoath. She, you know, is travelling with Sir William abroad.

Fare you well, my dear Sir Philip, & believe me

very sincerely yours
Stratford Canning

232

Dear Sir, Lord Holland has been so very kind as to send me the enclosed which I hope will meet your views as it does mine & will help to shield us against some of our untractable friends —

Your sincere
F Burdett

Fried Mrs 8th

N.B. I must be at the House early about ½ past 4 — & shall stay for Maberly's beer motion —

233

House of Cons Tuesday 6 o'clock

pray let it be known in Sheffield, that the Duke of W. cannot form a government, and that the late ministers are in communication with the King, and no doubt they will return to office, and the Bill will be carried by those who were its authors

Yrs
Milton

Mr Baring communicated this from the Duke — Ld Althorp from the late ministers

234.

MY DEAR MR HALSE
JOHNSON HAS JUST READ ME YOUR VERY EXCELL=
=ENT STORY FOR THE MEDLEY — FOR WHICH I THANK
YOU VERY MUCH — JOHNSON HAS ALSO SPOKEN TO ME
ABOUT THE BUST. WHICH I HOPE YOU WILL KEEP
TILL MAY & PLACE IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE
ROYAL ACADEMY BELIEVE ME YOURS SINCERELY
CRAN BORNE

235.

Sir

I think if you go into The Park at Hampton Court you will easily satisfy yourself that I am justified in with=holding my consent to its being stript of its turf:

it certainly may be taken from spots more or less out of sight but that does not diminish the positive injury done to the Pasture, & it is ex=pected that we should maintain Deer to the num=ber of 500. or more = & that we endeavour to obtain from the feeding of Cattle some portion of the Rent payable to Lady Bloomfield, it cannot be expected that we shd consent to diminish the food in the Park =

I am
Sir
V. W. Sw.
Jersey

Berkeley Sq.
March 24th
1842 –

That the Phoenicians had some harbour on the Arabian gulph before Solomon invited them to Ezyongeber is an imaginary fact which I can not account for so intelligent an enquirer as Dr Robertson having assumed except by supposing that he was puzzled as many a one almost as wise as himself had been before him to account for the fact of Hiram's ships having got from Tyre into Arabia — To give the Phoenicians a previous settlement on the red sea helped him out of this difficulty and seeing no other made of solving it but by believing in the previous settlement he took it for granted — Other writers however who were not so good at assuming a fact had Hiram's ships still left on their hands and were fritably bewildered how to dispose of them — Tyre was on the Mediterranean & Ezyongeber from whence the fleet in Solomon's service sailed to Ophir was on the North East corner of the red sea — How could it be brought from Tyre to Ezyongeber — Never did a reed in a bottle puzzle the comprehension of children more than this question perplexed learned men — Could Hiram's people have built a fleet at Ezyongeber — No — that part of Arabia never in the

J. Campbell

My dear Mr Croker

I cannot tell you how vexed I am at my loss this morning. To the last I flattered myself that I should be able to come, but, alas, my heart has failed me & I have only to console myself with the reflection that the loss is all my own.

Yours sincerely

J. Rogers

Wednesday Eg

238.

Ein Anblick unsrer Tage.

Ihr Herrn Lebt, ihr reichen Männer,
Ihr Hundert den Fluß erblickt.
Ich hab' mit Herzlichem Bedauern
Zu ehrlichen Werke man sich stickt.

Gegenüber Dorf. Es sind entrissen
Dem Herzensbild dem Hellen Alles;
Ihr Stolz, entflohen Deine Wissen
Hinfort der Herrn Wellenkreis!

Freundlich Leute, ich möchte ihr Glocken
Ihr Leben, Reich der Herren Pracht!
Die Pflicht ihr voll Gegrüß in Wocken
Macht sich zum Flecken nicht statt.

Paul Mayer.

239.

Paris octobre 1857

Cher monsieur,

J'arrive à l'instant de voyage, j'espérais d'après ce que j'avais écrit à Brest et dans plusieurs villes où je suis passé que la caisse contenant vos gravures, serait ici mais je trouve seulement 3 lettres des messagers je viens d'écrire à l'instant et dans 3 ou trois jours ce sera ici immédiatement je ferai les retouches et je vous servirai au plutôt ce paquet je suis fâchée de tout ces contre-temps, mais ainsi le moment était mal choisi, et la caisse ma couronne a pris comme les lettres, enfin s'il est encore temps je ferai tout mon possible pour vous rendre ce petit service je vous prie de dire mille choses de ma part à Madame Gambart et ne m'oubliez pas je vous prie auprès de la famille Gondart, si vous pouvez me renvoyer la tête de taureau afin que je la retouche je le ferai ainsi ou lorsque vous pourrez je vous serre la main

B. Bordeaux

Thursday 8 o'clock

My dear Mr. Jones

You were a kind to say you would assist me where I was in difficulty about any new part, and I am really quite anxious about "Mary Copp", which I am to play on Monday, and if you would be so very good — to let me send it with you, but once I cannot my loss much I should feel obliged to you. — May I call upon you this Morning before I go to the Rehearsal, at 11 o'clock? —

Ever yours sincerely obliged

Catherine Stephens

241.

My dear Sir

Some unexpected circumstances have prevented my intended call, with Madame Vestris, on you to-day — and also have delayed the business on which we wished to communicate with you — I trust you will accept our apology and shall be happy to give you a further explanation the first opportunity — My Excuse this being sent by the Post — for my Servant is from home and Believe me

My dear Sir,

Truly Yrs

Maria Foote

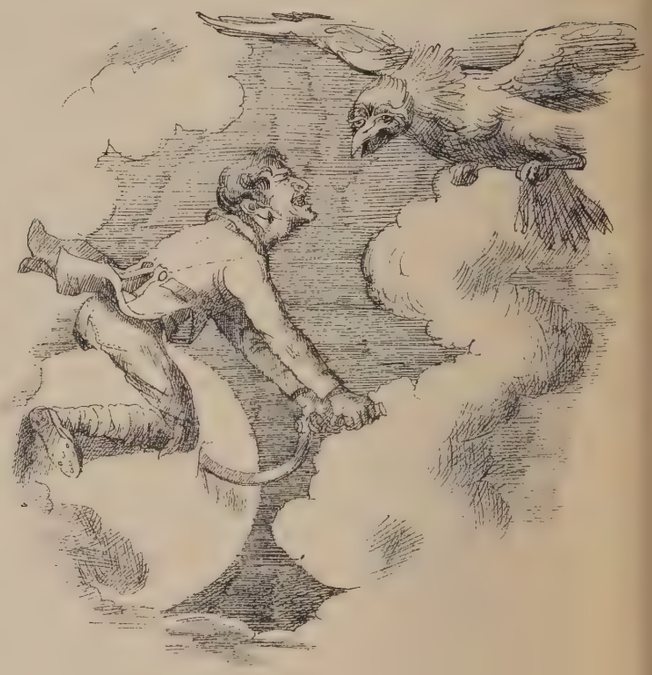
Friday Morning

34 Keppel St

XL.

XXXIX.

XLI.



XLII.

Brix 8 Janvier 1838

Mes neuf Sarlemans chers amis, pour dire
communiquant 1° ayant prochainement une
occasion pour le Portugal, je viendrai
savoir ce que tu crois, que ferai le
plus de plaisir à la Grasse, de rabat
ou d'un petit lejour. Si tu crois
que le lejour soit préférable veuille
me choisir un joli petit bouche ou
je pourrai placer du chevreau du
deux enfants. 2° Je t'enverrai
aujourd'hui un carton de marabouts
et demain au après. Mes blondes d'or
si ces blondes d'or sont en état
de servir, je voudrai, que tu ou les
fasse disposer sur une robe de bal dont
je laisse la forme au gout de Mlle Palmyre
avec du fleur de velours d'une couleur fauve
Je préférerai pour cela des feuilles de
Velours vert, comme celles que Mme
Lehan avait à Trianon. Le vert et l'or
ensemble seront sévères et jolis

. . . . . Si tes blondes d'or ne
peuvent pas servir, tu me fais faire
tout l'ensemble, une robe de bal
garnie de marabouts, et tu fais réserver
quelques marabouts pour les coiffures
Je viens en ce cas ma robe toute
blanche et garnie de fleurs avec les
marabouts. Je voudrai donc tous les
cas avoir une robe de bal au plutard
le Mardi 16. Notre bal est le 17
cela me quitte l'un de mes commandes
cette robe. Mais Bizette assure, que comme
Rémi, je dois donner l'exemple, et qu'il
sera du dernier Stably de faire suivre
4 fois la même robe, même avec
des décorations différentes comme j'en
avais l'intention.
Enfin veille pardonner de te donner tant
et comme. Je vais aller à Lachon avec
le Leopold. Il fait très froid je ferme

en hâte toute à toi.

Louise

Windsor ce 4 Nov.bre
1854

Monsieur!

Je ne saurais vous exprimer l'intérêt profond que vous avez su m'inspirer par votre lettre. Votre attention bienveillante, sans vous exprimer sans ménagements après dire combien elle m'a émue. En lisant votre détail on voit plus fin que jamais d'être vrai. Vous y avez perdu un ami dans l'amiral Kopstenrobb dont les derniers moments ont été si édifiants de dévouement à la patrie et de résignation. On m'écrit qu'il a fait dire à l'Empereur "qu'il se voulait heureux de mourir en défendant sa patrie"! Vous avez trouvé les parents dans le regret. L'Empereur a adressé à la veuve de l'amiral. J'apprends que pauvre ou heureux mourant vous perdiez un frère! celui qui était venu vous voir il y a un peu de temps. Croyez que je prends une part vive à vos douloureuses épreuves. Peut-être quelques rayons nouvelles vous bien aux vent répandre quelque consolation dans vos sentiments par celui de l'heureux sentiment qui réchauffe l'âme! Votre lettre du Grand-Duc héritier du 5 Nov.bre (24 Oct.o) m'a donné de la bonne santé de l'Empereur et me dit qu'il a daigné donner l'ordre au ministère de la guerre d'échanger le sud Dunkerque entre le brave Kuperbel qui avait été fait prisonnier après être tombé sur le champ de bataille atteint d'une entorse de boulet à la jambe. Bienveillant la grandeur d'âme de l'Empereur dans cet ordre dont je vous prie profondément convaincu, car c'est le bonheur d'une famille! Je vous remercie infiniment de vous prendre votre santé au début de la mauvaise saison et en vous réitérant l'assurance de l'expression de l'estime distinguée que je vous porte

Victoria

B. ce 17 Mars 1855
5

Je vous ai écrit, je crois, toute la douleur de votre perte, mon ami, je vous demande aujourd'hui votre pardon à vous expriminer toute profonde sympathie pour le malheureux père de famille, chef de famille, le vieux Kuperbel. Votre lettre, votre souvenir, votre expression, votre cœur, votre jugement et votre sensibilité d'une jeune et belle nature, sont bienvenus. Votre souvenir vaut mieux que tout. Je vous prie, Monsieur, de croire à ma sympathie.

Victoria

à Paris ce 16me Avril 1818

Messieurs

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 2me et je vous suis bien obligé pour les mémoires que vous avez eu la bonté de m'envoyer. Je prendrai garde de les tenir secrets jusqu'à ce que je saurai que le mémoire a paru à Bruxelle.

J'ai l'honneur d'être Messieurs Votre très dévoué et très fidèle serviteur Wellington Prince de Waterloo

à Messieurs
Messieurs Parte (L'Aîné) et Jouhaud
à Bruxelles

à Messieurs
Mess: Parte et Jouhaud
No: 1002 Rue Theresienne

Prince de Waterloo Bruxelles

Jeudy 22 avril
rue d'Anjou St Ho 4

mon cher Feburier, vous ne me renvoyez pas mon volume de la biographie universelle et j'en ai besoin.

Ensuite hier vendredy la législature de ce jour ne m'est point parvenue. La portière jure qu'on ne la point apporter, quoi qu'il en soit comme j'amasse les nos je vous demande de me faire parvenir celui d'hier avec le volume

comme toujours, pour toujours

Th Lamett

Cher monsieur Urbain, voici un jeune écrivain dont je voudrais fort vous faire penser tout le bien que j'en pense moi même. C'est le fils d'un de mes anciens condisciples : j'aime fort le fils et le père. je vous en parlerai aussitôt que j'aurai le plaisir de vous voir : voyez s'il vous est possible de l'employer au Messager. Tâchez de faire naître la possibilité si elle n'y est pas. je vous serai tout reconnaissant des bontés que vous aurez pour m. de Lamothe Langon. adieu et amitié.

Gagés

[illegible]

[illegible] dit moi la fois d'une de vos cor-
[illegible] de Paris que dans un écarte-
[illegible] de Lamoricière : bâtir,
[illegible] et parmi il jouissé par
[illegible], on prétend avoir trou-
[illegible] lettres de Montalembert, Fallon,
[illegible] de Charros.»

Votre correspondant a été jeté
dans les tours familiers à la police.

Depuis le mois de décembre 1857,
époque où Laynette m. le g.al de La-
moricière a jugé à propos de rentrer
en France, je n'ai eu avec lui aucunes relations ni directes ni indirectes.

Veuillez je vous prie, m. l'Abbé
cette déclaration et recevoir l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

Paris 7 8.bre 1860 colonel Charras

Un voyageur d'Egypte me charge de recommander au Bureau de la Législature une lettre relative à la création d'un écartel en Egypte. Je prends la liberté d'en écrire un mot à Monsieur Febvrier, professant bien qu'il n'y a rien dans la lettre de répréhensible. Les questions d'orient sont si faussement présentées en occident qu'il est bon de tendre quelques témoins oculaires.

J'ai l'honneur de renouveler à Monsieur Febvrier toutes mes assurances du plus sincère Dévouement

J. J. Champollion Fils

2 Juillet.

Monsieur

J'ai l'honneur de vous proposer de me rendre auprès de vous avec mon confrère M. le Professeur Langier aujourd'hui à 5 heures —

Veuillez M. agréer l'assurance de ma haute considération

Nélaton

Quoi! Verhaegen n'est plus! À la libre Belgique
Un coup inattendu de la Mort le ravit,
Quand il pouvait encore à la chose publique
Apporter le concours d'un lumineux esprit.

Noble cœur! Quand grondait l'orage politique,
Qui mieux que toi savait aimer un proscrit?..
Ton nom, le favori du suffrage civique,
Au Temple de Mémoire à jamais est inscrit.

Citoyen, au séjour où Dieu, dans sa clémence,
À notre pauvre espèce impose le progrès,
Accepte le tribut de ma reconnaissance.

Sois fier de ton pays. L'œuvre de son Congrès,
Fécondée à ta voix, à défaut de puissance,
L'a fait heureux et libre, et c'est un beau succès.

Orval, 10 Xbre 1862.

P. N. Bonaparte

1.

Brompton
March 19 —

My dear Sir

You mentioned your idea of taking Pride shall have fall for your benefit — unless you have such arrangements as preclude any change, I should particularly

2.

obliged by your not taking it. My reason is merely this — That back in Divinity which I mentioned to you — is now on the point of publication & whatever good it might do me among the Bishops would be impaired in all probability by the

3.

revival of my name as a writer for the stage — I wish in fact to be altogether forgotten as a culprit in that way — as I am satisfied the recollection must be rather injurious than otherwise — If circumstances should

4.

~~[illegible]~~ allow of your making the change — I hope you will.

Compts. to the Ladies —
Believe me very
truly yours Croly

B. Jones Esq
14 Chapel ~~[illegible]~~ St
Grosvenor Place

253.

7 Beach Street
Deal. Kent
August 16 /63

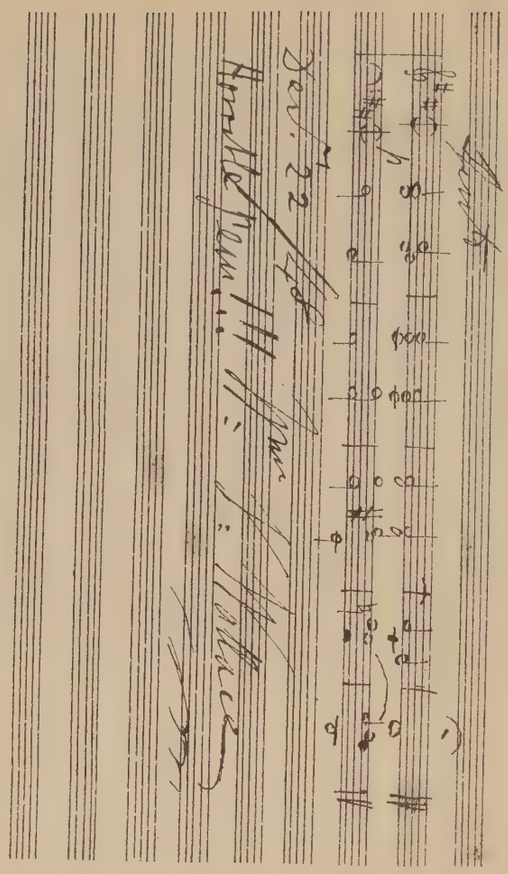
Dear Sir

My son, who will present you this is most anxious to be introduced to you; I take the liberty of doing so, pray, hear what he has to say, you will find him a person of refined education, and great information and if you can be of any service to him, it will confer an infinite obligation on Yours Most Sincerely

John Watkins Esqr

W Vincent Wallace

254



Dec. 22 /48
Honorable Jem. H. Hume
Wm. H. Wallace

255.

Belgrave place
7th March 1866

Dear Sir

You are welcome to use my name as a vice president on the occasion of the Drury Lane Theatrical Fund Dinner, which will take place on the 8th of Apl. if you think proper.

I have the pleasure to enclose a check for five guineas, as it will not be in my power to attend the dinner

I remain Dr Sir
Very Truly
F. Chantry

Wm. Bennett Esqr
Secretary &c &c &c.

256.

Dear Pickersgill –

× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × if I can come to yr late in the afternoon I certainly will but do not calculate upon me in the least –

God bless thee –
Geo Jones –

257.

Nov. 19. 1866

Sir

I have much pleasure in granting your request, and send you my autograph accordingly. I am Sir.

Your Obedt. Servt.
John Leech

XLIV.

Chantrey at the Forge.

By George Jones, R.A.

XLV.

Chantrey in the Studio.

By George Jones, R.A.

XLVI.

(A terrible domestic Incident.)

"Lawk John! if you havn't been and let Master's Libery Fire out again!!"

Carlton Terrace
5 April 1840

Lord Palmerston presents his Compliments to Miss Pardoe, and in thanking her for her note of the 3d instant, begs to assure her that it affords him very great Pleasure to learn that the steps which he took to facilitate the attainment of her objects in her Tour, were of use to her

Miss Pardoe
19 Westbourne Place
Eaton Square

Gloucester Lodge
Apr. 5. 1817

Private

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the favour of your letter of the 26th ult. & of that of the 3d inst. with their respective Enclosures

I have received from Mr Roper also a Copy of your letter to him and have written to him this day the letter of which I herewith inclose a Copy.

The very delicate & embarrassing situation in which I am placed by the connexion with what H. R. H. the Duke of York was pleased to charge me in respect to the £15.000 claimed by H. R. H. on the note of hand of Her late S. H. the D. of Brunswick makes me feel very desirous of avoiding, as much as possible, any interference in the affairs of H. S. H. - at least until that transaction shall have been arranged.

I presume there will be no impropriety in my deferring till then, to administer to H. S. H. his Work

I am, Sir,
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
Geo. Canning

Mr Le Blanc.

Voici ce que j'ai répondu hier au toast porté par Mr Delehaye au Roi:

"Je crois être l'interprète des sentiments du Roi en remerciant d'abord Mr Delehaye des bonnes paroles qu'il vient de prononcer et en Vous proposant ensuite ce mon tour un toast qui dans le sang tous Mrs est bien cher au cœur de S. M.

à la prospérité de la ville de Gand.

Au président de la société des chœurs j'ai dit:

Mrs je suis fort sensible à l'accueil que me font les Gantois.

Puisque vous voulez bien m'en offrir l'occasion laissez moi de nouveau vous souhaiter aujourd'hui une longue suite de succès

Je bois Mrs à la société Royale des chœurs de Gand au développement du goût et de l'art musical en Belgique

---

261.

Dear Sir,

As I shall not be able to attend myself at the Election for the new Orphan Asylum on Monday next, I shall feel much obliged by your taking charge of my proxy which I now enclose in favor of Joseph Miller.

I remain dear Sir

Yrs faithfully

W Maule

38 Grosvenor St.

Jan^ry 15/48.

I have now recapitulated the chief facts and considerations, which have thoroughly convinced me that species have been modified, during a long course of descent, by the preservation or the natural selection of many successive slight favourable variations. I cannot believe that a false theory would explain, as it seems to me that the theory of natural selection does explain, the several large classes of facts above specified. It is no valid objection that science as yet throws no light on the far higher problem of the essence or origin of life. Who can explain what is the essence of attraction of gravity? No one now objects to following out the results consequent on this unknown element of attraction; notwithstanding that Leibnitz formerly accused Newton of introducing "occult qualities & miracles into philosophy." —

Charles Darwin

p 514 3d Edit
of "Origin"

3 Gloucester road
Old Brompton
London
3rd January 1854.

My dear Richard,

I am very much obliged by your letter and its' inclosure respecting the Ormond and Suchi=
=quin Coinages. The Square copper coinage, which I have baptised as the "Broghill money" and about which I have just found a curious note addressed to me a long time since by Dr. Acquilla Smith, may render

2

the appropriation of the Cork Shilling and Sixpence doubtful. However they are all extremely curious as links in the history of an obscure period of revolutionary importance to England. The Coinage, fashions, and prices always were influenced more or less by a political revolution – take for instance pipes – the tobacco pipe of Elizabeth's time A. became enlarged in Charles I and II's. B. The Puritan's did not smoke.

A. 1590.

B. 1660.

3

And when William III came in, the shape was completely altered so see C.

C. 1700.

The leaden coinage has always been an interesting subject to me – what Lord Lindesborough in his refined taste so often has quizzed me about – "my love for dumps." But I have had moral courage sufficient to resist these attacks

4.

upon my dumpiness, and will be most happy to assist Dr. Acquilla Smith by any means in my power. Roche Smith's Collection from the Thames is most extraordinary and at one glance, altho' he scarcely sees, or has time to see it himself, affords serious subjects for cogitation to a reflective mind.

Do not bother yourself about those heavy articles my Sister left with you. I will write to her on

the subject, for you are quite correct in stating that every one travels with a Carpet bag and yesterday I re=
=ceived a firkin of ~~bad~~ butter, freight 1/8 from Cork. Carriage 1/ delivered in due course from Cork, weight 60 lbs. So that is no great conside=
=ration as to transmission of heavy and probably worthless Articles.

You will be glad to hear that Mrs Croker has played the part of the wife of the Conqueror of Cork (old

Sarah Duchess of Marlborough). which if you don't remember the Story is briefly this. Having overheard her doctors saying "She'll die if she does not take the medicine!" "I won't take it, and I won't die" was the Duchess's comment, neither did she.—

So with Mrs Croker – since she gave up visits at two guineas a day, and the consequent Apothe=
=caries bill for compounding pre=

=scriptions, she has been decidedly better, and now complains of little more than her Corns. Eats well – Sleeps well – is able to read, and even when I go out in a Carriage goes out with me if the drive is not a very lengthy one. We are fairly snowed up here – Snow to the depth of fourteen inches in the beds of the room in which I write – but the room itself not un=

=congenial with the aid coals at forty Shillings a Ton.

Mr Croker joins me in all the good wishes of the week towards Mrs Fainthill and your=
=self. Many happy New Years to you both.

Most sincerely yours

T. Crofton Croker

16 Février 1862

264.

Je veux tout de suite vous dire comme je suis sensible à ce souvenir de vous. On avait oublié mon plaidoyer, et l'on n'a pas jugé qu'il fût bon de m'entendre sur cette question. Mais si la cause est gagnée, qu'importe le nom de l'avocat! — Que le drapeau de l'intelligence et des lettres s'élève de plus en plus dans notre France, c'est là l'important. Que de temps on a perdu depuis le jour où la Convention y pensa, au milieu des tocsins et des canons! Que de familles sacrifiées! Dieu veuille que la loi se fasse, et qu'elle soit bonne, et que cette propriété sacrée soit perpétuelle. Le jour où l'on délibérait à la chambre sur cette loi qui avorta, je me sentis saisi par les coudes et en me retournant vers celui qui m'arrêtait, je vis Balzac qui me dit: Il n'y a que vous et moi ici, des Parias littéraires; — voyez, on les a si bien découragés et ils espèrent si peu qu'ils ne viennent même pas écouter la discussion! J'ai beaucoup souffert aujourd'hui et je suis accablé des lassitudes de cette lutte contre le vautour que Prométhée m'a légué. Il me dévore avec une cruauté inouïe.

Serrez-moi la main, ami bien bon et bien cher, cela me fera quelque douce et consolante minute de repos.

Vingt-vingt-quatre heures dans le jour. Je suis un peu moins tourmenté qu'aux autres ~~heures~~ heures.

Tout à vous du cœur,

Alfred de Vigny.

265.

Je vous attends à l'ombre de corps-de-garde — au guichet de l'école. Je suis visible le jour et la nuit à Paris, et n'ai pas d'édifice totale pour vous; je voudrais bien que vous fussiez de même, j'ai établi aux Ministères tout mon laboratoire. Constatant en une feuille de papier blanc, pour l'avenir, et quelques-unes fort mal noircies pour le passé, venez un minute causer avec moi. Alfred

1.

In Consequence of a ~~Letter of you your~~ Letter from you to Mr. Harris & Mr. Dagg concerning an Agreement between the managers of Covent Garden & me I, by their desire, send you the following Proposal on my Part.

That I shall be obliged to play ~~for three years for three seasons acting seasons~~ for three years 9 months in each year that is from the month of September to the month of may, both included, in such Plays Farces operas &c as shall be allotted me.

2.

that I shall play Love ala mode so many nights in each Season as shall be agreed on

that I shall be obligd to bring out a new ~~Piece~~ Farce each Season ~~while may be~~ which may be acted as often as the managers shall think proper. but after the expiration of the Agreement the Sole Right of the Pieces ~~the~~ to be in me

that I shall have 400 pannum to be payed in weekly payments and a Benefit sometime in the month of February payin 04 for which Benefit may play

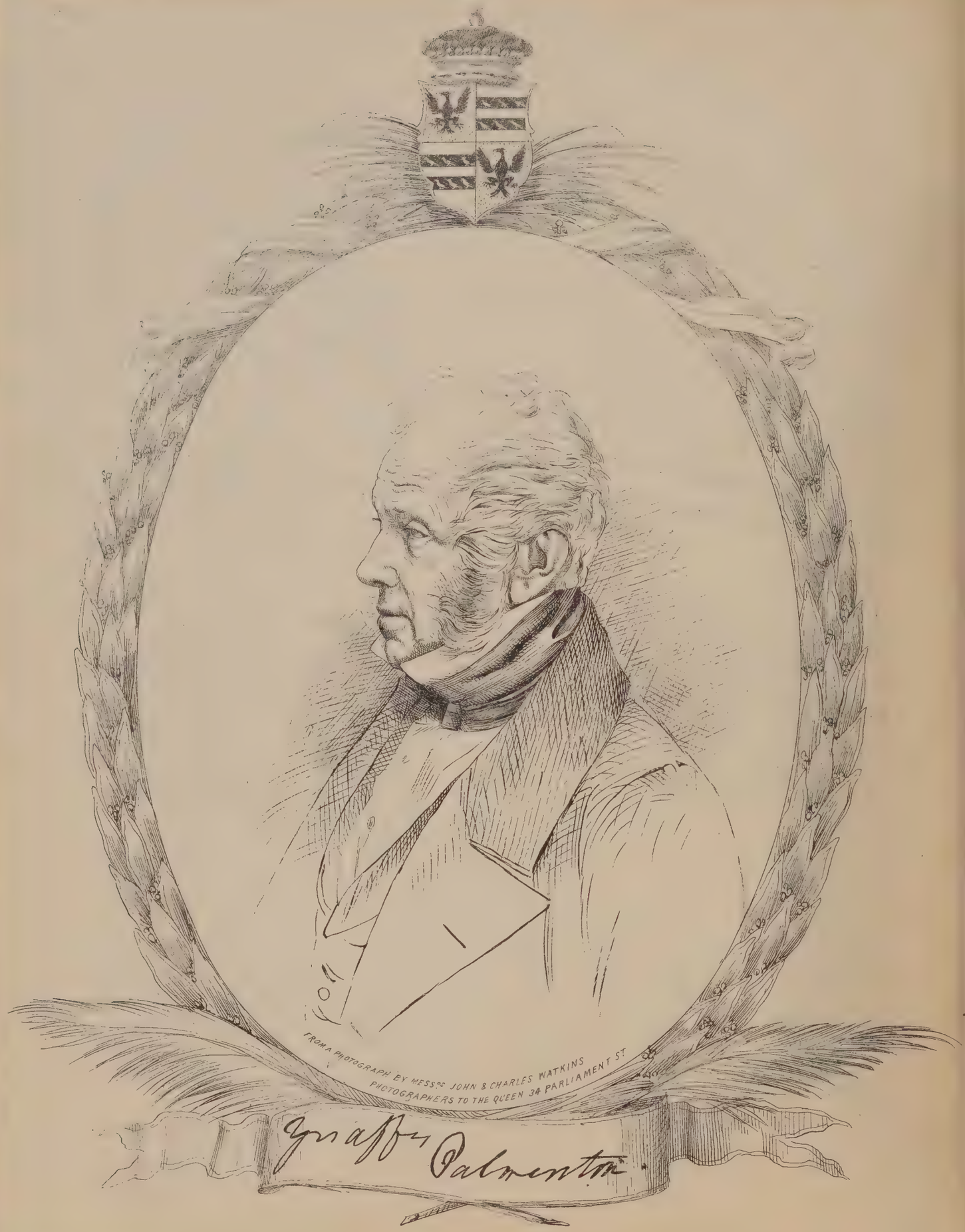
XLVII.

3.

act perform an Play in which I act myself and any Farce of my own or a new Farce.

Octr 17. 1768

Charles Macklin


FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS JOHN & CHARLES WATKINS
PHOTOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN 34 PARLIAMENT ST
Graffy Palmerston

yl Duke of Montrose
yl Duke of Bridgwater
yl Earle of Scarborough
my Lord Townshend
Lord Onslow.
Lord Delaware
Sr John Sinnings
Sr Charles Roger
Sr Adolphus Oubon
Grafton

268

Stratton Park
Winchester
4. July 1810

Sir

I received Mr Reid's letter of ye 30. June at this place from whence I shall not return before Monday ye 9th any day after which I shall be ready to meet Mr Boodle for the purpose of executing the lease, and if he or you will inform me by a line directed to me at Wimbledon ~~to~~ where Mr Boodle lives and the ~~hour~~ time he may fix I will call at his office

I am Sir your Obd Sr
Thos Baring

1.

Paris, le 22 septembre 1856.

Monsieur,

Un journal italien des plus influents, la Gazzetta del Popolo de Turin, a eu l'excellente idée d'ouvrir une souscription nationale pour donner cent canons à la forteresse d'Alexandrie. Ces canons seraient destinés à tirer contre l'Autriche dans la prochaine guerre, que nous espérons imminente.

L'Italie toute entière voudra sans doute s'associer à cette manifestation dont la portée me paraît très grande. Elle prouvera aux plus incrédules que les Italiens, agités surtout et avant tout par l'esprit de nationalité, sont unanimes à vouloir délivrer de la honteuse domination étrangère le sol sacré de la patrie: et par ce visible symptôme de vie nationale collective, elle

2.

constatera l'unification des esprits, qui précède et prépare l'unification politique.

Ce qui doit imprimer à cette manifestation le cachet national d'une manière incontestable, c'est le concours des Italiens non piémontais.

Ceux qui demeurent dans les provinces subissant directement ou indirectement le joug étranger, ne manqueront certes pas d'envoyer leur contingent en numéraire, mais ils ne pourraient pas permettre sans imprudence la publication de leurs noms.

La prévision des vengeances que pourraient exercer sur leurs biens ou sur leurs familles, des gouvernements perfides et cruels, retiendra peut-être même quelques uns des émigrés. Mais il en restera toujours beaucoup, pour qui ces considérations seront impuissantes à contenir l'élan de leur dévouement patriotique.

C'est pourquoi je pense qu'dans toutes les villes où il y a une émigration italienne un peu considérable, il serait utile de désigner un endroit où l'on recevrait les souscriptions pour cette grande

manifestation nationale. On pourrait recevoir aussi dans des listes séparées, les souscriptions des étrangers, qui voudraient par leur signature donner aux Italiens un témoignage précieux de leur sympathie.

Avec le consentement du directeur de La Gazzetta del Popolo, je prends l'initiative pour Paris. On trouvera chez moi — 70, rue Blanche — des feuilles de souscription pour les émigrés italiens et d'autres séparées pour les étrangers. J'espère que cet exemple sera imité dans d'autres villes.

La direction du journal le Daily News a déjà ouvert pour les Anglais une souscription à Londres. L'Italie lui gardera un souvenir reconnaissant.

Afin d'écarter toute équivoque et toute interprétation inexacte, qui pourraient être exploitées par nos ennemis, il est bon d'expliquer nettement ce que la souscription signifie.

Ce n'est pas une manifestation de parti, ce n'est pas un acte d'approbation de la politique de

tel ou tel gouvernement : c'est purement et simplement une manifestation nationale. Quiconque veut que l'Italie soit affranchie de la domination étrangère, peut et doit souscrire, quelles que soient d'ailleurs ses opinions sur les autres points de la question italienne. En un mot, la signature des Italiens signifie : Nous voulons que l'Italie s'en aille ; et la signature des étrangers signifie : Nous nous associons à cette volonté ! Rien de plus, rien de moins.

La question d'argent est tout à fait secondaire. Ce qui importe le plus n'est pas que la somme versée soit considérable, mais que les signatures soient nombreuses. On peut souscrire même pour 50 centimes, et je ne pense pas qu'on en devrait pas dépasser les 5 francs.

J'ose compter, Monsieur, sur votre complaisance pour l'insertion de cette lettre dans votre estimable journal.

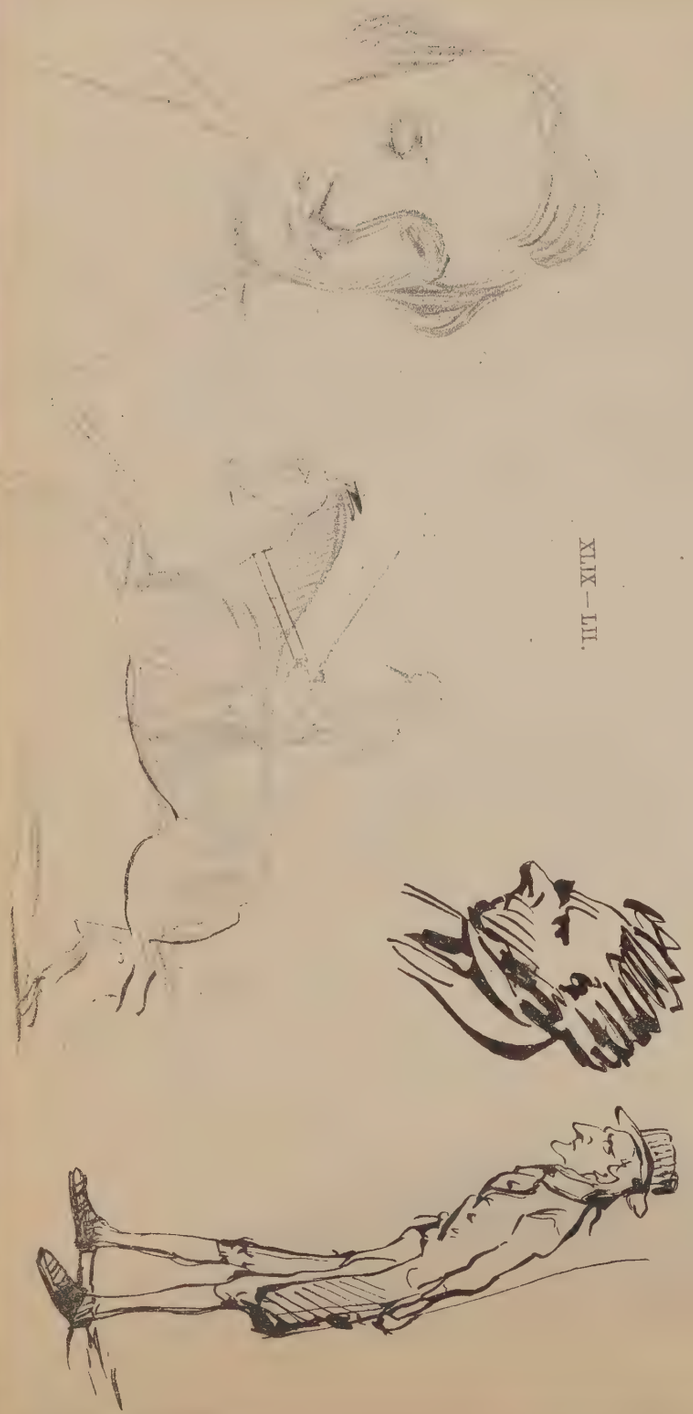
Je vous en remercie d'avance, et vous prie d'agréer l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Mazzini

Liverpool,
February 20 1840

My dear Tom,
I feel that a line from myself though it be but a line will be gratifying to you at the present moment. Your Mother has told you the dire Calamity that has befallen us - & that the fair & beautiful edifice in which from your infancy you have worshipped God is now a heap of ruins! - I do not know what particulars your Mother has told you - but the melancholy details are very few. There is no doubt that it originated in the apparatus recently put up for warming the Chapel. There was little or no necessity for this - but many thought there was, & so at length it was procured - then it was said not to answer, for while one part of the Chapel was warm - the other part was still cold - tho' it was merely on first entering the place on Sunday morning & that the cold was felt - & on a Thursday Eve - thus goaded to

do his utmost the man who
put up the Apparatus I suppose
heated it to such an intensity
that the pipes which ran along
under the aisles of the Chapel
must have become red hot
& set the beams on fire, so
that the whole structure was
in flames in all parts in a few
minutes, & in less than one
short hour, entirely consumed.
We are all as you may well suppose
appalled & for the moment al-
most paralyzed by the event, but
I am happy to say, that as far
as we have had an opportunity
to ascertain it there is but one
sentiment & one feeling in all
— viz at once to set about
rebuilding it with a more
handsome exterior & all
the improvements that
can be suggested £4000 is
insured — thought to have been
more We may rebuild it
for 6 or 7000 £. ~~to~~ I was at
Manchester yesterday & Mr
Bulley came over to tell me of
the Calamity — I returned imm-
diately to Liverpool. We are
all well. Unite in love with
Y. affectionate
J. S. Rapples & Mr Rapples.



XLIX — LII.

court yard as I entered" – This was a bouncer I confess, but my object was to deceive Punceree Muckum, and give him as high a notion as possible of the capabilities of defence, wh. the besieged had.

Pooch Pooch, murmured the mew – it is a wonder of a fortress – we shall never be able to take it until our guns come up.

There was hope then! – they had no battering train – Ere this arrived I trusted that Lord Lake would hear of our plights and march down to relieve us. Thus occupied in thought and conversation we rode on until the advanced ~~guard~~ sentinel challenged us, when old Puncree gave the word, and we passed on into the centre of Holkars camp.

It was a strange, a stirring sight. The camp fires were lighted and round them, eating, reposing, talking, looking at the merry steps of the dancing girls, or listening to the stories of some Dhol Bert (or Indian improvisatore) were thousands of dusky soldiery. The Camels and Horses were picketted under the Banyan trees; on wh. the ripe mangoe fruit was growing & offered them an ~~nutritious~~ excellent food: As towards the spot where the Golden Fish and royal furdahs, floating in the wind, denoted as the tent of Holkar, led an immense avenue – of elephants! The finest sight indeed I ever saw. Each of the monstrous animals had castles on their backs, armed with Mauritanian archers, and the celebrated Persian matchlock men: it was the feeding time of these royal brutes, and the grooms were observed bringing immense toffinys or baskets, filled with pine apples, plantains, bandannas, Indian corn and cocoa-nuts, wh. grow luxuriantly

My dear Sir. 272 Friday Morning

It was the accidental circumstance of having some private opportunities of sending to Ireland which has occasioned the interval of my applications to your never-failing kindness. — My occasional dinners with Mr Ackermann were those of business: but I called twice at your Office, within the last three weeks but was not so fortunate as to find you at home.

Your very oblig'd Hble Servt —

Wm Combe

The Address of the inclosed is —

J Curtis Esqr
Mossfield,
Birr,
Ireland.

273.

16 Regent's Villas, Avenue Road, N.W.
June 10, 1857.

My dear Hall,

Your note — as I do not go to College on Tuesdays — did not reach me till last Evening; or you may be sure I would have attended the meeting at the Gresham.

Friend I not find you on calling today, I trust you will let me know what was done.

Yours very truly
David Masson.

274.

There are three things worth having: Flowers, Spring water, and Truth.

Charles Reade

168.

275

Madame

J'ai pris cet matin mes arrangements avec mes ecoliers, comme j'ai eu l'honneur de vous annoncer, et je trouve avec plaisir que je pourrais enseigner Mlle votre fille, toutefois que mes conditions puissent vous convenir. Les conditions seront elles que je recevrais 60 lbs par mois, pendant les deux premiers mois, puisque Mlle doit alors recevoir mes leçons journalierement, et que les mois suivants je ne recevrais que 30 lbs chaque, puisque que Mlle n'aurai pas besoin de mon assistance tous les jours.

Ayez Madame la bonté de m'ecrire un mot de reponse, et de ma croire votre très humble et obeissant serviteur. Rossini

Lundi le 23 febr. 1824.

276

M. Davistock Street
Bedford Sqr

Dr Watkins

Will you excuse me breaking my appointment with you this evg = I must get my Clock drawings finished by tomorrow = they must be done. Mlle dame Mme is my only chance

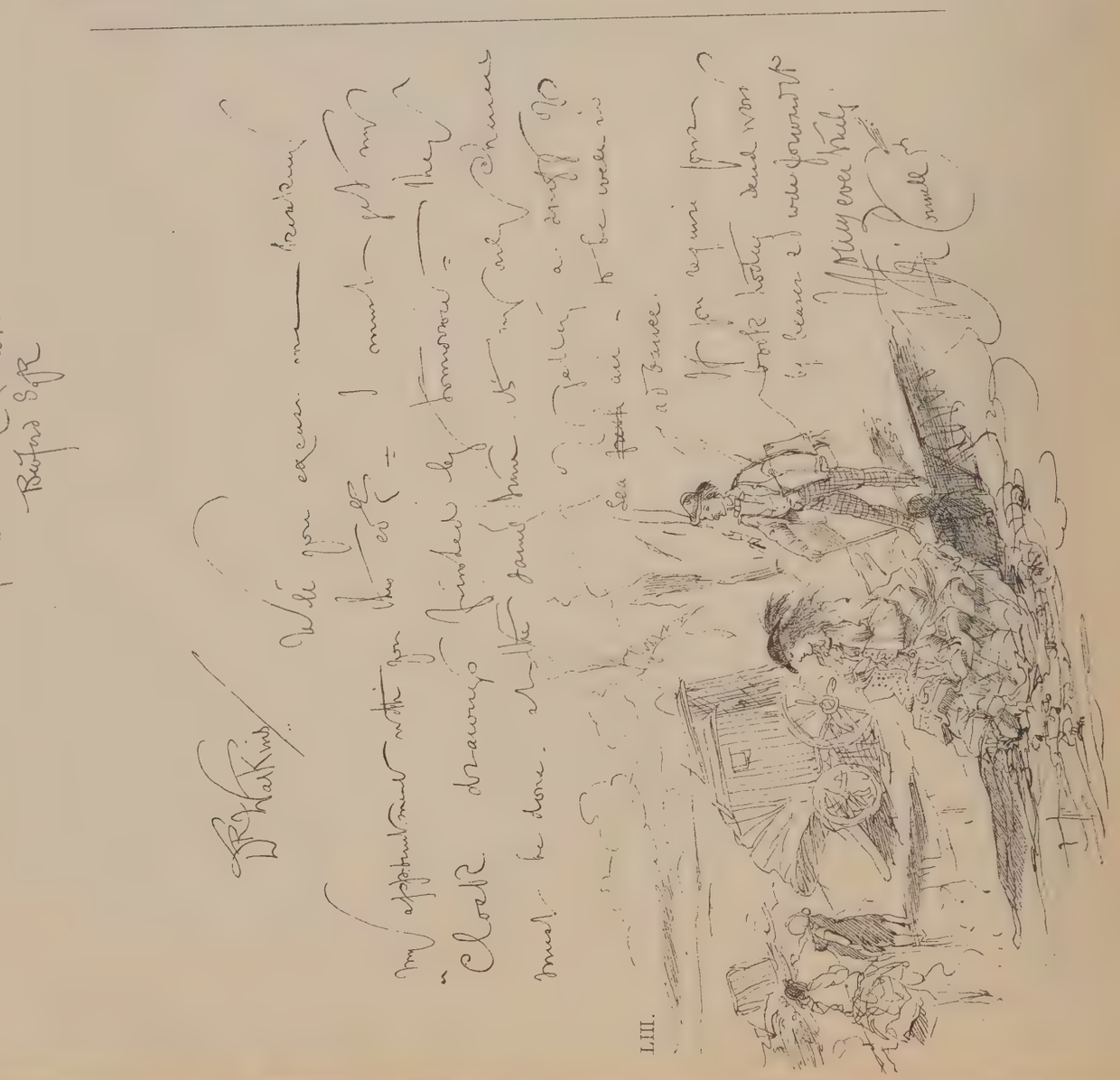
Jelly a drop

Sea air - to be well in ad Dance.

If you require your book today send your by bearer & will forward it

Yours ever truly
W. J. Connell

LIII.



July 25th 1712

Dear Dr

I am very glad to hear of her maties good health, & am extreamly concerned to hear of my Copins indisposition; I would have dissuaded her from going yesterday when she had a cold upon her. Snil cure tomorrow as early as I can; I pray God restore her health; I beg you to make my Compliments to her & accept my thanks for ye good news of her maties health. I am most truly

Dear Sr

your most faithful & most humble Servant

Oxford

Dear Sir

I am commanded by the Prince to desire you will attend at Carleton house to morrow morning at 9 o Clock with the Testamentary papers. I beg you will send me an answer that I may inform the Prince whether you can so attend

Yrs Eden

L'auteur du manuscrit dont vous avez un cahier, me le redemande, mon cher Victor. Veuillez, je vous prie, le remettre au porteur de ce billet, afin que je le remette avec les autres cahiers au propriétaire.

Tout à vous bien affectueusement

F. de la Mennais

Mardi

La Grange. 8 décembre 18.7

Monsieur

L'espérance qui m'a toujours été donnée de votre prochaine arrivée à paris m'a privé de l'honneur de vous écrire, et comme je ne sais plus quand j'aurai l'avantage de vous voir, j'adresse cette lettre à monsieur Callaghan qui voudra bien vous la faire parvenir.

La perte inattendue de votre digne frère Sir J..... m'a vivement affecté. Les regrets d'intérêt que j'avais eu avec lui, en me faisant connaître ses excellentes qualités m'avaient inspiré une bien sincère attachement. Sachant que vous êtes héritier de ses heureuses dispositions comme de sa fortune, j'en avec beaucoup de confiance que je m'occuperai avec vous de nos affaires communes.

Vous savez qu'entre Lachan d'une quantité considérable de terres en district de pointe coupée en Louisiane, il existait entre Sir J..... et moi un arrangement relatif à un lot que nous souhaitions voir placé dans le voisinage de la nouvelle orléans. il serait d'abord étonné que je n'eusse pas mis plus d'activité à cette affaire. mais en vérité malgré moi à lui même il a reconnu qu'avec la meilleure volonté on éprouve à cette distance et dans les circonstances où nous étions de grandes difficultés et lenteurs. cependant comme il serait possible que nous obtinssions une solution au printemps, que nous avons ici M. gallatin ministre plénipotentiaire des etats unis, ancien ministre du finance, et M. Brown ancien Sénateur, pour l'état d'orléans, je crois que nous pourrions en parler ensemble avec avantage.

Si bon intention est comme on l'a dit, d'venir à paris, j'aurai l'honneur d'en causer avec vous. dans le cas contraire, et lorsque vous aurez examiné mon marché avec Sir J..... je me ferai un devoir de vous communiquer les renseignements qui pourraient vous manquer et de m'entendre avec vous sur nos intérêts communs.

je serai toujours empressé, monsieur, de vous offrir l'expression de ma considération distinguée

Lafayette

My dear Friend

I have written again to Mr. Tolcher about my debt of Forty Guineas and the enclosed is his answer I have some hope that it may produce some good effect so as to enable us to get the money as I do not know what can be done next, you will much oblige me if you will be so good as to make another attempt for me as we may by chance have better luck I remain yours always most sincerely

James Northcote

Argyll place
August 17th 1830.

To
Joseph Hawker Esqr
Richmond Herald

Dear Sons

Owing to a mistake of a servant, I find, a note I sent to you, on Thursday has not been forwarded — wile you make allowances & on answer its contents — namely — to meet a few of your Friends tomorrow at 5. to Dinner — pray — pray — say — "Aye" —

Yr. Sons
most truly yours

Warren this J. Reynolds
48
Saturday Jan: 16th

283

Still shall thou be my watching theme
My glorious still — my midnight dream
And every thought and wish of mine
Unconquered Ern't shall be thine

Daniel O'Connell
16th March 1833

7 Parkt
3 Gloucester place
New Road

284

5 Park St
Westminster
Friday

At 4 o'clock I will
Call at your office
in the Admiralty
— If that be not convenient
to you — mention where
you can call on me at
that hour — I would
suggest your coming
down to the lobby of
the house — where
you will be sure
to find me — on the
whole — I should
rather call on you
at the Admiralty
Truly yrs
Thomas O'Connell

My Dear Sir

I have your note
and shall be happy
to give you any informa
tion on the subject you
mention — which I am
unable of

[illegible] are
[illegible] by attending
[illegible] of the
[illegible] but on Tuesday

285

Tourville 6th
Sept - 1850

Dear Sir

I am not at this moment in the possession of any of my Dear Lamented brothers writing a else you should get it. I have however this day written to Ap; [illegible] in Poland who I hope will procure me at least his Autograph & which I will with pleasure hand you as soon as I receive - Believe me

Faith fully yours &c
John Connell

James Cooper Esq

London Friday

My dear Sir

In half an hour I will be out of London - and I write just to say if I ever while I live can do you any real service - service of that kind that tries a man thoroughly and to the Heart Core - try me - God bless you

Ever Yours T Mulle

T. Crofton Croker Esq

Private

1.

Killiney.
Co Dublin.
Feb 22. 1862.

Sir.

I beg to thank you for having placed in my hands your pamphlet upon the Condition of the Poor of the west of Ireland. I have perused it in a hasty

2.

manner and though I do not agree with all your opinions, I consider it an useful and seasonable exposition of the result of your observation. You naturally look at the circumstances of Ireland from an

3.

English point of view but English writers upon Ireland seldom exhibit as much candour and philanthropy as you have evinced in this book.

I am inclined to think that you have rather understated than exaggerated

4.

the sufferings of the people of Mayo. I visited that County about three years ago at a moment which was designated by all English writers as a period of singular prosperity for Ireland, and I left it with an impression on my mind that I had no where upon Earth, during a very extensive course of

5.

travel, witnessed such evidences of desolation and of human misery as this County then presented.—

I take for granted therefore that during the present calamitous season the distress of the population of Mayo has been greatly aggravated, and I am unable

6.

to understand upon what grounds the present Chief Secretary for Ireland bases the statements which he has recently made with respect to the condition of the West of Ireland. They appear to be at variance with the testimony of every humane

7.

and disinterested observer.

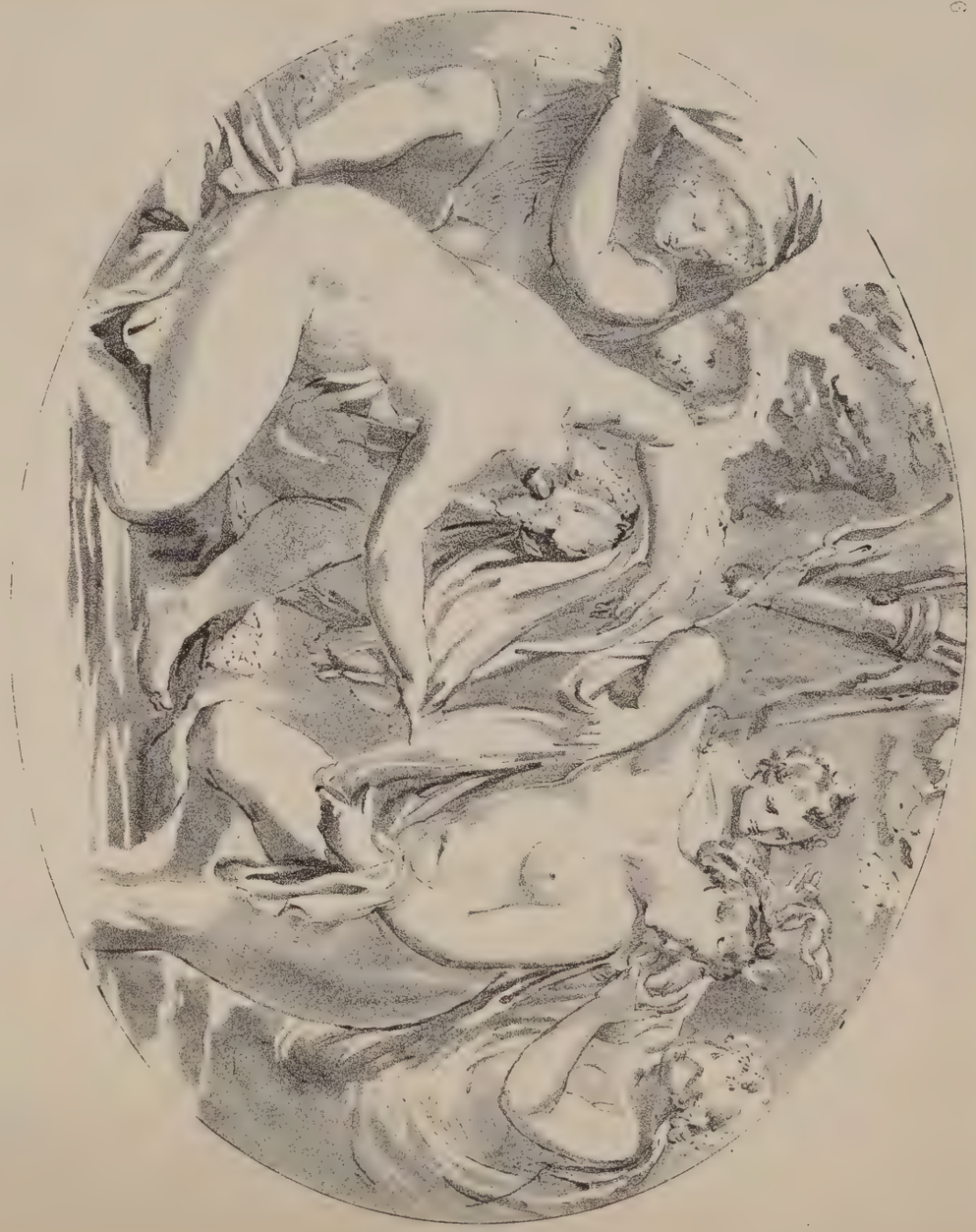
I regret to add that the pressure of suffering is not confined to the poor of the West of Ireland. Even in the rich district of Limerick and especially in the town of Limerick there appears to be

8.

an appalling amount of wretchedness partly arising from chronic causes & partly from the losses occasioned by the unseasonable weather of last year—

I am afraid that you & I would not agree as to the original causes and the effective remedies of these sufferings, but at least I can respect the emanations of a philanthropic spirit even though they may not converge to the point of view which I would wish them to reach & rob to sent
I have the honor to be
W S O'Brien

ARIEL.
Where the bee sucks there lurk I



288.

H R H

The Prince Luningen

H. M. Yacht

Portsmouth

~~Alt~~

289.

Captn. Henry Christian.

H. M. Yacht "Royal George"

Portsmouth

Alfred

WINDSOR
MAR 14

290.

My dear Mrs Craven.

I am really quite shocked at not having answered your kind invitation to dinner for next Tuesday sooner, but the fact is that I did not get your note till the day before yesterday or my return from town & yesterday I was very busy all day I should have been delighted to have dined with you on the day you propose, but regret to say, that I am engaged & therefore it will not be in my power to come. I beg you will tell Mrs Craven how sorry I am to be obliged to refuse her kind invitation & I beg that you will ever believe me

Yours very sincerely

George

Cavalry Barracks

April 1st 1840

291.

Whitehall
Nov. 7. 1829

My Lord Duke

I have the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Graces Letter of the 5 Nov. and to assure Your Grace that I will not fail to communicate to The King the respectful Expression of Your Graces Duty to His Majesty I have the Honor to be

My Lord Duke
His Grace Your Graces obedient & humble Servant
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos Rlm Robert Peel

292.

Britannia. off Dardanelles
27 July 1853

My Dear Sir

I send my Book & will offer to first week in August, you would fill it up & send it to Capt Hamilton and at the Admiralty —

From all I see at present — Protocols & not shot — will end this affair between Russia & Turkey — the former has behaved like a Bully — and no doubt of the combined fleet had not arrived in the nick of time, Constantinople would have fallen by a sudden attack from the Russian fleet & army — The Turks are now better prepared for War —

I hope you have better health this year — Yrs Sincerely

Sud Dundas

London July 26 1836

My Dear General

We are looking anxiously for a termination to the Civil War in Spain and I have confidence in your efforts to establish Peace, and a liberal Govt in your Native Country.

If the Bearer of this letter should be in your neighbourhood I have desired him to call on you or an any Officer under you, for such assistance & attention as you would give to a friend of mine

Mr. Mullinax is a Liverpool Merchant who visits Spain on a tour of Pleasure, and if you should see him he will explain to you the slow but secure progress we are making in this Country in popular Reforms & towards good Government: & we are anxious to witness Spain in the same prosperous State, by the blessings of Peace as the People of the United Kingdom now are enjoying - Mr. Hume & family are well & we join in kind regards to Madame Nina & yourself & Belen

Your Sincerely

Joseph Hume

NB Dr Browning, Miss Carlwright & other of your friends are well

To General Espoz de Nina
&c
Spain

80

294.

21 Manor Place
Edinburgh.
Saturday Feb 6

Dear Sir,

Your letter has been forwarded to me here, where I am on a visit; and I hasten to say how gladly I shall consent to your request that a friend of yours ..... may translate into German my little notice of Colonel Shaw in Macmillan. He was so good & noble that it is well for us hearing to hear of his self-sacrificing life as may be. Thank you for what you tell me of the kind appreciation of your countrymen for my writings.

In great haste

Yours very truly
E Gaskell

295.

Savez vous assez bon pour laisser tomber de votre plume Monsieur, deux ou trois lignes qui seront destinées à un album que l'on va vendre mercredi à la vente en faveur des petits enfants détenus — Je joins une carte à ce Mot pour que vous comprenez mieux ce que c'est — Je vous écris si en hâte, Mme de Gasparin étant venue me trouver presqu'au dernier moment, que je vous demande bien pardon de vous envoyer une première lettre si en négligée — que le fond vous fasse passer sur la forme — envoyez moi par la poste ces précieuses lignes. — Signées de vous elles donneront une grande valeur à l'album. Je voudrais bien les avoir demain Mardi à Midi.

pardon et merci agréez monsieur l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Mélanie Waldor
12 rue Dupot de fer St Sulpice

Lundi 24 fev

296.

Monsieur Meissonnier est prié de payer au porteur la somme de cent francs, pour le compte de Mr Frédéric Soulié.

Paris le 28 septembre 1838

Gipp. Morgen

Pour acquit

Mr Meissonnier rue Dauphine 22.

Fr Soulié

297.

Merci mille fois merci mon cher Soulié de vos, magnifiques articles ; je suis étonné et ravi de belles choses que j'ai composées en vous les entendant raconter. Votre dernier article est mon poème transfiguré je regrette infiniment de ne pas vous rencontrer pour vous dire toute ma reconnaissance.

A. Fournier

298.

Dr Hatchell

I thought to have written a good deal to you but I am not well.

As to the Priory nothing has been stated by Lubé but I leave it all to you both

with love to Emily

Farewell truly

J. T. Curran

299.

Mon cher Emile; Je suis arrivé hier soir, et je m'attendois à trouver chez moi le 3e numero de la Muse; je crains qu'on ne l'ait adressé à Dijon, et que ~~[illegible]~~ la Muse et moi nous ne nous soyons croisés sans nous rencontrer ce qui ne seroit pas nouveau: mon Epître y est elle? Soyez assez bon pour m'en envoyer un exemplaire chez moi. À revoir, cher ami, tout à vous de cœur

Ancelot

Le 8 7bre

Offrez à Monsieur votre Père d'hommage de mon respect & mettez moi aux pieds de madame Deschamps.

300.

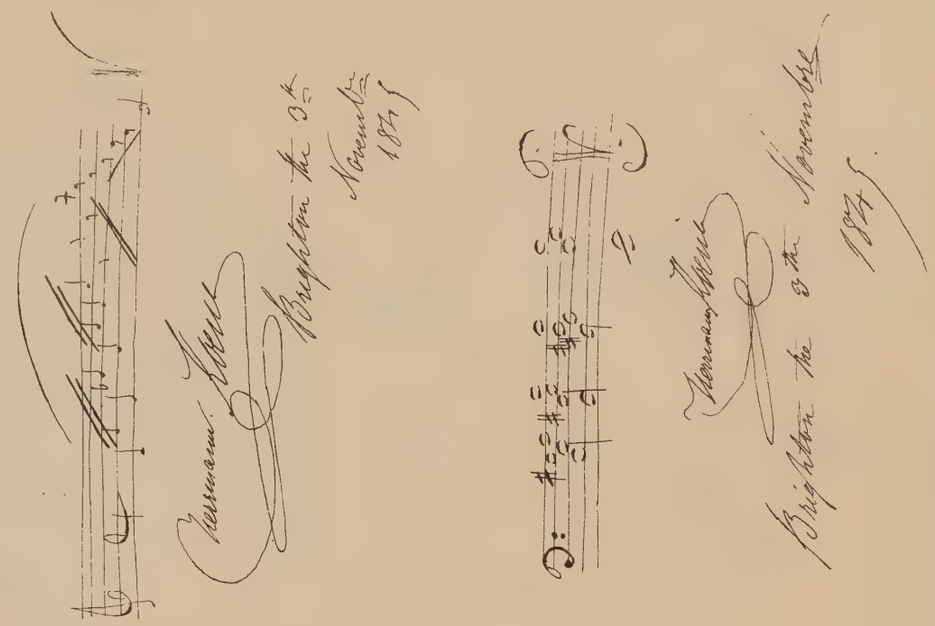
Among the great captains of literature, the great teachers, the wise, the learned, those who make life tolerable, those who ~~make~~ render it beautiful, the men who are of the order of the heroes, and women who are far above the heroic order, there slips into this collection the sign manual of one who is but a subaltern in the Noble Army of Workers, ~~that~~ and who knows not whether to smile or to sign, as he enrols the name of

John Doran

LVI.

Marshall Claxton

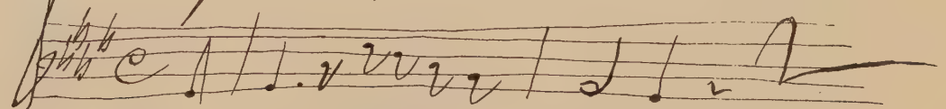
302.



301.

"Maid of artois"

Larghetto



The light of attendage is faded

M W Balfe

London feb 17th 1857

Dear Sir

Being aware that every Saturday your festive board is ornamented with the features of the immortal Punch, I beg to introduce to your notice a country-man of mine a monster melon as they grow in France under the Presidency of your favorite tight-rope-dancer. I hope at all events that the cuts you will inflict on one of his subjects this evening will prove agreable to your scientific palates. I must observe that for want of one of Punch's passports this vegetarian individual was detained at the Dieppe Custom-house for three days feeding on sea breezes and sun rays which has made him burst his imperial skin with rage in fear of not being in time to join your cheerful Company this evening.

Wishing your guests appetites may be as sharp as their wits

I have the honor to remain

Dr Sir

Yours very truly

A. Moyer

S. Gt Russell Street
Covent Garden.

LVII.

304.

Hampton Court den 3 Nov. 1799

Wel Edele Gest. Heer.

UWelG. missive van den 30 ll. is my zeer wel geworden & bedanke voor derzelfs dienstoffente: voor het oogenblik ben ik niet in staat iets te kunnen daar omtrent bepaalen dog verzoeke ik UWelG van zig overtuygd te houden dat ik met zeer veel plaisier deszelfs propositie aannemen zal, zoo dra het my mogelyk zal zyn daar van gebruik te maken

Met avaare achting blyve

Wel Edele Ges. Heer.

UWelG. dienstwillige diener

W. Erfprins van Oranje

Den Heer W. May. 70 Angel Court Throg morton Street

305.

Je ne fais plus d'excuse monsieur, en profitant de vos offres obligeantes mais je n'en abuserai pas j'espère

W

306.

Elizabeth M. B. A B
Princesse Berkeley

307

Prestwyn Jan.y 2d. 1813

Sir

Please to pay Mr. Hobhouse or bearer the sum of one hundred & five pounds for yr. obed.t Sr.

J. Hanson Esqr. 6. Chancery Lane London. Byron

Received of John Hanson. Esq one hundred and five pounds on account of the above draft. John C. Hobhouse

---

308

10. St. James' Sqre
25th Feb.y 1841

Lady Lovelace presents her Compliments to Mr Bunn, & has made up her mind to engage a Stall for the Season - 20 Guineas.

She will be much obliged if Mr Bunn will be so good as to call in St. James' Sqre on Saturday Morning at 10 o'clock, in order to settle the locality, & also some other arrangements which Lady L is desirous of making conditionally on the event of her absence for a small part of the season. Lady L expects also by Saturday to have communicated with two or three friends who may probably also engage Stalls for the whole or half of the Season. —

Dr Taylor

The bearer of this is my friend Mr Reddy, who is a candidate for a new Magazine upon East India Subjects, ~~to~~ which I hear Sir J.s Mackintosh ~~[illegible]~~ will have with his contributions. Sir J. M. is an old acquaintance of yours, perhaps a favorite and of yours to him may be of service to the ~~interest~~ of Mr Reddy

Yours Sincerely
J. Wilson

P.S. Why don't you call upon me?

Geo Taylor Esq. Bengal Civil Service.
Wednesday 8th of Nov. 1815.

310.

Etwas mir aus unserm Leben machen, ist nicht gering, wenn und wichtig; was aber gleichsamst die Güte des Himmels oft darum uns = den läßt, ist wundervoll, reich und lieblich; und in dieser Be = ziehung dürfte jeder zuletzt sein bescheidenes Theil sich höchlich genügen lassen.

Der Mensch ist in seinem höchsten Dasein, wenn sein innerstes Leben auf nichts in Thaten und Werken ausgebrochen ist: immer er genießt, immer ist er in das Genießte übergegangen, immer von diesem bedingt und beherrscht.

„Man muß sich nicht abhalten lassen, das, was man schon oft gestaltet hat an Anderen, doch einmalen selbst zu thun!" Über diese Maxime liesse sich eine einleuchtende Abhandlung er = öffnen, und manches Treffliche wäre dafür zu sagen.

Leipzig, den 22. April 1837.

Geschrieben von
Lassaulx von Trier.

Herd und vom mainen Lebensdunst zieht, sind gerade die bescheidensten, unvermeidlichen Geschäften, deren wir in jeder Minute unseres Daseins vorhanden sind. Man kom" te behaupten, daß es nichts Lebensgefähr" lichers giebt, als zu leben; aber gerade die gewöhnlichen scheinenden Möglichkeiten, die uns überall bedrohen, bereitigen für den einzelnen Fall. Wir wissen daß jeden Augenblick auf der Straßen um Ge" genstände und auf den Dach fallen, auf der Eisenbahn, die wir befahren, um Un" glück stattfinden, oder eine plötzliche Krank" heit und dahinrafferei kann. Ich es sind gefahren nicht geschehen, so denken wir, es wird auch heute und morgen nicht sein, und gehen uns mit vollen Sinne unseren Dinge das Leben und das Strebens hin, als wenn wir ewig zu leben hätten.

Berlin im November 1865.

Ludwig Uhland

The Shoe Black

1

Tell ye that walk down Dame Street
Or thro' College green
And Peg it up Exchange Street
Have you ever seen —
A Shoe black with his basket
Wig and new black ball
Displaying all his casket
Waiting for a call
Shoe black Shoe black &c

2

But at the Shoe blacks calling
Here of ye must scoff
For here as Shoe blacks all
I mean to Show you off
The Parson he's a Shoeblack
Round your soul hill clean
The Statesman tho a great man
Would wipe your Shoes for gain
Shoe black &c

3

The Lawyer deals like us,
Black deeds he brings to light
And differs from us thus
By making black look White
The Doctor's trade's a fine one
He well can run a rig
But his great Skill like mine Sir
Lies chiefly in a — wig
Shoe &c

4

A play'rs trade now comes in
But how can I compare
A decent trade like mine Sir
To that of Stroling plays
The Beaux will all agree Sir
That mine most taste denotes
They only polish Modes Sir
While I can polish — boots

5

The fair — oh now their turn
But here, I polish lack —
For how can I deal fair
Who only deals in black
Our trades don't differ much Sir
When all is done, I said
I lay on liquid black
They lay on liquid red

6

And now my friends all round
I've lacked you so bright
I hope no critic here
Will blacken me to night
And of your boots or Shoes
A polishing may lack
I hope you'll give your custom
To your poor Shoe black —

The Grove
Feb 2/65

Dear Mr Longman.

I have heard from Lady Palmerston who has kindly promised to send me the Miniature of Sir G Cornewall's sister. I have not yet received any proofs to correct perhaps there has not been time — but I hope they have not been sent to Kent House

I not provided — I found my strength was not up to the journey back to Town this week but I hope by Monday I shall be able to return to Kent H.

I send you a pencil sketch from proofs for the Printer —

Believe me Yrs very truly

G. Thomas Lewis

---

unfortunate as it may well come to be — but there are two reasons why the creation should be kept to Paris — because all this comes home into connection with the early life of one in whom the world is now interested — and because the work is one which the world will not let die — and which cannot be kept back — or rather it is a work which will be sought for — and if it be not given to the world in its complete form it will be given in a mutilated form — and the world will be robbed of what it has a right to — and what it will be sorry for — and what it will be angry with me for not giving it — and I am not willing to be so treated — I am not willing that the world should be robbed of what belongs to it — I am not willing that the world should be angry with me — I am not willing that the world should be sorry for me

Cymbeline

Act 1st. Look here love;

This diamond was my mother's: take it, heart.
But keep it till you woo another wife,
When Imogen is dead.

Scene 6th. Away! I do condemn mine ears that have
So long attended thee. If thou wert honorable
Thou wouldst have told this tale for virtue, not
For such an end thou seek'st, - as base as strange.

Act 3d.

Scene 6th. Ho! Who's here? Ho! No answer?
Then I'll enter:
Best draw my sword: and if mine enemy
But fear the sword like me, he'll scarcely look on't.
Such a foe good heavens!

Helena Faucit

Chorus

When across the emerald meadows
Warm and fragrant breezes play,
Closing round in misty shadows,
Softly falls the twilight grey;
Whispers low soft lulling numbers,
Rocks the heart to childlike rest,
And his wearied eyes in slumbers
Seals beneath the shadowy west.

Now the night is deeply darkling,
Gleams out hallow'd star on star,
Lights of power, or faintly sparkling,
Twinkle near, and gleam afar.
In the lake they sparkle tender,
Gleam in yon clear vault profound;
Reigns the moon in full orb'd splendour,
Perfecting the peace around.

See the hours of night have vanish'd,
Joy and grief have pass'd away.
Wake! Rejoice! Thy pain is banish'd,
Trust the new advancing day!
Vales grow green, hills steep and steeper,
Shadows deepen, thick with leaves,
And the harvest to the reaper
In long silvery billows heaves.

Theodore Martin

317

Percy St
June 2

Esteemed Jesse
Forward this — I never know where to pitch upon his Lordship. It is to ask him to go up in the balloon on Monday. If not — will you? There is only one place left. The expense will be under £3. All literary men. Let me know
Yours always
Albert Smith

318

Since you have thought proper to fix
Next Sunday, precisely at six —
To bait at your bountiful board
Expect then to see
Your Uncle S. P.
With Crotchets & Quavers will stor'd

319.

Saturday
Decr 18th/47

Dear Cooper

After Twelfth Day, John Ellis may enter into your services till then I cannot part with him; in the mean time, he has my leave to do any thing for you that you may require beyond that period I have no objection to your proposal.

truly yours,
J. Kemble

I hope Mrs Cooper is better to day

"Three weeks after I was married to Mary Bonnycastle, she felt rather poorly and wished to go to Buxton to drink the waters — wanted me to go with Mary to Buxton — I wasn't going to Buxton — I'd had enough of Buxton —"
The Mr Bonnycastle"
J. B. Buckstone
13 February 1852

LVIII.

LIX.

321.

322.

Blackheath Monday
My dear Sir –
I am happy to be able at last
to send these three drawings –
No one will enquire them better
than the Messrs Dalziel – I think
a good page of the paper may
be made with them –
May I ask you to let me have
for my own folio some day
when you may have leasure –
a photograph of the bass Relief
I am worried awfully by house
painters who are looking in from
above outside the Window – and
every now and then require the
door to be open – the smell is fearfull

Yours very nervous & irritable
J Gilbert

He embodied a line of intendants
to Mrs Dalziel – Yr

LX.

The Smell I cant incarnage
to embody

My Dear Madam

I am the moment favored with your letter, and
altho I am not acquainted with Lord Dysart,
yet I could not refuse myself the pleasure
of saying that I took an interest in his
prosperity, and I do assure you that if
the had been an acquaintance with
whom I had any chance of successful
application on my account, I would
directly have asked the living for your
brother —
I fear you will think that I was very
inattentive in not writing to thank you
for the Pheasant you sent me, but
you said you was coming to Town &
I thought my letter would miss you
whilst at the same time I should
hear of you in London.
With best compts to your Brother I have
the Honor to be your faithful Humble Sert
Erskine

P.S.
I have written by this post to my brother who is
in London & asked him to write to Lord Dysart
if He knows him

17. Parliament Street
30. June 1853.

My dear Sir

I am encouraged by your kind communication
to me at the Trinity Festival, to ask your indulgence
of a seat under the Gallery to hear a little of the
Indian Question this Evening in which as an ancient
Ex Governor I feel a very deep interest.

Thank the honor dear Sir Thinker
with great Respect
Yours Sincerely
R. Shillington

The Right Honorable
The Speaker of the House
of Commons.

My Dear Sir,

I have gone over the Draught with Mr. Ford which appears extremely well calculated for the Purpose – I think relative to the moiety of the Debts due from the Performers which we are to take – it should not be as they shall stand on the 24th June, but at their present amount – on our signing this Agreement – we think likewise that the term allow'd for us to take the Mortgage from Mr. Garrick, need only be three months (instead of a year) from the time of Lacy's giving notice that he does not mean to pay it off – should that be the case – as we wish to have it in our Power as soon as possible – & should certainly take it from G. directly. – We think it will not be worth while to stipulate anything relative to the Box given up to G. – I understand there is another mortgage on Lacy's share I suppose the Register will inform us whether Garrick's is not the first. –

I hope you are recover'd from your Indisposition – tho' the Weather is so much against going abroad,

I am, Sir, Your very obedt.

R B Sheridan

Orchard-Street
Jan 17th 76.

Bologna Sept 17. 1819.

Dear Mr Faraday,

I wrote to you a letter about ten days ago by Mr James Burton; but as he may possibly be some time in returning I write these few lines by the post to beg you to address me your next letter at Rome.

Pray be so good as to ask Mr Moore if he has received the deed which I executed some time ago at the Banks of Lucca & if the money is paid into Drummond's hands.

I shall be very glad of any scientific news & particularly glad to hear of any thing that you have yourself been doing

I told you in my letter that I thought you were quite right in not sacrificing any permanent engagements for the uncertain one at Naples. Though you have gone, we now think would have given me more satisfaction than to have had your assistance there.

I have found oxide of iron apparently deposited by siliceous earth in the thermal waters of Lucca

If it will not give you too much trouble I will beg you to say to Mr Farquhar Portland Place that our address till the 10 of Nov is Rome & that Lady Davy & myself have been anxiously expecting letters during the last month — Believe me to be

Dear Mr Faraday
very truly your friend & well wisher
H. Davy

Pray remember me to Mr Fincher.

Lodève (Hérault) le 27 7bre 1856

Messieurs et honorables Compagnons d'armes,

Je ne dois pas vous dissimuler ——— que la plupart l'immense majorité des Chambres de Commerce françaises sont peu sympathiques à la liberté commerciale. Nous nous en apercevons tous les jours dans les efforts que nous faisons ici pour cette cause si importante. C'est en partie l'effet d'un déplorable esprit de routine que le Commerce français secoue tous les jours un peu plus, et dont cependant il ne s'est pas encore affranchi, à beaucoup près, autant qu'il le faudrait, c'est dû, pour une part aussi, à ce que le gothique préjugé contre la perfid. Albion est encore passablement vivace en France, et à ce qu'on y croit volontiers que la liberté du Commerce est une machination des anglais contre le Continent; mais c'est surtout la conséquence de manœuvres habilement combinées par les prohibitionistes. Ces messieurs, vous ne pouvez ignorer forcément parmi nous une faction fortement organisée par le moyen de l'association qui s'est attribué le nom de la défense du travail national. Ils ont jeté de cette manière un réseau sur toute la France. Ils s'étaient appliqué à se rendre les maîtres des Chambres de Commerce et des Chambres consultatives des arts et manufactures, et, à

la faveur de l'indifférence qu'on professe en France pour les élections, ils y ont réussi d'une manière à peu près complète. Par là ils font apparaître devant le gouvernement ou devant les corps politiques, à l'occasion, des délégations des chambres de commerce qui ne sont que des émanations de l'association même des prohibitionnistes, et répètent la leçon que les mêmes prohibitionnistes de Paris leur ont apprise. Impossible de douter de la réalité de cette manœuvre. Le grand comité prohibitionniste a pris lui-même la peine de la faire connaître au public, dans une circulaire du printemps dernier, où il recommande aux frères et amis des comités locaux de faire en sorte d'éviter de ces cas (chambres de commerce et chambres consultatives) non seulement les adversaires mais même les amis douteux. Il faut être prohibitionniste par sang pour avoir l'exequatur de ces Messieurs.

En cet état des choses, il ne faut ni vous étonner du silence des chambres françaises de commerce ni en conclure que le public français soit en masse hostile à une liberté, même assez étendue, des échanges; pourvu qu'on y procédât par degrés, la réforme douanière réunirait en France une grande majorité.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de ma haute considération, et de ma vive sympathie

Michel Chevalier

Messieurs Con. Vander Maeren Président et Aug. Coudrieux Secrétaire de l'Association belge

Monsieur,

Mes dernières leçons ont porté sur la technologie et l'écoulement des usines de fer et de coton. Chacune de ces sujets a occupé trois leçons en descriptions de procédés, faites de vive voix, sans notes et il me serait aussi impossible qu'à vous-même, absent surtout, d'en parler et d'en écrire d'après ces informes débris - je le regrette ; car c'était neuf, curieux et saisissant. Demain soir, j'entreprendrai l'histoire de la laine, puis celle du fil et de la soie.

Je regrette surtout que vous n'ayez pas moyen de parler de l'histoire du coton : elle est toute pleine de détails bien peu connus et bien plus dignes d'intérêt que la couleur de l'habit des sénateurs. Adieu Monsieur, comment m'a-t-on supprimé la presse à moi le plus ancien et le plus fidèle de ses rédacteurs, au travers de tous les régimes dites-le un mot, je vous prie, à qui de droit

Mille compliments

A. Monzie

16 février 1850.

Spiritus Christi Triumphans.

Ride on Great Spirit! Lift thy radiant head!
Give life to life, and deadness to the dead!
Blind be the blind, and let the seeing see
The things which are, and things which are to be
Break up the winter of the stagnant soul,
And let the splendours of thy morning roll
From east to west, from pole to yearning pole.
Let heaven descending in its ancient guise,
With myriad souls and thrilling minstrelsies;
With all the loved and lost: with saints and kings,
In rainbow ranks, 'neath Love's all-quickening wings,
To the lost earth its seraph times restore,
That Christ may reign as once he reigned before.—
Reign in the peace that soothes the faithful breast;
Reign o'er the torturing doubts of souls distressed;
Reign in the healing of each human blight.
Reign in the minds that walk in troubled light,
Or sit in twofold thrall,—to finds malign
And more whose science lacks the touch divine.
Reign o'er the prostrate thick material pride
By which the God in nature is denied:
And let once more the lips of infants sing
Heaven wed to earth,—Creation to its King.

William Howitt.

The Great Audit.

1.

Life's perplexed history
Death will make clear,
Solve all its mystery.
Doubting and fear.
When this poor mortal
Puts on immortality,
Wide stands the portal
Of living reality.

2.

Then, as the part is,
Such will the payment be,
Then, as the heart is,
Such will the raiment be,
Dimming or clearing
As its uprightness,
When to God nearing
Growing in brightness.

3.

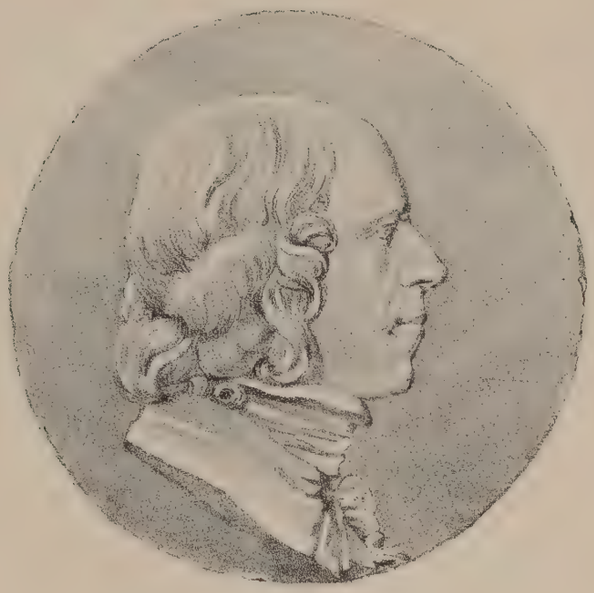
Each his place filling him,
Place long appointed;
Joyful and willing him,
Christ's sons annointed;
Each his place knowing them;
No one too many;
None a debt owing them,
Each paid his penny.

4.

Seraphin, cherubin,
Angel, archangel,
Souls of men washed from sin,
All have their places in
Christ's great Evangele!

Mary Howitt

LXI.



LXII.

LXIII.

7 G Eccleston Square
31st May – 1864

Dear Mr Layard

As I cannot find you in person I send this messenger to inform you that I wrote the long official letter in pursuance of a request of Lord Russell's – some time ago I told him I had been asked by the Geographical Society to explore the head basin of the Nile, but as they wished me to go thru forcing my way by way with Egyptian troops I declined. I wish to go there as much as ever I did, only first as a British Envoy to open a legitimate trade with the King of Unyoro, and when that is done I would explore should this country desire. On no account however would I consent to force my way as the Nile traders do –

Yours very truly

J. H. Speke

---

57 Sloane St
13th April
1857

My dear Sir

I beg to introduce to you the Revd W. Milne a missionary from China who wishes to consult some good maps of of that country from your known willingness to oblige I have no hesitation in recommending him to apply to you as the fountain of the information he is in search of

Believe me
Dear Sir
Yours truly
David Livingstone

Vicarage
Radcliffe on Trent
October 21, 1860

My dear Mrs Smithwick
I remember you very well
and I should be most obliged
to you if you would be
most kind to send me
your mite for building
my Church at Ile-
Brewers near Taunton
I have still to pay £1 10
to liquidate my
Debt — please to
address your letter
care of His Grace
the Archbishop of
York whose Guest
I will be from
from the third of
November to the
9th — I am

Yours affectionately
Joseph Wolff

voici encore, citoyen ministre, une
nouvelle demande que je suis obligé
de vous faire : celle-ci m'intéresse
personnellement. je voudrois avoir une
place de percepteur des contributions pour
un jeune homme plein de toutes les qualités
qui inspirent de l'intérêt et donnent de
la confiance. son nom est girac : il est
neveu de l'ancien évêque de rennes dont
vous connoissez surement tout le mérite.
son oncle est rentré en france, infirme, vieux,
et sans fortune. ce que vous pourrez
faire pour le neveu on sera le faire
pour toute la famille. si vous avez la bonté
de le placer, il desireroit bien que ce
put être dans une des villes de troyes,
rheims, amiens, abbeville, chartres ou courtray.
je vous recommande bien particulièrement cette
petite affaire, mon cher collègue, je vous
renouvelle l'assurance de mon bien sincère
et bien attachement

cher mon. la legrand

29 pluv.

333.

mon cher Monsieur,

je pense que nous serions bien de faire ce soir dans le journal une revue des journaux à propos de la question des fortifications de Paris. on dirait :

nous nous faisons un devoir de mettre sous les yeux de nos lecteurs des extraits suivants qui feront connaître de quelle manière les différents organes de la Presse ont accueilli la nouvelle des armements de Paris.

Suit : une citation étendue du réactionnel, un du courrier et les articles du constitutionnel et du siècle.

Mille amitiés.

Alexis de Tocqueville.

Veuillez ~~vous~~ faire remettre en porteur les numéros du 28 juillet 10, 18 et 26 août 1844.

334

Monsieur, j'ai reçu hier samedi V/ envoi et je m'empresse de vous en remercier bien qu'il vous ait causé une peine inutile.

Toute reproduction des procès de presse et des procès en diffamation est interdite en France sous l'empire de la constitution de 1852. Je ne vous en fais pas moins que de vos bons souvenirs et je vous serre cordialement la main,

Ed. Girardin

27 Mars.

335

Mon cher ami

Je dîne ici aujourd'hui ce très probablement demain —

Ce n'est pas pour demi-quelque que je suis invité à St Claud, mais pour le demi-quelque 21

N'oublie pas que Lan Coufin est malade en Val le Vain.

Tu sais aussi que ta grand-mère est à Paris.

Bonjour ce à Tantot

[illegible]

336.

R Institution
2nd Feby 1833

Dear Sir

The Committee of Friday Evenings beg to thank you for your kindness in sending four works of art yesterday to the Library

Hoping you will on other occasions favour us with such assistance I feel justified in sending you a card of admission for the Season and think you may sometimes find amusement amongst us

Sir
Dear Sir
Truly Yours
M Faraday Sec.

S Clinton Esq
F. R. C.

337.

Coll. Chir. Augt. 9th 1845

My dear Jones,

A missing memoir of mine, required for next Part of Zool. Trans is traced to you as Referee: it was accompanied, when it left my Study, with careful drawings of the Anatomy of Pholadomya & of Mithedaphus I hope you have them and will forgive you for forgetting them if you find them

I hope to hear you are all well. Will has been brought from school with, it may turn out, measles.

Ever yours
R Owen

338.

Dear Mr Nancion.

The plate I send is unluckily needing outlined in its principal griffin (it is just being finished) but it may render you to nights work a little more amusing I don't want it back

We've mind putting "see to quotations" as I always do. And, in the second revise - don't look to all my alterations to tick them off. But merely read straight through the new proof to see if any mistake strikes you. This will be more useful to me than the other. Most truly Yours.

with Athenaeum thanks Ruskin.

339.

Edgeworthstown
Jan.ʳʸ 31ˢ 1840

My dear young friend—
The good natured, kind, well expressed and nicely written letter which you have sent me gave me as much pleasure as I am sure you wished that it should
I am an old woman and very fond of young people, and very much gratified, and pleased when they like me when they know me or my stories when they read them. I wish that your father & mother could bring you here for I think from your letter that I should like you and I would do all I could to make you like me — and with the assistance too of some good natured nephews & nieces of mine I do not doubt but that you would and that you would be happy with us,
But I know when you tell this to your Papa that he will say he is too busy and that Ireland is too far off—
If ever I should go again to London I will do my best to see you — and I do not think I shall forget your letter
Among the many books you have, have you all those which Sir Walter Scott wrote for his own dear grandson Much Little John — If there is any one of them which you have not and which your Mamma would like that you should have I should like to send it to you as a proof of the grateful regard of

Maria Edgeworth

340.

Dear sir,
You must surely have thought me the most ungrateful of mortals for leaving unacknowleged so long the prompt kindness of your letter, containing the fruits of your troublesome search through Thorpe's catalogues. Indeed I scarcely know how to thank you sufficiently for so useful an exertion in my favor, & the reason of my not writing sooner was the continual bustle of engagements in which I have been ever since, which left me no leisure to compare your information with my previous knowledge, & see the points on which it advanced me.
Miss Addison must have been the goose she is always represented to take all, or I I suppose any of the "Poems" enumerated, for "Papa's works" These manuscript collections of verses have been the sources of many misappropriations of fugitive pieces. & are seldom safe authorities to follow.
If it were possible to find out the possessor of the autograph letter relating to Memoirs of lord Halifax, I would press hard for a transcript. That Addison ever projected such a work, is news to me, & a fact of value. Perhaps Mr Thorpe might recollect to whom he sold it.
The transaction with Buckley is strange, & I must keep it in mind in hopes of some explanation turning up.
I have been once since I saw you at the Museum, & found enough to induce me to repeat my visit.
On the whole I have met with many kindnesses & encouragements to proceed, but none which have excited in me so much gratitude as yours, which were so prompt & so spontaneous.
Pray offer my best regards to Mrs Croker, & believe me
yours most sincerely
Hampstead June 5th Lucy Aikin

April 22nd 1852

Dear Miss — I fear you will have thought somewhat hardly of me for my delay in answering your kind notes. The fact was I waited the coming of the little book, and when it came — I wished to read it before acknowledging its receipt.

Now that I have read it — I cannot help smiling at the notion of my "criticising" it — or the apprehension of my thinking it "frivolous". It seems to very clever and very learned. The writer of that small treatise knows more than I do — and has read a score of books I have never handled. You erred in telling me to skip the first chapters; I am glad I disobeyed the injunction. The latter part of the book evinces the author's knowledge; the former contains more of the author's self; I own I prefer the study of the human being — to that of the human being's acquirements. Though I understand nothing of your art, I cannot but feel interested in your sincere love for it: I feel too that there is both good sense and good feeling in the views you take of — and the principles you lay down for — Music Teaching. You are right in supposing that I must feel a degree of interest in the details of a Governess-life. That life has on me the hold of actual experience; to all who live it — I cannot but incline with a certain sympathy; and any kind feeling they express for me — comes pleasantly and meets with grateful acceptance. With my best wishes for your welfare

Believe me Sincerely Yours
C Brontë

342.

Mrs H. More desires Mr. Belgin to send her a Dozen best pens half a guinea gilt paper & two Lunes best writing paper not gilt three guinea common writing paper — half a guinea gilt note paper, a guinea plain note paper a guinea whitey brown paper — Hopes all the family are well

Barley Wood
Thursday

Dear Miss —

I rec'd. today the prettiest little book about Music — I have read this 'the greatest part of it' not only with pleasure — but with sympathy — as far as I understand the subject — I cannot

from you[3] on my table — but as it was dated last October (I think) & spoke of your going to America — I did not think of writing till I could make some enquiries — I now venture to send this & the former address hoping it may reach

be at a loss[2] about the kind a gifted authoress — Thank you a thousand times! —

But pray where are you? — On my return from Germany after an absence from home of seven months I found a letter

you — It[4] would give me great pleasure to hear farther from you — & to know whether there are any hopes of you being in town

Believe me
dear Miss —
Your much obliged
Anna Jameson
Ealing — May 22

344.

I thank you my dear Sir very sincerely for your kind note, and for the friendly feeling it expresses, which in truth accords with all I have for many many long years uniformly found in you, towards me and mine — I passed the day before I left Belgium with your dear Mary — I never saw her looking better — she appears both well and happy — It will give me great pleasure to see you, and though I shall not go into company, I do not mean to refuse myself the comfort of many my old friends — Yours very sincerely

Monday 9th June 1835 J. Trollope

345

Dear Sir

I shall have much pleasure in accepting the offered dedication of the "Adventures of Barney Mahony" All things connected with Ireland have a peculiar interest for me, & I thank you for this flattering proof of your remembrance.

I remain Dear Sir

Yrs obliged

C. E. Norton

346.

Lady Blessington presents her Compts to Mr Paris and sends him the hints for the 7 Drawings, to illustrate the new work — Lady B was exceedingly pleased with the last Drawings —

Gore House

May 17th 1837

My dear Sir

I shall have great pleasure in accepting your very kind invitation for the 12th. I regret extremely that Mrs. Bulwer is not in Town to avail herself, also, of your remembrance. — But she is now at Tunbridge where, I believe, she will remain the greater part of the Summer. — I am going to Tunbridge for a few days in the course of the week & will communicate to her Bulwer her loss.

Best compts to the Miss Jerdans

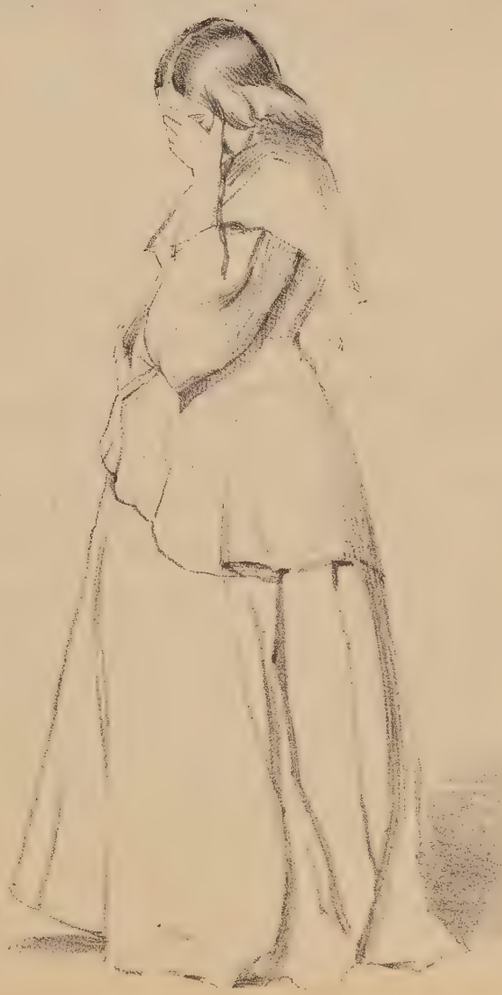
Ever very truly yours

E. L. Bulwer

Fentons. Monday Night.

LXIV.

LXV.



348.

My dear Sir,

Your kind letter has followed me to this place. The Newspaper was not sent after me, but it is of less consequence for it every been lately in the neighbourhood where the horrible event occurred that both an opportunity of seeing the provincial Papers, and hearing many particulars about it, & the Man who had done the deed. — It grieves me much to see that a false and short-sighted harmony induced so many well meaning persons to plead for remission of Peterhurst Ablucker offence cannot be conceived. —

I remain dear Sir
Your mind obliged
Wm Wordsworth

Bath 19th April
— 41

I shall not return to Rydal till the middle of June

349.

Sig. r.

Vedo ora sull'archivio storico di Ella, nell'accademia di storia patria, notò gli errori della mia storia degli Italiani concernenti Genova. Se in ciò ebbe di mira, come non ne dubito, il trionfo del vero, scopo primario di noi che ci fatichiamo in tali studj, non troverà indiscreta la mia domanda di Ella voglia farmeli conoscere, affinchè possa emendarli, anche nell'edizione ch'è in corso, se ne sarò in tempo. Non mi ricorda che mai nessun genovese abbia avuto la degnazione di appuntar cose mie; mentre molti ebbero la bontà d'ajutarmi nelle ricerche, e nella domanda con cui tempesto chiunque conosco condite e spero cortese.

E già ringraziandola, me le professo

Obb.mo e Oss.mo
Cantù

Milano 12/7

350.

My dear Miss Cushman

Any day or Every Day! On Monday I shall be delighted to see you.

Yours ever
S Rogers.

351-2

It is impossible to enter fully into all the thoughts and feelings that passed through the minds of the early poets when they formed names for that far far East from whence even the early dawn, the sun, the day, their own life, seemed to spring. A new loso flashed up every morning before their eyes, and the first breezes of the dawn reached them like greetings wafted across the golden threshold of the sky from the distant lands beyond the mountains, beyond the clouds, beyond the dawn, beyond 'the immortal sea which brought us hither.' The dawn seemed to them to open golden gates for the sun to pass in triumph, and while those gates were open, their eyes & their minds strove in their childish way to pierce beyond the limits of this finite world. That silent aspect awakened in the human mind the conception of the Infinite, the Immortal, the Divine, and the names of dawn became naturally the names of higher powers.

Lectures on the Science of Language, Vol. II, p. 499.

"Ich sehe zwar in krauser Fluth das
unsere Spielen Deiner Brauen,
Im Auge des Rehes Deinen Blick, Dein
Haar im vollen Schwarz der Pfauen;
Ich sah im Monde Dein Gesicht, und
im Prijangu Deine Glieder,

Doch ach, an einem Ort vereint find ich
Dein Bildniß nirgend wieder"

Aus dem Maghadúta, oder dem Wolken-
boten, einer Indischen Elegie, aus dem
Sanskrit ins Deutsche übersetzt von MM.

212.

St. Johns Wood
Friday.

My Dear Sir

I have this moment been informed by my sister that you have made an attempt to call upon me and that my Bob would not admit you which I regret very much — perhaps you will further honour me by naming a Day on which you will dine with me, any Day next Week but Monday and Wednesday will suit me and I sincerely hope you will make it

353.

convenient to indulge me with your Company — Now I will apologize for not having ere this called on you, I have been a Martyr to sore throat and colds ever since I returned — which in some measure will explain the cause — you must forgive me — and remember me to Mrs Oye and your little Girl —

I remain My Dr Sir
Most Faithfully Yrs
E D Landseer

354.

Russell Square
April the 30th
1823

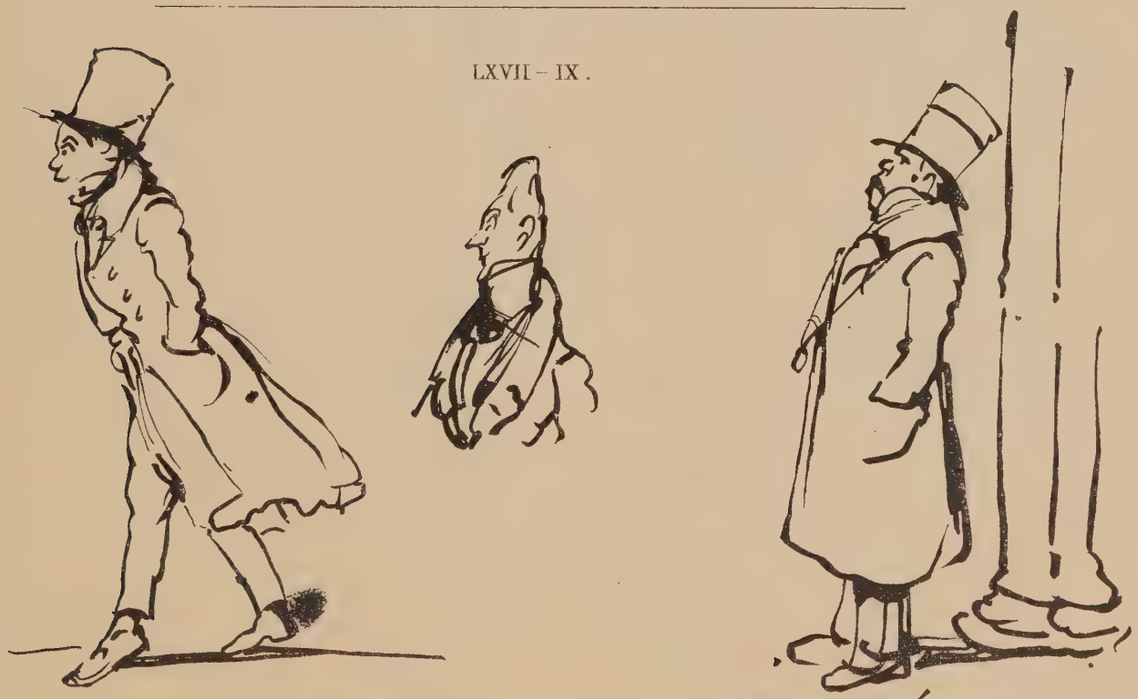
Dear Sir,

I promptly acknowledge in their fullest form the obligations of our English Students at Rome and my own for your liberal advocacy of their cause, and in that, for your kind wishes for the Parent Institution here, but limited as we strictly are in the number of our Invitations for the private view, the difficulty attending our extention of them to one or two Gentlemen who conduct the Public Press, when we have early obligations many (who would then have strong right of complaint,) condemns me with great reluctance to intreat you to excuse my not obeying your wishes for a Ticket of Admission

I beg you to believe me to remain with much Esteem

Dear Sir
Your Obligd & Obed Sr
Thos Lawrence.

LXVII – IX.



William Makepiece Quackery.

355.

Monday Noon

Dear Mr. Lyons

Will you breakfast with us to morrow morning & conduct us to the Exhibition? we want somebody that it tell us where to look for what is good; and who knows better than you?

Yr. Sincere Friend

J. Siddons

We will go about Twelve

356.

Sir,

Having been in the Country for a few Days I did not receive your letter till last Night. Not being any longer the Manager of the Theatre, it is not in my Power to do myself the Pleasure of receiving your Tragedy, but if you will take the Trouble of addressing it to Mr. Kickin at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, I have no doubt of your having the immediate Opinion of the Proprietors respecting it. — With many Acknowledgements for the obliging Terms you are to kind as to express yourself in towards me, I remain,

Sir, your very obedient Servant J. Kemble.

No. 13 Caroline Street
Bedford Square. Sepr. 28th. 1798.

357.

Avenue de St Claud 6
Barrière de l'Etoile

Monsieur

Voulez vous venir me voir dimanche prochain? je resterai chez moi, et à une heure on fera de la Musique.

With Complaisance empressé

Brohan

Mercredi: 26 février 1857

358.

Voilà mon Mot —
Votre billet Roulsing
Par mon tour d'o
J'y tient beaucoup.

Je vous serre la main

Degeyet

LXX.

The Wonderful Tune.

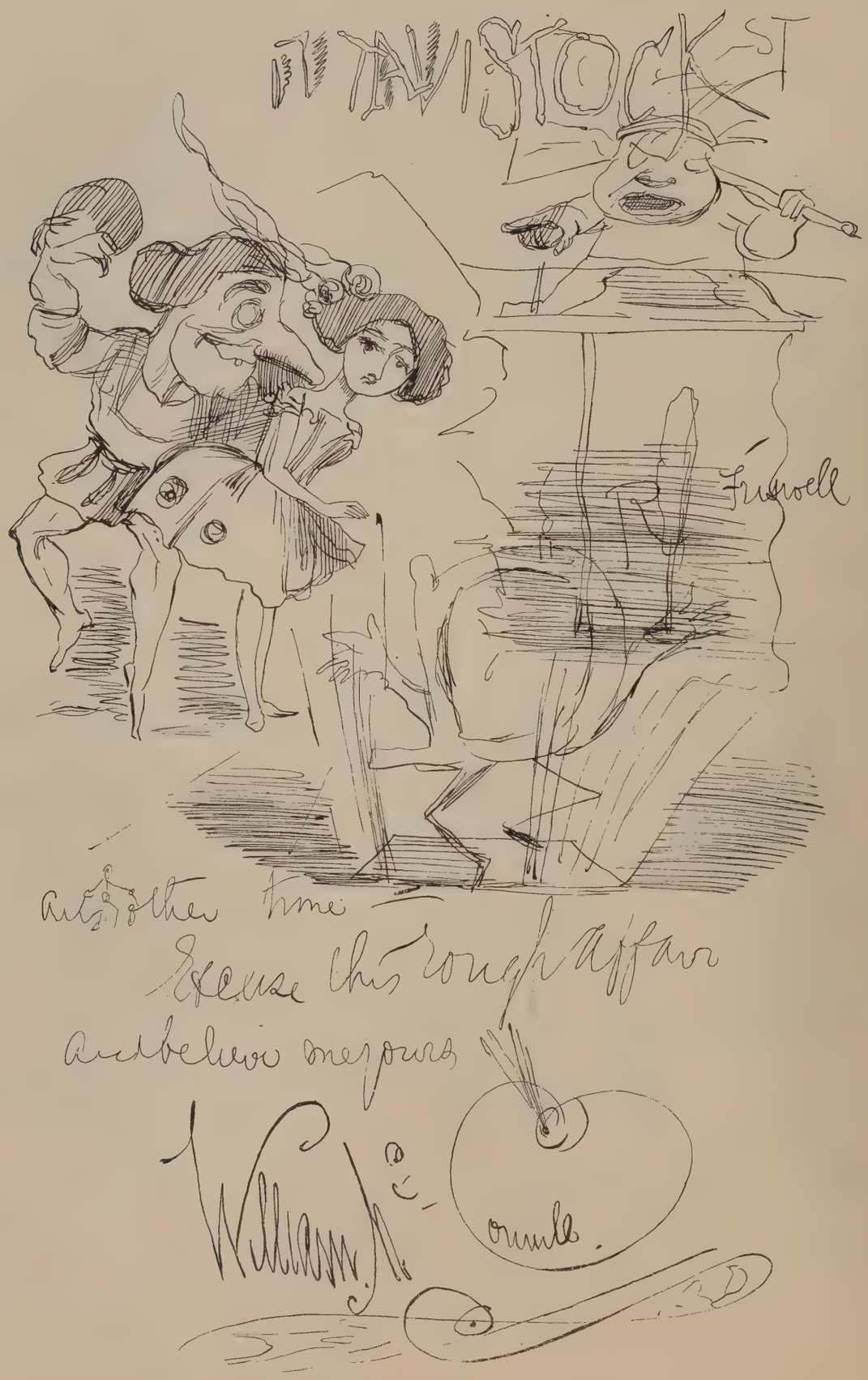
LXXI.

The Turf Cutters.

LXXII.

LXXIII.

LXXIV.



Vincent Brooks Imp.

THE AUTOGRAPHIC MIRROR.

(L'AUTOGRAPHE COSMOPOLITE.)

The Numbers of the Explanatory Notices correspond with those of the Autographs or Sketches.

No. 1.—GEORGE III.

(See Nos. VI., XXII., and XXXV., pp. 53, 181, and 201.)

B. 1738; d. 1820. To the previous notices devoted to that good King, we shall only add here that his private conduct was efficacious in no slight degree in giving a higher tone to public manners, and in making the domestic virtues fashionable even in the circles where they are most apt to be treated with neglect.

The signature which we reproduce is appended to an army-commission, dated April 14, 1808. His Majesty was then blind.

No. 2.—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN VICTORIA.

(See No. XXI., p. 165.)

B. 1819. We have already given the autograph of Her Majesty the Queen. Those we now publish were written by Her Majesty when of tender age; they are extracted from one of Her Majesty's copy-books.

No. 3.—ARTHUR WELLESLEY, FIRST DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(See Nos. III., IX., and XXIV., pp. 21, 77, and 119.)

B. 1769; d. 1852. It has been said that the Duke did not write many of the letters sent by him, and that most of them were in the hand of his private secretary, who had contrived to imitate to a nicety the writing of his Grace. The letters and the document we have already published are entirely in the hand of the Duke, as a mere inspection will show. The one we give now was also written by himself; it is addressed to "My dear Lord Lyndhurst," then Lord Chancellor, and it relates to the business of the House of Lords, of which the Duke was then leader.

No. 4.—SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

B. at Bishopwearmouth; d. 1857. The hero of Lucknow. Was educated at the Charterhouse, London; subsequently entered the Middle Temple, but yielding to his strong vocation for the military career, he obtained a commission as second lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, and in the company commanded by Captain (afterwards Sir) Harry Smith, the victor of Aliwal. He embarked for India in 1823. At the first Burmese war he was appointed Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General. In 1827 he published the 'History of the Ava Campaign.' After having served twenty-three years as a subaltern, he was promoted to a company. He was present at the storming of Ghuznee and the occupation of Cabul, at the forcing of the Khoord Cabul pass, at Tezeen and Jellalabad. In the final attack on Mahomed Akbar, in 1842, which obliged that chief to raise the siege, Havelock commanded the right column, and defeated Akbar before the other columns could come up. For this brilliant action he was promoted to a brevet-majority and made Companion of the Bath. He had an important share in the famous affair at Istaliff. He was also engaged in the battle of Maharajpore (1843), and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1844. In 1845, on the invasion of the Sikhs, he was actively engaged in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. On the conclusion of the Sutlej campaign he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Queen's troops at Bombay. He had now been twenty-five years in India, and his medical advisers ordered him to Europe for two years to recruit his health. He returned to Bombay in 1851, was made Colonel, and appointed Adjutant-General in India. In the expedition to Persia, in 1856, he commanded the troops at Mohammerah. On returning to India he was immediately sent up to Allahabad as Brigadier-General, to command the moveable column appointed to traverse Bengal, after the breaking out of the formidable Sepoy insurrection in 1857. With the greater portion of the 64th and 78th regiments he first attacked the mutineers at Futtehpore, on the 12th of July, and on the 15th at Aoung and at Pandoo Nuddee; and on the 16th at Cawnpore, where he had a horse shot under him, and where the enemy lost twenty-three guns. Advancing from Cawnpore on the 29th, he captured Oonao and Busseerut Gunge and nineteen guns. This position he was obliged to give up, but retook it on the 5th of August, inflicting great slaughter. On the 12th of August he again defeated the mutineers, and on the 16th attacked them at Bithoor. Soon afterwards, on receiving reinforcements under Sir James Outram, he entered Lucknow on the 25th of September, having in the short space of two months gained no less than nine victories over forces five, eight, and ten times more numerous than his own, and capturing during these operations seventy pieces of cannon. At Lucknow he gallantly held his ground until the garrison was finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, on November 6th; but his constitution was now worn out by anxiety, fatigue, wounds, and hard service, and he sank under an attack of dysentery shortly afterwards. Sir Henry was always as remarkable for unostentatious earnestness as a Christian as for his bravery and devotion to his duty as a soldier; and he left behind him a name associated with all that is expressed in the words noble, good, and courageous.

No. 5.—JOSEPH HUME.

B. at Montrose, 1777; d. at Burney Hall, Norfolk, 1854. A distinguished financial reformer and politician. Was the son of a poor widow who kept a shop in Montrose, her husband, the master of a small coasting-vessel, having died while Joseph was quite young. In his fourteenth year he was apprenticed to a surgeon, and having obtained a medical diploma from the University of Edinburgh, and passed at the Royal College of Surgeons in London, he received an appointment as Surgeon to an East Indiaman in 1797. After a short residence in India he mastered several native languages, and became successively Persian interpreter, paymaster, and postmaster to Lord Lake's army operating against the Mahrattas. He laboured so energetically and successfully in his various employments that he was enabled to return to England in 1811, still a young man, with a fortune of about £30,000. Having travelled in Spain, Turkey, Greece, and Egypt, he was, in 1812, elected M.P. for Melcombe Regis; but on the dissolution of Parliament, soon after, he was not returned again. Upon this he turned his attention to the establishment of savings-banks, schools on the Lancasterian principle, and

other schemes of social amelioration and utility. He was returned to Parliament again in 1818 for the Montrose burghs, which he represented till 1830, in which year he was returned for Middlesex. He lost his seat in 1837, but, through the influence of Mr. O'Connell, was chosen by the electors of Kilkenny to be their representative in Parliament. In 1842 his old constituents of the Montrose burghs returned him to the House of Commons, and he sat for his native place till his death. During his parliamentary career he energetically struggled for financial reform, advocated the reduction of taxation, and watched the expenditure of the national funds with more perseverance and disinterested industry than any member of the House of Commons before or after his time. Military, naval, ecclesiastical, fiscal reforms were his constant effort. The abolition of military flogging, imprisonment for debt, and numberless other ameliorations, found in him an untiring advocate. In 1835 he greatly assisted in the discovery of a remarkable Orange-plot, the object of which was to secure the throne of England for the Duke of Cumberland, instead of giving it to the Princess Victoria, whose education was of too liberal a tendency. When his remains were consigned to the tomb, speakers of all shades of opinion in the House of Commons acknowledged the value of this uncompromising labourer for reform, and enemy of extravagance, privilege, and monopoly.

No. 6.—RICHARD COBDEN.

B. at Dunford, near Midhurst, Surrey, in 1804; d. in London, on Sunday, April 2nd, 1865 (see No. XXI., p. 168).

On his death, Lord Palmerston said of him, in the House of Commons, "Those who differed from him the most never could doubt the honesty of his purpose or the sincerity of his convictions. . . . To Mr. Cobden it was reserved, by his untiring industry, his indefatigable activity, the indomitable energy of his mind, and that forcible and Demosthenic eloquence with which he treated all the subjects he took in hand, to carry into practical application those abstract principles with the truth of which he was so deeply impressed. . . . Mr. Cobden's name will be for ever engraved on the most interesting pages of the history of this country; . . . by his death the House has lost one of its proudest ornaments, and the country has been deprived of one of her most useful servants" (loud cheers).

After Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli rose and said: "When the verdict of posterity is recorded on Mr. Cobden's life and conduct, it will be said of him that, looking to all he said and did, he was, without doubt, the greatest political character the pure middle class of this country has yet produced—an ornament to the House of Commons, and an honour to England" (loud cheers).

No. 7.—SIR JOSEPH PAXTON.

B. in Bedfordshire in 1803; d. at Sydenham, June 8, 1865. "He rose from the ranks to be the greatest gardener of his time, the founder of a new style of architecture, and a man of genius, in the highest and noblest sense popular." When still a young man, and in the employ of the Royal Horticultural Society, he attracted the attention of the late Duke of Devonshire, and under his skill the wild Derbyshire region in which Chatsworth stands surpassed the gardens of Versailles. The great conservatory at Chatsworth was the precursor of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, without which the famous Universal Exhibition of 1851 would have fallen through for want of a suitable building. Under his supervision the old Crystal Palace was removed to the first slope of the Surrey Hills, and reconstructed there amidst terraces, and fountains, and landscape of surpassing beauty and extent. In fact, the Sydenham Crystal Palace is called by foreigners the eighth marvel of the world. During the Crimean war he organized a corps of navigators, which did excellent service in road-making and other works for the British army. He was also a Member of Parliament, having represented Coventry since 1854. His friends were legion.

No. 8.—GILBERT ABBOTT A BECKET.

B. in Golden Square, London, in 1810; d. at Boulogne-sur-Mer on the 28th of April, 1856. A distinguished comic dramatic writer and humourist. Was educated at Westminster School, and chose the Bar as his profession. However, he very early displayed great talent as a humourist, and as early as 1825 eight of his dramatic productions, in prose and verse, but all of a burlesque character, were published in the 'British Theatre.' When 'Punch' had swallowed up its rivals, 'Figaro in London' and other comic periodical works, Mr. à Becket became a constant contributor to it, and the adventures, the epistles, and anecdotes of Mr. Dunup were among the most entertaining and *désopilants morceaux* of that publication. He took a pride in the work, and it was his boast that, till the period of his death, no number appeared without something, however trifling, from his pen. He was also an occasional contributor to the 'Times,' and had a considerable knowledge of the law. In 1849 he was appointed one of the stipendiary magistrates of London. Besides some works connected with law, he wrote 'The Comic Blackstone,' and 'Comic History of England,' and a 'Comic History of Rome.' He likewise, in 1845, edited George Cruikshank's 'Table Book.' After a very short illness, he died at Boulogne in 1856, leaving a host of friends, for his humour was without malice.

That genuine humour is singularly displayed in the lines we produce. They were addressed to one of his collaborators to 'Punch,' Mr. Mark Lemon.

No. 9.—ALFRED TENNYSON.

Born at the rectory at Somersby, Lincolnshire, in 1810. The English Poet-Laureate. Third son of the Rev. Dr. George Clayton Tennyson, Rector of Somersby, and of Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Fytche. His elder brothers were Frederick and Charles, both of whom have published poems. The poet's paternal grandfather was George Tennyson, Esq., of Bayon's Manor and Usselby Hall, Lincolnshire. He died in July, 1835, at the age of eighty-five. His eldest son, the poet's father, had predeceased him, and the bulk of his property became the possession of his second son, the poet's uncle, Charles Tennyson, better known as the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt. Accordingly, in the book of pedigrees of the landed gentry, those who are curious in such matters may, by referring to the name of the uncle, trace the descent of the more illustrious nephew back to the D'Eyncourts of the Norman times, and may also see the quarterings of the Tennyson family, with a score of other Norman, Saxon, and Modern English families, such as those of Clayton, Hildeyard, Hilton, Lascelles, etc. etc. All this may seem insignificant, but it is at least interesting to know that our great modern poet has a pedigree, even in the herald's sense, superior to that of many of the English nobility.

While at the University of Cambridge, he wrote a poem entitled 'Timbuctoo,' which, in 1829, gained the Chancellor's medal. His first effort of any consequence was in 1830, when he put forth a collection of poems, chiefly lyrical, which contained, among other pieces, 'Mariana,' 'Lilian,' 'The Mermaid,' 'Recollections of the Arabian Nights,' 'The Dying Swan,' 'All Things will Die,' 'Hero to Leander,' 'The Ballad of Oriana,' and 'The Sea Fairies.' 'Poems by Alfred Tennyson' appeared in 1833, and contained, in addition to several of his former productions improved and altered, 'The Miller's Daughter,' 'The Lotus-Eaters,' 'Locksley Hall,' 'Lady Clara Vere de Vere,' 'The Talking Oak,' etc. This volume showed that the poet had taken a great stride. "With the publication of this series," says an eminent critic, "Mr. Tennyson appears distinctly as the poet of his own age." 'The Princess' was given to the public—a public now expectantly appreciate of everything that came from the poet—in 1847. 'In Memoriam' followed,—a glorious tribute to the memory of Arthur Hallam, the son of the historian. Shortly after the appearance of this grand elegy, or rather series of elegies, Mr.

Tennyson was appointed poet-laureate; to the trifling salary attached to which post was added a pension of £200 per annum. The 'Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington' appeared in 1852, 'Maud' in 1855, 'The Idylls of the King' in 1859, and 'Enoch Arden,' his latest work, in 1864. A gorgeously-illustrated edition of his poems has been published, upon which the best artists of the time have been employed. In 1856 he was created D.C.L. of the University of Oxford. Later still the Fellows of his own College, Trinity, Cambridge, indorsing the judgment of the sister University, subscribed to purchase his bust (by Woolner), which they have placed in the vestibule of their library.

No. 10.—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON.

(See No. XXXI., page 250.)

B. at Kenley, in Shropshire, 1792. An eminent jurist and historian. In the above number, we gave a manuscript page of one of the principal works of the great Scotch historian. We now present to our subscribers a note penned and signed by him.

No. 11.—MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

B. in Florence, 1820. A great philanthropist. Was educated under the care of her parents, and in addition to the ordinary accomplishments of an English lady, she acquired a competent knowledge of the modern languages. Early in life, her serious and earnest mind turned towards missions of charity with a natural instinct. After examining the schools and hospitals in the neighbourhood of her father's estate, and at a later period extending her observations by visiting the schools, workhouses, and hospitals of the metropolis and the large provincial towns, she, in 1849, entered the Kaiserswerth Hospital at Düsseldorf as voluntary nurse, and after visiting similar establishments in other parts of Germany, returned to London, and founded the Sanatorium for English Invalid Ladies, in Upper Harley Street. The sickness and distress of the British Army in the Crimea induced Mr. Sidney Herbert, then Minister of War, to request Miss Nightingale to go thither as superintendent of a staff of voluntary nurses. With a noble devotedness she immediately complied, her estimable example being followed by forty-two other nurses, many of whom were ladies of rank and fortune. From November, 1854, until the re-embarkation of the army in 1856, did Miss Nightingale minister to the wounded and the sick, her zeal never abating except on one occasion, when she was herself laid upon a sick bed by an attack of hospital fever. Upon her return to England in the latter year, the whole English nation, from the Queen to the peasant, acknowledged her devoted assiduity. A testimonial fund, amounting to £50,000, was subscribed, which, at Miss Nightingale's request, was devoted to the institution of a hospital for the training of nurses. She wrote several excellent works, the last of which was 'Notes on Nursing, what it is, and what it is not.'

The document we publish, and to which her signature is attached, relates to her ministrations to the wounded and the sick in the Crimea.

No. 12.—MRS. GARRICK.

(See No. XXVII., page 219.)

D. 1822, aged 98. Was married to David Garrick in 1749.

The letter we formerly gave was in her handwriting, but written in the third person, and consequently it had not her signature.

We now publish a note written and signed with her own hand. That hand was a little tremulous. No wonder! It penned those lines in February, 1813: she was then ninety-two years of age.

No. 13.—NICOLO PAGANINI.

B. at Geneva, 1784; d. at Nice, 1840. A very celebrated Italian violinist, whose talents were so precocious, that at the age of eight years he played in a church at Genoa, and at the public concerts. He was subsequently placed under Costa, an eminent violoncellist, and received lessons in harmony from the composer Paer. He was next invited to Lucca by Eliza Bacciochi, sister of Napoleon I., to assume the direction of the Court concerts. Subsequently he made a tour over Europe, exciting everywhere the greatest enthusiasm. After producing an enormous sensation at Paris in 1831, he came to London, where he demanded, and occasionally received, enormous sums for his services. His great power over the violin was only excelled by his thirst for gold; in one instance his avarice led him to demand £1000 for three performances, which terms were rejected. Paganini was a marvellous performer; the purity of his tone, his feeling, harmony, and expression were perfection; but his habit of playing upon one string, although an extraordinary feat, savoured too much of sleight-of-hand to be creditable to so great an artist, who could have done much better with the four which naturally belong to the instrument. His harsh and eccentric character would seem to have made him many enemies. At Vienna he was charged with having murdered his wife, but he demanded proofs of his ever having had one; then he was accused of having stabbed his mistress, which charge he refuted. At his death he left a fortune of upwards of £200,000, which devolved upon his son, his sisters, and his mother.

Paganini's autographs are very scarce. We take the one we publish from a subscription list (1831) for music composed by "Il Signor Maestro A. Costa." Paganini heads that list.

No. 14.—DOMENICO DRAGONETTI.

B. 1762; d. 1846. Venetian by birth. At nine years of age, young Domenico began to play upon the guitar. He then studied the violin, and at twelve years of age began on the double-bass. His musical knowledge was ministered to him successively by one Schiarmadori, a shoemaker, who played the violin, Berini, a violoncellist, and Mestrino, a violin player of some renown. There was no special school, indeed, for his instrument, as he treated it. At thirteen he was nominated principal bass player at the Opera Buffa, Venice. At fourteen he was promoted to the same position at the Grand Opera Seria at San Benetto. At eighteen he was engaged at the chapel of San Marco. He then went to Vicenza, having received an engagement to play there in the grand opera. It was in this town that he met with his renowned double-bass, the work of Gasparo di Salo, who was master to the celebrated Amati. From Vicenza he visited Padua, after which he was offered an engagement at the Italian Opera House in this country, in which he remained up to his death, April 16th, 1846.

Poor "Drago," as he was called by his friends (and they were many), was a most extraordinary player on his instrument; indeed, he was the standing wonder in our concert orchestras for a long series of years. He was eccentric in the extreme. He knew little of æsthetics, as the jargon of the day goes, but he had a wondrous taste in dressed dolls, and the most expressive facility in making up a no-language out of some half-a-dozen European tongues which he used imperfectly. Few men have been more popular with the profession and the public.

The signature we give was appended to the same document as that of Paganini (see preceding notice).

No. 15. MADAME JENNY LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT.

B. at Stockholm, October 6, 1821. The "Swedish Nightingale." Her parents were humble teachers. Jenny was a lonely child; her chief consolation was her voice, which she was perpetually exercising. Our limited space will not admit of the narration of all the trials, the deceptions, the tribulations she

had to encounter before she was introduced to Meyerbeer, at Paris. Suffice it to say that Jenny Lind was then twenty-one years of age, and that the great master soon recognized the pearl of great price. He arranged a rehearsal, with a full orchestra, in the *salon* of the Grand Opera, when Jenny Lind sang the three great scenes from 'Robert le Diable,' 'Norma,' and 'Der Freischütz.' Her success was triumphant; but through the jealousy of a powerful *prima donna*, she was not engaged in Paris. In 1843 Jenny Lind reappeared in her native city in 'Robert le Diable.' She warbled like a nightingale, and was received with rapturous welcome. She next sang at Copenhagen, where she achieved a triumphant success. "It was like a new revelation in the realms of art," said Andersen. At Berlin, the entranced audience broke into a long and continued tempest of applause. In 1844, at Dresden, Meyerbeer offered to her the first part, Vielka, of his 'Camp of Silesia.' Two months afterwards, she was speaking and singing with purity the German language, and acquired also great fame in the German Opera. In Hamburg, a silver laurel-wreath was presented to her. She was invited to the *fêtes* on the Rhine, given by the King of Prussia in honour of the Queen Victoria, and there the Countess of Rossi (Henrietta Sontag) pronounced her to be the first singer of her time.

In April, 1845, she made her *début* as Norma at Vienna. Scarcely had her tones resounded, when the whole house burst into one simultaneous cheer.

Mr. Bunn, manager of Drury Lane Theatre, succeeded at last in engaging her. Mr. Lumley, manager of Her Majesty's Italian Opera, impressed upon her that she had made a great mistake in consenting to make her *début* in London at Drury Lane. She paid to Mr. Bunn £2500 to break off her engagement.

Mademoiselle Lind arrived in London April 17, 1847. Lablache was one of the first to hear her. The mighty basso, quite enraptured, said, "every note of hers is like a pearl." She made her *début* the 4th May, in 'Robert le Diable.' The performance, both dramatic and vocal, of the part of Alice, transcended the most highly-wrought expectations. The enthusiasm of the public increased every night, enormous sums were paid for boxes and stalls, and multitudes travelled from the most distant parts of the country to obtain a single hearing of the Swedish nightingale. During the season she performed Amina in 'La Sonnambula,' Maria in 'La Figlia del Reggimento,' etc. Her *chef-d'œuvre* was Amina; at the conclusion of her first performance of that part, the pit rose *en masse*, hats and handkerchiefs were waved on all sides, even the ladies in the boxes joined in the demonstration; the stage was covered with bouquets. At the desire of the Queen, she undertook to perform Norma. Though she did not equal Grisi, she gained fresh laurels and heaps of bouquets, to which Her Majesty condescended to add one. The Swedish Nightingale went into the provinces with Mr. Lumley, and everywhere created an electrical sensation. The "Lind mania" raged without interruption in 1848. Her last performance in opera was given May 10, in her original character of Alice. The house was filled to suffocation. The Queen, the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, and all the rank and fashion of London had assembled to pay her a last tribute of admiration. She received an ovation which it is impossible to describe; it was so overwhelming that she was no longer able to control her feelings, and tears of gratitude flowed down her pale cheeks.

In 1850, she gave concerts in the United States of America, in partnership with Barnum. At New York, the first concert realized 26,000 dollars; she gave her share, 10,000 dollars, to charitable institutions. Her presence in the States was an uninterrupted series of triumphs. In June, 1851, she put an end to her contract with the American Impresario, and soon after she married Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, a pianist, son of a wealthy merchant of Hamburg. Madame Lind-Goldschmidt returned to Europe in 1852. She settled in Dresden, employing in good works, and in piously founding schools, etc., a part of her immense fortune. In 1856 she reappeared in London at Exeter Hall, and by her admirable rendering of the finest sacred music, revived her former popularity. From that time to the present Mr. and Madame Goldschmidt have lived almost entirely in England, having apparently determined to make this country their permanent home. She has occasionally appeared in public, generally for benevolent purposes; and whenever she appears, she is received with as much enthusiasm as ever. She is much beloved and esteemed in the highest as in the humblest spheres for her virtues, her talents, and her benevolence.

No. I.—SIR ANTONY VANDYKE.

B. at Antwerp, March 22nd, 1599; d. in London, 1641, in the forty-second year of his age. One of the greatest painters of the Flemish school. Was the scholar of Rubens, and made with him such progress as to be soon entrusted with the execution of some of his master's sketches. At the age of twenty, he set out for Italy, where he painted many excellent portraits. He was known in Rome as the *Pittore Cavalieresco*. On his return to Antwerp, he painted several religious and historical pictures which established his reputation as one of the first painters of his time. Rubens offered him his eldest daughter in marriage, but he politely declined. He then went to the Hague, by the invitation of the Prince of Orange, and afterwards to England, at the request of Charles I. He was knighted a few months after his arrival in London (1632), and in the year following he was granted an annual pension of £200 for life, with the title of painter to his Majesty, besides being handsomely rewarded for his works. We have no space to notice the numerous and excellent pictures which Vandyke painted for his royal patron and the English nobility; besides, they are well known. We must content ourselves by adding that, Buckeridge, in his 'Essay towards an English School,' says, "He always went magnificently dressed, had a numerous and gallant equipage, and kept so good a table in his apartment, that few princes were more visited or better served." This luxurious and sedentary life destroyed his constitution, and wasted his means. He endeavoured to repair his fortunes by the absurd study of alchemy and the search of the philosopher's stone; a pursuit in which he was probably encouraged, says Walpole, by the example of his friend Sir Kenelm Digby. Shortly before he died, the King bestowed on Vandyke, for a wife, Mary, daughter of the unfortunate Lord Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie. He died in London, in 1641, in the forty-second year of his age; and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, near the tomb of John of Gaunt. He left one daughter by his wife, Mary Ruthven, who married Mr. Stepney, who rode in the Horse-Guards on their first establishment by Charles II. Notwithstanding his expensive habits, he died worth about £20,000.

Vandyke was to have painted the walls of the Banqueting-house, at Whitehall, with the history and procession of the Order of the Garter, but the project was put an end to by his untimely death. The little gem we now reproduce of the great artist, was undoubtedly drawn at the request of Charles I.; it illustrates one of the pastimes of that period, rendered illegal nowadays.

No. II.—JOHN LEECH.

(See No. 2, p. 16; No. 20, p. 164.)

B. in London, in 1817; d. at Kensington, 29th of October, 1864. The above numbers contain autographs and unpublished sketches of this lamented artist. The drawing we now give is from the original series which adorned 'Punch' in 1851.

N.B.—The Autographs Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, *and* 15, *belong to T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.; No.* 6 *to G. R. Sanderson, Esq.; Nos.* 3, 7, 9, 10, *and* 14, *to the Editor.*

No. 16.—GEORGE CANNING.

(See No. VIII., page 70.)

B. in London, 1770; d. at Chiswick in 1827. We have already given in the above number a notice of this great statesman, and his letter, which we then reproduced, related to politics. The one we now give strikingly shows how careful a statesman must be in accepting invitations for meetings aiming even at charitable purposes.

The date of this letter proves that it was written when Mr. Canning was preparing to leave England for Calcutta; he had been appointed Governor-General of India. He was on the point of embarking at Liverpool when Lord Castlereagh put an end to his life, and he was prevailed upon again to accept the Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs.

No. 17.—SAMUEL JOHNSON.

B. at Lichfield, 1709; d. in London, 1784. An eminent English critic, lexicographer, and miscellaneous writer. Was the son of a bookseller at Lichfield. His education was commenced at the free school of Lichfield, and in 1728 he was admitted of Pembroke College, Oxford; but being too poor to remain at the university, he, in 1731, quitted it without a degree. He soon afterwards lost his father, who left him in such poor circumstances that he sought the post of usher of a school at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, where however he did not continue long. He next resided with a printer at Birmingham, where he translated Lobo's account of Abyssinia. In 1733 he married Mrs. Porter, a widow lady of that town, who was possessed of the sum of £800, and with this capital he the same year opened a school at Edial, near Lichfield; but he obtained only three scholars, one of whom was David Garrick. About this time he began his tragedy of 'Irene.' In 1737 he set out for the metropolis, accompanied by Garrick. On fixing his residence in London, he formed a connection with Cave, the publisher of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' for which work he wrote during several years, his principal employment being an account of the parliamentary debates. At this period he contracted an intimacy with Richard Savage, whose name he has immortalized by one of the finest pieces of biography ever written. In 1749 appeared his 'Vanity of Human Wishes,' an imitation of Juvenal's tenth satire. Two years previously he had printed proposals for an edition of Shakespeare, and the plan of his English Dictionary, addressed to Lord Chesterfield, The price agreed upon between himself and the booksellers for the last work was £1575. In 1750 he commenced his 'Rambler,' which was continued till 1752; in this work only five papers were the production of other writers. About the period of his relinquishing the 'Rambler' he lost his wife, a circumstance which greatly affected him, as it appears from his 'Meditations,' and the sermon which he wrote on her death. In 1754 he visited Oxford. The next year appeared his Dictionary, which, instead of three, had occupied eight years. The publication of his great work did not relieve him from his embarrassments, for the price of his labour had been consumed in the progress of its compilation, and the year following we find him under an arrest for five guineas, from which he was released by Richardson, the printer. In 1758 he began the 'Idler,' which was published in a weekly newspaper. On the death of his mother in 1759 he wrote the romance of 'Rasselas' to defray the expenses of her funeral, and to pay her debts. In 1762 George III. granted him a pension of £300 per annum. In 1763 Boswell, his future biographer, was introduced to him, a circumstance to which we owe the most minute account of a man's life and character that has ever been written. Boswell, though a very ordinary mortal, has immortalized himself by this performance. In his book, everything about Johnson is supplied to us; in Lord Macaulay's words, we have "his coat, his wig, his figure, his face, his scrofula, his St. Vitus's dance, his rolling walk, his blinking eye, the outward signs which too clearly marked the approbation of his dinner; his insatiable appetite for fish-sauce and veal pie with plums; his inextinguishable thirst for tea; his trick of touching the posts as he walked; his mysterious practice of treasuring up scraps of orange-peel; his morning slumbers; his midnight disputations; his contortions; his mutterings; his gruntings; his puffings; his vigorous, acute, and ready eloquence; his sarcastic wit; his vehemence; his insolence; his fits of tempestuous rage; his queer inmates—old Mr. Levett and blind Mrs. Williams, the cat Hodge and the negro Frank,—all are as familiar to us as the objects by which we have been surrounded from childhood." Johnson had the honour of a conversation with the King in the royal library in 1765, when his Majesty asked if he intended to publish any more works. To this he answered that he thought he had written enough; on which the King said, "So should I, too, if you had not written so well." About this time he instituted the Literary Club, consisting of some of the most celebrated men of the age. In 1773 he went on a tour with Boswell to the western islands of Scotland, of which journey he shortly after published an account, which occasioned a controversy between him and Macpherson, relative to the poems of Ossian. In 1775 the University of Oxford sent him the degree of LL.D., which diploma ten years before had been conferred on him by the University of Dublin. In 1779 he began his 'Lives of the English Poets,' which was the last of his literary labours. After a long illness, during part of which he had fearful apprehensions of death, his mind became calm, composed, and resigned, and he died full of that faith which he had so vigorously defended and inculcated in his writings. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, and a statue, with an appropriate inscription, has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The autograph, very scarce, of Samuel Johnson, has been traced upon a copy of Dunster's 'Horace,' in the library of W. E. Goulden, Esq., Canterbury. It is well known that the Doctor was very fond of reading Horace.

No. 18.—JOHN ADAMS.

B. at Braintree, near Boston, Massachusetts, 1736; d. at Quincy, 1825. An eminent American statesman, and the successor of Washington to the Presidency. He took an active part in effecting the independence of his country. Before the rupture between Great Britain and America he practised as a lawyer, and in 1770 met in convention at Boston, when the British Government had announced their intention of stationing a military force in that city, to make the people submit to the new imposts on tea, glass, paper, etc. In 1773 he became a member of the Council of State, and devoted all his energies to the promotion of the cause he had espoused. He advocated and seconded the Declaration of Independence, which was passed on the 4th of July, 1776, and which had been drawn up by Mr. Jefferson. In 1780 he represented the United States in Holland, and in 1782 co-operated with Franklin and the other American commissioners in negotiating a treaty of peace with the mother-country. In 1785 he became the first ambassador from the United States to Great Britain, and in that capacity had his first audience with George III. on the 2nd of June. He stayed in England till 1787. In 1789, when Washington was elected President, he was made Vice-President, and in 1793 had the same office again conferred on him. In 1797, on the retirement of Washington, he was chosen President, and at the close of his term of four years, being defeated by Jefferson in the candidateship for re-election, he retired from public life.

We give to our subscribers the last signature of this celebrated man, penned three days before his death, which took place on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of the great Commonwealth of the New World.

No. 19.—JOHN HUNTER.

B. at Calderwood, near Glasgow, 1728; d. in London, 1793. The greatest surgeon of England, and a celebrated anatomist, physiologist, and natural historian. His education was almost entirely neglected, his whole time being devoted to the amusements of the country till he was seventeen years old, when he went to stay with his brother-in-law, Mr. Buchanan, who was a cabinet-maker at Glasgow. Hunter worked at the trade for nearly three years, and probably thus acquired much of his manual dexterity. At the end of that time, hearing of the great success which his brother William had met with in London as an anatomical and surgical lecturer, he wrote to offer him his services as assistant in the dissecting-rooms. His offer was accepted, and in 1748 he commenced his anatomical studies, in which he at once distinguished himself both by his ardour and his skill. In 1749 Hunter became the pupil of Cheselden, then surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, and in 1751 went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and attended the practice of Mr. Pott. In 1753 he entered as a gentleman-commoner at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, intending to practise as a physician; but he seems soon after to have given up this idea, for in 1754 he entered as a surgeon's pupil at St. George's Hospital, in the hope of becoming at some future time a surgeon to that institution. In the same year his brother made him his partner in the school, and he delivered a part of each annual course of lectures till 1759, when his constant and severe labours in anatomy, to which he had lately added comparative anatomy and physiology, began to affect his health so seriously that it became advisable for him to resort to some milder climate. With this view he obtained an appointment as staff surgeon, and early in 1761 proceeded to Belle-Isle, with the armament ordered to lay siege to that town. He afterwards went to the Peninsula, and remained in active duty till the end of 1763, when a peace was negotiated, and his health being completely restored, he returned to London, and commenced practice.

At first, Hunter met with little success in his profession; he paid but little attention to his practice, regarding it, as he always did, only as a source from which he might obtain the means of carrying on the scientific investigations to which he was far more attached. To defray the expenses which these entailed, he again commenced lecturing on anatomy and surgery; but notwithstanding the talent and extensive knowledge which his lectures evince, they were little appreciated, and he never had a class of more than twenty pupils, so that he was constantly obliged to borrow money for the purchase of animals, and other similar purposes, after he had spent upon them all that he did not require for the actual necessaries of life. Every year, however, added to his reputation, and in 1767 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1768 surgeon to St. George's Hospital. Among his pupils were Jenner, with whom he remained throughout his life on terms of the closest intimacy, and Sir Everard Home, whose sister he afterwards married. In 1773 he suffered from the first attack of the disease of the heart, of which he ultimately died. He had a severe spasm of the chest, and remained pulseless and cold, though perfectly sensible, for three-quarters of an hour. For many years after, however, his health seemed pretty good, and he was subject to slighter returns of the disease only when much excited or fatigued; but in 1785 the attacks became more frequent, and he was obliged to leave London. In the following years he became gradually more debilitated, and the slightest fit of anger, to which he was unfortunately prone, was sufficient to induce severe spasms. In October, 1793, he was engaged in warm disputes with his colleagues at the hospital, and a remark being made by one of them at a meeting of the governors, which Hunter regarded as an insult, he left the room that he might repress or at least conceal his rage, and had scarcely entered the adjoining apartment, when he fell dead in the arms of Dr. Robertson, one of the physicians of the hospital.

His museum contains sufficient proof that he was no mere collector; it was formed with a design the most admirable, and arranged in a manner the most philosophic; and when it is remembered that it was all the work of one man, labouring under embarrassed pecuniary resources, it affords, perhaps, better evidence of the strength and originality of Hunter's mind than any of his written works. The museum was sold after Hunter's death to pay the debts which he had incurred in its formation, and to afford the means of support to his family. The Government gave £15,000 for it, and presented it to the College of Surgeons, London, by whom it has been greatly augmented.

The long and interesting letter which we reproduce, chiefly relating to the anatomy and the natural history of the hornets, is, although intersected here and there with sparks of wit and humour, a superabundant proof of his genius.

No. 20.—THOMAS CARLYLE.

(See No. XX., page 162.)

B. in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on the 4th of November, 1795. In the above number, we promised to our subscribers to give another autograph of "the thinker and writer, confessedly among the most original and influential that Britain has produced." We now redeem our pledge in such a manner as to please the most exacting and the most fastidious. The long letter we publish of this most eminent man—although evidently written off like a shot—embodies the soundest principles for serious writers to adopt. In fact, the perusal of Mr. Carlyle's letter will not only afford a great treat, but also an exceedingly interesting subject for study to those connected with literature.

Mr. Carlyle had begun his studies with a view to entering the Scottish church. About the time, however, when these studies were nearly ended, a change of views induced him to abandon the intended profession. For some time, he seems to have been uncertain as to his future course. Along with Irving, he employed himself for a year or two as a teacher in Fifeshire; but gradually it became clear to him that his true vocation was that of literature. Accordingly, parting from Irving about the year 1822, he deliberately embraced the alternative open to him, and became a general man of letters. Probably few have ever embraced that profession with qualifications so wide, or with aims so high or severe. Apart altogether from his diligence in learning, and from the extraordinary amount of acquired knowledge of all kinds which was the fruit of it, there had been remarked in him from the first a strong originality of character, a noble earnestness and fervour in all that he said or did, and a vein of inherent constitutional contempt for the mean and the frivolous, inclining him, in some degree, to a life of isolation and solitude. Add to this, that his acquaintance with German literature in particular, had familiarized him with ideas, modes of thinking, and types of literary character, not then generally known in this country, and yet, in his opinion, more deserving of being known than much of a corresponding kind that was occupying and ruling British thought.

The first period of Mr. Carlyle's literary life may be said to extend from 1822 to 1827. It was during this period that he produced his numerous well-known translations from German writers, and also his 'Life of Schiller.' The latter and a considerable proportion of the former were written by him during the leisure afforded him by an engagement he had formed in 1823, as tutor to Charles Buller, whose subsequent brilliant, though brief career in the politics of Britain, gives interest to this connection. In 1824 appeared the translation of Goethe's 'Wilhelm Meister.' This translation, the first real introduction of Goethe to the reading world of Great Britain, attracted much notice. In 1827, he published his 'Specimens of German Romance,' in four volumes, one of these containing 'Wilhelm Meister's Wanderjahre,' as a fresh specimen of Goethe. In the same year, quitting his tutorship of Charles Buller, he had married a lady fitted in a pre-eminent degree to be the wife of

such a man. For some time after the marriage, Mr. Carlyle continued to reside in Edinburgh, but before 1827 he removed to Craigenputtoch, a small property in the most solitary part of Dumfriesshire.

The second period of Mr. Carlyle's literary life, extending from 1827 to 1834, was the period of the first decided manifestations of his extraordinary originality as a thinker. Probably the very seclusion in which he lived helped to develope in stronger proportions his native and peculiar tendencies.

Mr. Carlyle had already begun the well-known series of his contributions to the 'Edinburgh Review.' The first of these was his essay on 'Jean Paul,' which appeared in 1827, and was followed by his striking article on 'German Literature,' and by his singularly beautiful essay on Burns (1828). Other essays in the same periodical followed, as well as articles in the 'Foreign Quarterly Review,' and shorter articles of less importance in Brewster's 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia.' Externally, in short, at this time, Mr. Carlyle was a writer for reviews and magazines, choosing to live, for the convenience of his work and the satisfaction of his own tastes, in a retired nook of Scotland, whence he could correspond with his friends, occasionally visit the nearest of them, and occasionally also receive visits from them in turn. Among the friends whom he saw in his occasional visits to Edinburgh were Jeffrey, Wilson, and other literary celebrities of that capital. Among the more distant friends who visited him no one was more welcome than the American Emerson, who, having already been attracted to him by his writings, made a journey to Dumfriesshire, during his first visit to England, expressly to see him; and of his foreign correspondents the most valued by far was Goethe, whose death in 1832, and that of Scott in the same year, impressed him deeply, and were finely commemorated by him. With the publication of the 'Sartor Resartus' papers, the third period of Mr. Carlyle's literary life may be said to begin. It was during the negotiations for their publication that he was led to contemplate removing to London, a step which he finally took, we believe, in 1834. Since that year Mr. Carlyle has permanently resided in London, in a house situated in one of the quiet streets running at right angles to the river Thames at Chelsea. It is from that address that he wrote the letter we reproduce, dated 1837. It was not till that year that his name, already so well known to an inner circle of admirers, was openly associated with a work fully proportional to his powers. This was his 'French Revolution: a History,' in three volumes, the extraordinary merits of which, as at once a history and a gorgeous prose-epic, are known to all. In 1838 the 'Sartor Resartus' papers, already republished in the United States, were put forth collectively with his name; and in the same year his various scattered articles in periodicals, after having similarly received the honour of republication in America, were given to the world in four volumes, in their chronological series from 1827 to 1837, under the title of 'Miscellanies.' Mr. Carlyle's next publication was his little tract on 'Chartism,' published in 1839, in which, to use the language of one of his critics, "he first broke ground on the Condition of England question."

During the time when these successive publications were carrying his name through the land, Mr. Carlyle appeared in a new capacity, and delivered four courses of lectures in London to select but crowded audiences,—the first, a course on "German Literature," delivered at Willis's Rooms in 1837; the second, a course on "The History of Literature, or the Successive Periods of European Culture," delivered in 1840. This last course alone was published; and it became more immediately popular than any of the works which had preceded it. It was followed in 1843 by 'Past and Present,' a work contrasting, in a historico-philosophical spirit, English society in the middle ages with English society in our own day; and this again in 1845 by 'Oliver Comwell's Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations and a connecting Narrative,' such being the unpretending form which a work originally intended to be a history of Cromwell and his times assumed. By the year 1849 this work had reached a third edition. In 1850 appeared the 'Latter-Day Pamphlets,' in which, more than in any previous publication, the author spoke out in the character of a social and political censor of his own age. From their very nature as stern denunciations of what the author considered contemporary fallacies, wrongs, and hypocrisies, these pamphlets produced a storm of critical indignation against Mr. Carlyle, which was still raging, when, in 1851, he gave to the world his 'Life of John Sterling.' In 1860 he published his 'History of the Life and Times of Frederick the Great,' which has had a great success.

Finally, the following remarks by one of his critics seem to express what all must admit to be the literal truth:—"It is nearly half a generation since Mr. Carlyle became an intellectual power in this country; and certainly rarely, if ever, in the history of literature has such a phenomenon been witnessed as that of his influence. Throughout the whole atmosphere of this island his spirit has diffused itself, so that there is probably not an educated man under forty years of age, from Caithness to Cornwall, that can honestly say that he has not been more or less affected by it. Not to speak of his express imitators, one can hardly take up a book or a periodical without finding some expression or some mode of thinking that bears the mint-mark of his genius."

We have derived most of the facts for this notice from the 'English Cyclopædia.'

No. 21.—MRS. PIOZZI (ESTHER THRALE).

B. 1739; d. at Clifton, 1821. A celebrated English authoress, and the intimate friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson. Was the daughter of John Salusbury, a gentleman of Carnarvonshire, and having appeared in the London world of fashion with much success, became the wife of Mr. Thrale, a rich brewer of Southwark. It was as Mrs. Thrale that she made the acquaintance of the great lexicographer; but after she became a widow in the eighteenth year of her marriage, she retired to Bath with her four daughters. At Bath she met Gabriel Piozzi, an Italian musicmaster, whom she married in 1784. This union, which took place shortly before Dr. Johnson's death, led to the breaking up of their long friendship. After the Doctor's death she produced her 'Anecdotes of Dr. Samuel Johnson during the last Twenty Years of his Life,' which work Boswell declared to have been written in a spiteful and revengeful spirit. Peter Pindar (Dr. Wolcott) took the opposite view, and wrote his satirical poem called 'Bozzy and Piozzi' thereupon. Besides the work just named, Mrs. Piozzi wrote 'The Three Warnings,' a poem; 'Observations and Reflections made in the course of a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany;' 'British Synonymy,' etc. Her 'Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains,' which contain many interesting facts relative to Dr. Johnson, have been recently published.

No. 22.—ELIOT BARTHOLOMEW GEORGE WARBURTON.

B. in Ireland, 1810; d. 1852. A modern Irish author. Studied at the University of Cambridge, and was also called to the Bar, but did not practise, having resolved to devote his attention to his estates in the county Galway. His first appearance as an author was made in 1845, with the production of a fine work of travel, entitled 'The Crescent and the Cross.' 'Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers' succeeded in 1849. 'Reginald Hastings,' a novel, the action of which was laid in the time of the civil war under Charles I., was his third publication. 'Darien, or the Merchant Prince,' was given to the public after his death. It is an exciting narrative of the fortunes of the colony founded in South America by Paterson. Eliot Warburton was lost in the 'Amazon,' 1852.

No. 23.—THE HON. CAROLINE ELIZABETH SARAH NORTON.

B. 1808. A modern English poetess and authoress. One of the three daughters of the famous Richard Brinsley Sheridan (see Nos. XXIX.–XXX., p. 235), her two sisters being the Duchess of Somerset and Lady Dufferin. Her father dying while she was still very young, the care of her education and that of her sisters devolved on their mother, who was a daughter of Colonel and Lady Elizabeth Callander. Residing sometimes at Hampton Court, sometimes in Scotland, the three sisters received every advantage of education, intellectual and social; and while still in her girlhood, Miss Sheridan was a writer of verses and of plays for private performance in the family circle. A satire called 'The Dandies' Rout' was conveyed by her to a bookseller, then in the habit of publishing such things, and by him printed and circulated. In July, 1827, at the age of nineteen, Miss Sheridan married the Hon. G. C. Norton. It was after her marriage that Mrs. Norton became known in literature. In 1829, she published anonymously, 'The Sorrows of Rosalie, a tale, and other Poems,' written before her marriage; and this was followed in 1830, by 'The Undying One, and other Poems,' which at once gave the authoress a rank among the poetesses of the time, and caused the 'Quarterly Review' to compare her to Byron. In 1836, a separation took place between Mrs. Norton and her husband. In that year she published 'A Voice from the Factories;' in 1840, 'The Dream and other Poems;' in 1845, 'The Child of the Islands, a poem;' in 1847, 'Aunt Carry's Ballads for Children;' and in the same year a novel called 'Stuart of Dunleath, a story of Modern Times.' In some of these works there was discernible a keen feeling of social wrongs and anomalies, and to one class of such wrongs and anomalies, those relating to the position of women, she addressed herself very eloquently in two publications, 'English Laws for Women in the Nineteenth Century' (privately printed), 1854; and 'A Letter to the Queen on Lord Chancellor Cranworth's Marriage and Divorce Bill,' of 1855. Mrs. Norton has also contributed extensively to annuals and other periodicals, as well as occasionally to newspapers.

The verses we reproduce would suffice to give a true standard of Mrs. Norton's poetical power.

No. 24.—MRS. LISTON.

In 1807, Mr. Liston married Miss Sarah Tyrer, who made her first appearance at the Haymarket in 1800, in the part of *Josephine* (Children in the Wood). When she married Mr. Liston, she had already quitted the stage two years. "She was a delightful little siren, whose touching notes will be long remembered, and whose sweetness of disposition, amiable temper, and unaffected goodness of heart, made her the delight of all who knew her, and the subject of heartfelt praise to the many to whom her kindness was extended." She died in 1854. The letter we reproduce proves that she worshipped the memory of her husband till her last hour.

No. 25.—MR. JOHN LISTON.

B. in St. Anne's parish, Soho, 1777; d. at Hamlet House, Hammersmith, March 22, 1846. A very popular actor of low comedy. Was a teacher in a day-school, but forsaking the drudgery of a schoolroom, and fancying he possessed the necessary ability for the stage, he formed an acquaintance with Charles Mathews the elder, along with whom Liston often appeared as an amateur performer, preferring, like Mathews, the heroes of tragedy to the less exalted but more congenial characters of comedy. Having made sundry provincial trips, he was at length seen at Newcastle by Mr. C. Kemble, who recommended him to Mr. Colman, and in 1805 he appeared before a London audience at the Haymarket. He also obtained an engagement at Covent Garden, where he remained, increasing in public favour till 1823, when Elliston having offered him £40 a week, he transferred his services to Drury Lane, and continued there till 1831; but the enormous salary of £100 a week tempted him to enlist under the banners of Madame Vestris at the Olympic Theatre, where he performed six seasons, and may be said to have closed his theatrical career, having accumulated a considerable fortune.

No. 26.—MADEMOISELLE MARS.

(See No. XXVII., page 219.)

B. at Paris, 1779; d. 1847. The most celebrated actress of the French stage. The above number contains only a few lines of hers; we are happy now to reproduce a longer letter, which reflects all the qualities of her heart.

(Translation.)

"Instead of writing to you on the 25th, my dear Louise, it was my intention to come and embrace you; but man proposes and God disposes, and I was detained here in spite of myself. What is deferred is not lost, and I will certainly come to give you my farewell salutations and to receive yours. You will be in all the embarrassment of preparation for your departure, and I pity you until you are actually in the carriage; once there, I shall envy you, for you are going to see a most admirable country! You must not bury yourself in the theatre; you must see all the sights, and make us a pretty journal of your travels. We cannot expect to amuse *l'ami intime* during your absence, for he cannot be torn from Paris and from his ugly black and smoky hole. We will go and see him sometimes, and make him repeat that his wisdom astonishes himself! It appears that you have arrived at a season of miracles, and it is fortunate that Heaven always protects you! you deserve it in every respect, and that *wisdom* should always be at your side! amen. You do not leave, it is said, before the 10th, and I reckon upon being in Paris from the 1st to the 5th. In the meantime, I embrace you a thousand times; let others do as much if they can.

"Your very sincere friend,
"(Signed) Mars."

No. 27.—CHARLES JAMES MATHEWS.

(See No. VIII., page 76.)

B. at Liverpool, 1803. In the above number we gave a letter full of humour of this great comedian, who is also a dramatic author. But the few lines we now give of his are not misplaced side by side with the writing of the departed one who formally introduced him to the public on his *début*. It was at the Olympic Theatre (1835); on that occasion Mr. Mathews played in 'The Old and Young Stager.' He was the young one, Liston was the old one.

No. III.—SIR DAVID WILKIE.

(See No. XIII., p. 116.)

B. 1785; d. 1841. In the above number we gave the sketch of a dog, taken by Sir David at Dunkirk in 1825. We now present our readers with a much more interesting sketch, viz. the first idea for his picture of "Alfred in the Neatherd's Cottage."

N.B.—The Autographs Nos. 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, *and* 26, *belong to T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.; No.* 17 *to W. E. Goulden, Esq.; Nos.* 18 *and* 20 *to Major D. L. Richardson; No.* 19 *to the Honourable Eleanor Eden; No.* 21 *to R. J. Greene, Esq.; and No.* 27 *to the Editor.*

No. 28.—ADELAIDE AMELIA LOUISA TERESA CAROLINE, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

B. 1792; d. 1849. Eldest daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. Married, 11th June, 1818, William Henry, Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. She was a lady possessed of many exalted virtues, and a great benefactress of the poor.

The letter we give, entirely in her own hand, was written to the late Duke of Cambridge, then Viceroy of Hanover; it is a touching panegyric of her royal husband, whom she had just lost.

No. 29.—FREDERIC NORTH, EARL OF GUILDFORD.

B. 1733; d. 1792. A celebrated English statesman; better known by the title of Lord North. He was educated first at Eton, and afterwards at Trinity College, Oxford. On leaving the University he went abroad for three years, and during that time resided successively in Germany, Italy, and France, cultivating the foreign languages. Almost immediately after his return to England he married, in 1756, Miss Ann Speke, an heiress of an ancient Somersetshire family.

In 1763 Lord North was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury. Two years after, on the formation of Lord Chatham's "tessellated" ministry, as it was called by Mr. Burke, Lord North received the office of Joint Paymaster of the Forces, his colleague being Mr. George Cooke. He became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1769, and at the same time leader of the House of Commons, on Charles Townshend's unexpected death. In 1770, on the Duke of Grafton's retirement, he became First Lord of the Treasury, still holding the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. George III. felt himself under an obligation to Lord North for extricating him, by the acceptance of the premiership, from the embarrassment which the Duke of Grafton's retirement had caused; he warmly expressed his gratitude, became greatly attached to his new prime minister, and never forgot the obligation, nor ceased to have a regard for him till the coalition of 1784.

Lord North's ministry lasted from 1770 to 1782. Being defeated on the 22nd of February, 1782, in the House of Commons, on the question of the continuance of the American war, he gave way to Lord Rockingham. That war is the chief characteristic of his ministry. In the very last speech that he ever made he defended the American war; and this circumstance renders it improbable that he should ever have thought or admitted it to be unjust, as has sometimes been supposed.

The Rockingham ministry, which succeeded Lord North's, was soon followed by an administration under Lord Shelburne, in which Mr. Pitt was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and which placed Lord North by the side of his former adversary, Mr. Fox, in opposition. In a short time arose the well-known and much-abused coalition. In April, 1783, a ministry was formed by the Duke of Portland, in which Lord North and Mr. Fox were appointed Secretaries of State. This ministry ended its career in December of the same year. The universal unpopularity of the coalition, and the King's unconstitutional opposition to Mr. Fox's India Bill, killed it. We are informed by Lady Charlotte Lindsay that the coalition was principally brought about by the agency of Lord North's eldest son, and of Mr. Eden, afterwards Lord Auckland.

When Lord North retired from the Premiership in 1782 he had been appointed the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; he succeeded to the title of Earl of Guildford and to the family estates in 1790. He died two years after, in the sixtieth year of his age. In the last five years of his life he was afflicted with blindness. "Lord North, when he was out of office," says his daughter, "had no private secretary. Even after he became blind, his daughters, particularly the two elder, read to him by turns, wrote his letters, led him in his walks, and were his constant companions."

Lord North's position as a statesman was not a high one; as a politician he displayed somewhat greater ability. His administration of the finances, in his character of Chancellor of the Exchequer, was generally approved of. And again, though he could not lay claim to the title of an orator, he spoke clearly, sensibly, with much wit, and with such uniform good temper, that he became a great favourite with the House. In his private capacity and in his family he was thoroughly admirable. The picture which Lady Charlotte Lindsay draws of him at home with his children is a singularly pleasing one.

No. 30.—SIR THOMAS NOON TALFOURD.

B. near Stafford, 1795; d. 1854. A modern English judge and writer. Received his education under Dr. Valpy, at the grammar school of Reading, in which town his father carried on the business of a brewer. In his eighteenth year he was sent to London, and placed under the celebrated special pleader Chitty, to acquire a knowledge of the law. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1821. By assiduous application he rose in his profession, becoming a serjeant-at-law and recorder of Banbury. He was returned to Parliament by the borough of Reading in 1835, and retained his seat until 1841. He was returned by the same constituency in 1847, but resigned his seat in 1849, upon being appointed a judge in the Court of Common Pleas. While in Parliament he introduced two important measures,—the Custody of Infants Act and the Copyright Act. In literature he likewise laboured industriously. During several years he reported circuit cases for the 'Times' newspaper, and was a contributor to the 'New Monthly Magazine,' the 'Edinburgh' and 'Quarterly' Reviews, and the 'Law Magazine.' In 1836 his tragedy of 'Ion' was acted at Covent Garden Theatre. At a later period he produced 'The Athenian Captive,' 'Glencoe, or the Fate of the Macdonalds,' and 'The Castilian,' tragedies, the last of which was not placed upon the stage. Among other evidences of his great literary industry may be quoted his edition of 'The Letters of Charles Lamb, with a Sketch of his Life;' 'Final Memorials of Charles Lamb;' 'Vacation Rambles and Thoughts, comprising the Recollections of Three Continental Tours;' and a 'Supplement to the Vacation Rambles.' In 1844 he was nominated D.C.L. of the University of Oxford. He had the reputation of being an eloquent advocate, sound lawyer, and upright judge. Within a distinguished literary and legal circle, his social qualities and amiable disposition caused him to be both loved and respected. The manner of his death was painfully sudden. While charging the grand jury at the opening of the Stafford assizes, he was observed to falter, and almost immediately afterwards his head fell forward on his breast. On being removed from the court, it was found that he had breathed his last.

No. 31.—SIR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM HERSCHEL.

B. at Slough, near Windsor, 1790. Son and worthy inheritor of the fame of his father, Sir William. From his earliest years was distinguished for his great mathematical powers, as well as his love for physical science. He became a B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1813; and on the death of his father, pursued the path of discovery pointed out by him. In 1825 he commenced observing the heavenly bodies, with his father's instruments and after his method. This pursuit, in which he was assisted for some time by Sir James South, lasted during eight years, and produced the most brilliant results. In his work, observations of 2306 nebulæ and clusters are contained. The Royal Astronomical Society voted him its gold medal for his observations of the double stars. In 1830 he

published a 'Treatise on Sound' and a 'Treatise on the Theory of Light,' and afterwards his 'Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy' and his excellent Treatise on Astronomy. In 1834 he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, in order to make observations of the southern heavens; and for four years, at his own expense, uninterruptedly watched the skies, and nine years after his return, he, in 1847, published the results of his labours. His honourable career was appreciated by the learned men of all nations. The Royal Astronomical Society voted him, a second time, its gold medal; he was made D.C.L. of Oxford; and in 1848 he became President of the Royal Astronomical Society. His 'Outlines of Astronomy' and 'Manual of Scientific Inquiry' have made the profound science he adorned popular with a large section of the reading public, and have been translated into most of the European languages. In 1850 he was made Master of the Mint, an appointment he was compelled to resign in 1855, on account of ill-health.

The medallion portrait given with the autograph is that of the late Sir William Herschel, his father.

No. 32.—THOMAS CAMPBELL.

(See No. XVIII., page 146.)

B. at Glasgow, 1777; d. at Boulogne, 1844. One of the most chaste modern poets of England. In the above number we gave the last lines he penned at Boulogne. The letter we now give was written when he was editor of the 'New Monthly Magazine;' it was written to Mr. J. Heneage Jesse, the celebrated poet.

No. 33.—THOMAS HOOD.

(See No. XVIII., p. 146.)

B. in London, 1798; d. 1845. An English poet, author, and humourist. The above number contains one of his letters; we are happy now to give a piece of poetry, also written by him, and unequalled in wit and humour.

No. 34.—BENJAMIN ROBERT HAYDON.

B. at Plymouth, 1786; d. in London, 1846. A great English historical painter and writer on art. He was educated at the Plympton Grammar School, where Sir Joshua Reynolds had previously been a scholar. In 1804, he came to London to enter as a student of the Royal Academy. It was at this period that enthusiasm for the grand "high art," as it is called, was first awakened in his breast. It caused him to become a great painter; but his inflexible pursuit of this line of art, rather than paint what was more popular and remunerative, caused him many troubles through life, and greatly contributed to bring about his melancholy end. In 1807, he exhibited his first painting, 'Joseph and Mary resting with our Saviour after a day's journey on the road to Egypt.' It was sold; and the next year he exhibited the celebrated 'Dentatus,' which became very popular. He then painted the 'Judgment of Solomon,' and sold it for 700 guineas; and 'Alexander returning in Triumph,' which produced him 500 guineas; but his second application for admission to the Royal Academy was refused. In 1814, he commenced another great work, 'Christ's entry into Jerusalem,' which was exhibited by himself in Bond Street, in 1820, but did not find a purchaser; he, however, added two more works of the same class to his list, 'Christ in the Garden' and 'Christ rejected.' In 1823, he painted the 'Raising of Lazarus.' He afterwards produced 'The Mock Election,' which George IV. purchased for 500 guineas. A continuation of the same subject, 'Chairing the Members,' was sold for 300 guineas. He then painted 'Pharaoh dismissing Moses,' which sold for 500 guineas. A great failure and a great success followed: the first was, 'The Great Banquet at Guildhall, after the passing of the Reform Bill;' the second, 'Napoleon musing at St. Helena.' A second picture of the same character, 'The Duke on the Field of Waterloo,' was unsuccessful. After this, he commenced lecturing on the Fine Arts at the Mechanics' Institutions in the metropolis and in the provinces, meeting everywhere with the greatest success. His last works were 'Uriel and Satan,' 'Curtius leaping into the Gulf,' 'Alfred and the Trial by Jury,' and 'The Burning of Rome.' In 1846, he exhibited this last-named work, and the 'Banishment of Aristides,' at the Egyptian Hall, "General Tom Thumb" holding his levees at the hall at the same time. The degree of success which awaited each of the exhibitors is thus chronicled by Haydon in his diary:—"Tom Thumb had 12,000 people last week; B. R. Haydon, 133½ (the half a little girl). Exquisite taste of the English people!"

No. 35.—LAJOS (LOUIS) KOSSUTH.

B. April, 1802, at Monok, in the county of Zemplin, Hungary. The head of the Hungarian Revolution in 1848. Born of an ancient noble Croatian family, of which seventeen members had been prosecuted for high treason by the Austrian Government from 1527 to 1715. Was educated at the Protestant College of Sarospatak, received his legal diploma in 1822, and then returned to his natal town, where he was appointed honorary attorney to the county, and practised extensively as a barrister. In 1831, he removed to Pesth, and in 1832, as the representative of a magnate, attended the sittings of the Hungarian Diet or Parliament, and had the right to speak, but not to vote. The session of the Diet closed in 1836. Soon afterwards, he was arrested for having remonstrated against the illegality and injustice of a trial for conspiracy, tried, found guilty, and sent to the fortress of Buda, in 1837, where he was kept in solitary confinement three years. The Diet met again in 1840, declared his imprisonment unjust, and refused to grant supplies till he was set at liberty. He was released from prison, and the supplies were voted. In 1841 he founded the 'Pestihirlap' ('Pesth Journal'), which soon attained a great circulation, and married Teresa Meszlenyi (this lady has just died in Italy). In 1847 he was elected by the county of Pesth to the Diet. The liberal opposition, headed by Count Louis Batthyany, was very powerful; and on the 3rd of March, 1848, the Diet adopted a proposition made by Kossuth to send a deputation to the King (Emperor of Austria) for the purpose of requiring the formation of a new ministry essentially Hungarian, as well as certain constitutional reforms. On the 15th of March, Kossuth entered Vienna with the deputation. Prince Metternich had fled on the 13th, and Kossuth was received by the population with great enthusiasm. On the 16th the Emperor received the deputation, and on the 17th issued a decree establishing a new ministry, of which Count Louis Batthyany was the president, and Kossuth the minister of finance. The Archduke Stephen had been appointed Viceroy. Kossuth having no confidence in those concessions, required a declaration of complete independence, which was refused, and to procure the sinews of war, which he already calculated upon, he issued bank-notes the amount of which was guaranteed by Prince Esterhazy upon his own property. Meantime, the Servians and the Croatians were persuaded by Austrian agents that the Hungarians intended to subjugate them. An insurrectionary movement againt Hungary was soon organized, and the first outbreak occurred in June, 1848. Kossuth tried to conciliate the Austrian Government by solemnly abandoning the Italian cause; having failed, he saw the necessity to reckon only upon the strength and energy of Hungary. In a short time, the Hungarian ministry organized ten battalions of volunteers, who were called Honveds, or Defenders of Home. These raw troops, with the battalions of the line and the regiments of hussars, were the nucleus of what afterwards became the great Hungarian army.

On the 9th of September, 1848, Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, having collected an army of thirty thousand Servians and Croatians, crossed the Drave and invaded Hungary. He was opposed and defeated by Guyon and others, and obliged to retreat to the vicinity of Vienna. Meantime a royal decree had appointed Field-Marshal Count Lamberg, Commander-in-chief of the Hungarian Army, and he came to Pesth in order to commence the performance of his duties; but so infuriated were the people, that they murdered him, September 28th, on the bridge which connects Buda with Pesth. In his pocket was found a decree authorizing the dissolut'on of the Hungarian Parliament. A remonstrance was published which roused the entire population. In October, the Hungarian army crossed the frontier, and advanced to within a short distance of Vienna, but was there defeated. The Hungarian Parliament now retired from Pesth to Debreczin, where they proclaimed the deposition of the House of Hapsburg, and the independence of Hungary. This measure, proposed by Kossuth, is said to have led to that great division among the Hungarians, which ultimately proved fatal to their cause. It certainly furnished to Görgei a pretext for surrendering unconditionally to the Russians; Kossuth was nominated by the parliament Provisional Governor of Hungary. Meantime, the Austrians, under Prince Windischgrätz, invaded Hungary. The Austrians were defeated in several engagements; but, in May, 1849, a Russian army entered Hungary, and closely pursued Görgei to Arad. In the south, the Hungarians were defeated by the Austrian army under General Haynau, in August, 1849. On receiving news of this disaster, Kossuth resigned his civil and military power as Dictator, to Görgei, who, on the 14th of the same month, surrendered himself and his whole army to the Russians. The Hungarian struggle was thus terminated. Kossuth fled into Turkey, and was detained as prisoner at Schumla, being subsequently sent to Kutayia, in Asia Minor. He remained in prison about two years, during which, he, with the aid of Shakespeare and Johnson's Dictionary, mastered the English language. In August, 1851, the Ambassadors of the English and American Governments obtained his release, despite the threats of Austria. He embarked at Smyrna in an American vessel, and arrived in England in October. He was received in London and the provincial towns with the utmost enthusiasm; his eloquent speeches, delivered in stirring English, exciting the greatest admiration. He sailed for the United States in November of the same year, but returned to England in 1852. During the Crimean war, he spoke at Sheffield, Nottingham, and other places. In London, he formed with MM. Mazzini and Ledru-Rollin, a sort of democratic triumvirate, and signed with them several manifestoes to keep up, or raise in the whole of Europe, a feeling more revolutionary than national.

We do not speak of the incident of Hungarian bank-notes which M. Kossuth was charged with manufacturing in London; it is too recent to be related here.

No. 36.—GUIDO (GUY) FAWKES.

(See No. IV., pp. 29, 30.)

B. about 1573; d. 1606. The principal actor in the "Gunpowder Plot." The above number contains a facsimile of instructions written by James I. for the examination of Guy Fawkes, and also an account of this criminal and of the "Gunpowder Plot." We now give the facsimile of his examination, on the 9th of January, 1605, by Sir John Popham, Chief Justice, Sir Edward Coke, then Attorney-General, and William Waad. No doubt Fawkes did not await, to confess, the hour when, according to the King's order, "tortures were first to be used unto him," much less the quivering moment when the rack was to be screwed to the utmost, "et per gradus ad ima tenditur." (See the instructions of James I., No. IV., pp. 29, 30.)

The following is an outline of the plot:—

"As the day of meeting of Parliament approached, it was finally determined that Fawkes should fire the mine with a slow match, which would allow him a quarter of an hour to escape. Sir Everard Digby was to assemble a number of Roman Catholic gentlemen in Warwickshire on the 5th of November under pretence of a hunting party, and Percy was to seize the Prince of Wales or the Duke of York if the Prince should go to the Parliament House with the King. One subject of discussion only arose, whether and how the Catholic peers should be warned of their danger. Each conspirator had friends, if not relations, among them; but the danger of communicating the project to so large a number of persons was considered so imminent that they despaired of saving all of them, and it was concluded that no express notice should be given them, but only such persuasion, upon general grounds, as might deter them from attending. Many of the conspirators were averse to this advice, and angry at its adoption, and Tresham in particular, for his sisters had married Lords Stourton and Mounteagle. Indeed, Tresham so passionately required that Lord Mounteagle should have warning of his danger, that very high words ensued; and when he was thwarted in his wishes, he hinted that the money he had promised would not be forthcoming; and from this time he ceased to attend their councils.

"On Saturday, the 26th of October, ten days before the meeting of Parliament, Lord Mounteagle unexpectedly gave a supper in a house which he had not lately occupied. Circumstances have given rise to a belief that he was privy to the plot at the time that he invited his friends, and that the supper was only given as a convenient opportunity of discovering the conspiracy to them. Be this as it may, whilst he was at table a letter was brought to him by one of his pages, who stated that he had received it in the street from a stranger, who pressed its instant delivery into his master's hands. [The facsimile of this letter we gave in No. XII., p. 101.]

"On the same evening Lord Mounteagle showed the letter to several Lords of the Council, who, with him, agreed that no steps should be taken until the King returned from hunting at Royston. The contents of the letter and its communication to many of the Council, as well as to the Secretary of State, soon reached the ears of the conspirators; but though their danger was evident, and the vessel which was to convey Fawkes to Flanders was lying in the river, they made no attempt to escape. When, however, they learnt that the letter had been shown to the King, their hope diminished and their fears increased. Some of the conspirators left London; others concealed themselves; all held themselves in readiness to start at a moment's warning. Fawkes alone, with the extraordinary courage which he displayed throughout the transaction, took up his station in the cellar. On Monday, the Chamberlain, with Lord Mounteagle only, commenced the search. Their suspicions were excited at finding that Percy was the occupier of a house of which he was making no use, and at the large store of fuel which filled the cellars, and by the side of which a tall, dark, suspicious-looking man (Fawkes) was standing. They therefore had a magistrate of Westminster to search the houses, the cellars, and the whole neighbourhood. The search was commenced, and about twelve o'clock on the night of the 4th, Fawkes was seized as he came out of the cellar; matches and touchwood were found upon his person, a dark lantern with a lighted candle stood behind the cellar door, and under the faggots, thirty-six casks of gunpowder. Fawkes at once avowed his purpose to the magistrate, and declared, that 'if he had happened to be within the house when he took him, he would not have failed to have blown him up, house and all.'"

Our facsimile is from the original in the Public Record Office. The following is a verbatim copy of it:—

"The exaiation of guido fauke taken this 9 of Jan: 1605.

"He confesseth that Mr Catesby tould this exaïat that S^r Edē Bayneham was directed by him to goe to the Pope and to acquainte him wth the hard estate of the catholiques of England to the end S^r Edē

Baynham might be there in redines and the pope to be by him acquainted wth the successer to be p^o pared for the reliefe of Catholiques after the project of the powder had taken effect and that then such further imploym^t might have bene made of S^r Edē Beynham to the pope as should have bene thought fitte.

"GUIDO FAWKES.

"Ex p
"JO. POPHAM.
"EDW. COKE.
"W. WAAD."

(Transcript.)

"The examination of Guido Fawkes, taken this 9th of January, 1605.

"He confesseth that Mr. Catesby told this examinant, that Sir Edmund Bayneham was directed by him to go to the Pope and to acquaint him with the hard estate of the Catholics of England, to the end Sir Edmund Baynham might be there in readiness, and the Pope to be by him acquainted with the successor to be prepared for the relief of Catholics, after the project of the powder had taken effect, and that then such further employment might have been made of Sir Edmund Beynham to the Pope as should have been thought fit.

"GUIDO FAWKES.

"Examinatur per
"JO. POPHAM.
"EDW. COKE.
"W. WAAD."

No. 37.—SIR JOHN POPHAM.

(See No. XXII., p. 101.)

In the above number, we gave the anonymous letter written to Lord Mounteagle, a Catholic peer, which prevented the success of the "Gunpowder Plot;" and also a letter written on the day of Fawkes's arrest, by Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of James I., to the Earl of Salisbury, minister of the King. We now reproduce the signature he affixed to "the Examination" of Guy Fawkes.

No. 38.—SIR EDWARD COKE.

B. at Mileham, in the county of Norfolk, February, 1552; d. 1632. One of the most celebrated English lawyers. In the examinations respecting the several assassination-treasons during the reign of Elizabeth, and of the "Gunpowder Plot" in 1605, he acted as Attorney-General, with a zeal and an ardour far beyond mere professional excitement. Roman Catholic writers attribute to him the utmost barbarity in the use of the rack, and the general treatment of prisoners under examination. In 1606 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and in 1613 Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He has written many treatises and books on law, and Sir Francis Bacon says of his great rival, "He has preserved the vessel of the Common Law in a steady and consistent course; for the law by this time had been like a ship without ballast, for that the cases of modern experience are fled from those that are adjudged and ruled in former time."

The autograph we give of his is appended to "the Examination of Guy Fawkes" (see the preceding notice).

No. 39.—CHARLOTTE MARIE ANNE CORDAY D'AMANS.

B. 1768; d. 1793. Was born of a good family of Caen, in Normandy, where she was greatly admired for her beauty and spirit. She had a lover named Belsunce, a major in the French army, who was denounced by Marat, and assassinated. Charlotte swore to avenge him, and to take the life of Marat, whom she regarded as the oppressor of her country. She hastened to Paris, contrived to be admitted to his presence when taking his bath, and stabbed him through the heart, July 12, 1793. Far from attempting to escape, she confessed the fact, was condemned to death, and was accordingly guillotined on July 17, 1793. She died with the greatest courage.

No. 40.—FELICE ORSINI.

B. at Meldola, in the Roman States, 1819; d. 1858. A most active and daring conspirator. Was descended from an old Roman patrician family. In 1839 he was sent to prison for taking part in the proceedings of a Carbonari society. The amnesty granted by Pius IX., in 1846, gave him his liberty. He afterwards took part in the defence of Rome and Venice, but was banished by the Piedmontese Government for attempting to excite a revolt in Genoa. He repaired to London, and, in 1854, was arrested at Hermannstadt as agent of the revolutionary committee sitting in London. He was sent to the fortress of Mantua, from which he effected his escape (1856) under the most extraordinary circumstances, and returned to England. In the beginning of 1858 he, with Pierri and other accomplices, made an attempt upon the life of the Emperor Napoleon III., for which he was condemned to death, and was executed with Pierri at Paris a few weeks afterwards.

No. IV.—PHILIP WOUWERMAN, commonly called WOUVERMANS.

B. at Haarlem in 1620; d. in 1668. One of the most popular of the Dutch painters. M. Charles Blanc, in his 'Histoire des Peintres de toutes les Écoles,' says of Wouwerman:—"History does not inform us whether the artist was himself one of those stout cavaliers who knew how to manage their chargers with so much grace and dexterity, but he certainly drew more horses on his canvas than he reckoned among his stud. How closely must he have studied in the academy of the stable, by the side of the farrier's forge, and in the court-yards of hostelries, watching the various movements of the animal, and rapidly sketching his form in all its diversified attitudes."

Our subscribers will endorse the opinion of the eminent French critic in looking at the original sketch we reproduce.

N.B.—The Autographs Nos. 28, 39, *and* 40, *belong to the Editor; No.* 29 *to the Honourable Eleanor Eden; Nos.* 30, 31, *and* 34, *to Major D. L. Richardson; Nos.* 32, 33, *and* 35, *to T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.; and Nos.* 36, 37, *and* 38, *to the Public Record Office.*

No. 41.—HENRY BROUGHAM, LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

(See Nos. XXXI., XXXII., page 251.)

B. at Edinburgh in 1779. A celebrated modern English lawyer, writer and statesman, and an indefatigable advocate of the education of the people, and reformer of the law. The letter we gave in the above number related to the Berryer banquet; the one we now reproduce is addressed to a lady seeking legal assistance, and shows the warmth of heart of the venerable lord.

No. 42.—THE RIGHT REV. JOHN WILLIAM COLENSO, LORD BISHOP OF NATAL.

B. in 1814. Son of a gentleman long connected with the Duchy of Cornwall; he graduated as second wrangler and Smith's prizeman at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1836, and became a Fellow of his college. He was assistant-master of Harrow School from 1838 to 1842, tutor of St. John's College from 1842 to 1846, and Rector of Forncett St. Mary, Norfolk, from 1846 to 1854, when he was appointed first Bishop of Natal, South Africa. Bishop Colenso's treatises on algebra and arithmetic, the first published in 1849, the second in 1853, have had a very large sale, and are text-books in schools and universities. Besides these two standard works, his lordship is author of 'Miscellaneous Examples in Algebra' (1848), 'Plane Trigonometry' (1851), 'Village Sermons' (1853), an edition of 'The Communion Service, with Selections from Writings of the Rev. F. D. Maurice' (1855), 'Ten Weeks in Natal' (1855), also 'A Translation of the Epistle to the Romans, commented on from a Missionary Point of View' (1861).

We shall not speak of the great theological controversies which his work on the Pentateuch has raised, nor of the ecclesiastical trials which his lordship has had to pass through; these facts are too recent to be gone into, we shall content ourselves by stating that the subscriptions raised in his favour cover the expenses he has incurred, amounting already to more than £2500.

No. 43.—THOMAS GRENVILLE.

B. 1755; d. 1847. Second son of the Right Hon. George Grenville, a distinguished statesman, and brother of William Wyndham Grenville, Lord Grenville, who deserted Mr. Pitt in 1804, and became First Lord of the Treasury on the death of the latter. The letter we reproduce shows that Mr. Thomas Grenville was at one time much mixed up with politics, but his everlasting title to the gratitude of the English nation is the princely bequest of his library to the British Museum. That library was the result of a continued and unwearied pursuit of nearly fifty years, guided by a very extensive knowledge of ancient and modern literature, and by a familiar acquaintance with rare and curious books. The entire collection consists of about twenty thousand volumes, among which are many of the earliest and most curious specimens of typography; first and best editions of the classics, including an unrivalled collection of Homers; the scarcest Spanish and Italian Poems and Romances; the early editions of Ariosto; many books printed on vellum of extreme beauty; a range of English, and more especially Irish History, perhaps unrivalled, among which will be found the rarest works on the Spanish Armada and the divorce of Henry VIII., etc. etc.

No. 44.—THOMAS MOORE.

(See No. XX., page 160.)

B. in Dublin, 1780; d. 1852. The national poet of Ireland, of whom Earl Russell has been the biographer. In the above number we gave two of his autographs; we are happy now to reproduce the original manuscript of his beautiful song, 'One bumper at parting!' At the foot of it is a note to his publisher, Mr. Power, of the Strand.

No. 45.—CAPTAIN FREDERICK MARRYAT, R.N.

B. in London, 1792; d. in Norfolk, 1848. A celebrated English novelist. Before he had commenced the first line of his first novel, he had proved himself, in many desperate conflicts, a man of heroic mould. After receiving some education at various schools in the vicinity of London, he entered the navy at the age of fourteen. His first ship was the famous 'Impérieuse,' 44 guns, commanded by that brilliant seaman, Lord Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald. Under this celebrated chief, the young sailor fought in upwards of fifty engagements, between the years 1806 and 1809. The reputation for bravery and skill which he had acquired under his first commander was continued and increased during his after-career. On five occasions he rescued sailors from drowning by leaping overboard to their assistance.

After various services, he was gazetted Commander in 1815; in 1823 he sailed, in command of the 'Larne,' 18 guns, to the East Indies, where he co-operated in the attack on Rangoon. For his services he received the thanks of the Governor-general, and, after his return home, became C.B.; a further honour was bestowed upon him by the Royal Humane Society, which awarded to him its gold medal, for his noble efforts in saving the lives of seamen. He served with the Channel fleet during the years 1828, 1829, and 1830. At the age of forty he took up the novelist's pen, and produced, in rapid succession, a series of excellent works of fiction, most of them depicting life at sea. To enumerate a few of them will suffice for the present purpose:—'Peter Simple,' 'Jacob Faithful,' 'The King's Own,' 'Japhet in Search of a Father,' 'Midshipman Easy,' 'Rattlin the Reefer,' 'Poor Jack,' 'The Pirate and the three Cutters,' 'Masterman Ready.' The preceding are his best novels, but almost everything he wrote was excellent. In 1837 he produced a most valuable work, entitled 'A Code of Signals for the use of vessels employed in the merchant service,' for which Louis Philippe bestowed upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The code is now in use both in the English and foreign navies. For several years before his death, he was incapacitated from literary labour by shattered health. It must be mentioned that the sole reason why this bold and skilful seaman did not rise in his profession was, that he had given free utterance to his opinions against the practice of impressment. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society.

No. 46.—DR. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, M.D. (HON.), F.R.S.

B. in Dublin, 8th March, 1821. An eminent chemist, and "the greatest of chemical authors." His godfather was the late Sheridan Knowles, the distinguished dramatist; and his father, who has made a vast fortune, the introducer of the soda trade into Great Britain in 1822. The subject of this notice evinced, very early in life, a taste for chemistry. Having when thirteen years old travelled through France and Germany, he then studied chemistry at the Universities of Glasgow and London. Before he attained the age of seventeen, Sheridan Muspratt had made sufficient progress to be entrusted with the chemical department at the works of Peel Thompson, in Manchester; and also published a paper upon chloride of lime, which attracted considerable attention. Proceeding to America, he there entered into a trading partnership, but soon discovered, by the loss of some thousands, that he was better fitted for the laboratory than the exchange. The result was, that he retired from a field for which nature had evidently not intended him; and having terminated his American experience by visiting the various States, he in the year 1843 repaired to Giessen, and placed himself under the great Liebig, who speedily recognized in his pupil that love for

chemistry which afterwards created betwixt them a close friendship. By his industry and talent the young student soon gained the admiration of all his fellow-pupils, for whose emulation he supplied an example of indefatigable application. Having remained two years in Giessen, gaining golden opinions, Sheridan Muspratt resolved to test his strength, and soon published a paper upon the sulphites. This appeared in Liebig and Wöhler's 'Annalen,' was copied into all the scientific annals, and won him his degree of Doctor of Philosophy, a title never before granted to a man so young. Until the appearance of this treatise little had been known about its subject, though it had been discussed by many chemists of eminence. After this followed a paper on the "Pretended Formation of Valerianic Acid from Indigo," which was read before the British Association at York. At this period he discovered toluidine and nitraniline, two organic bases of the utmost importance. In 1845 Dr. Muspratt left Giessen, having while there edited, and partly rewritten, Plattner's 'Treatise on the Blowpipe,' a work which, in its English form, bears the title of 'Muspratt's Plattner on the Blowpipe;' and in the two years following visited various parts of Germany, in order to become personally acquainted with her distinguished men. In 1847 he again visited Giessen, and spent four months in its laboratory, discovering several remarkable bodies produced from the sulpho-cyanides of ethyle and methyle. A paper on this subject was printed in Liebig's 'Annalen,' as well as in the Chemical Society's Transactions. In 1848 he gave a paper on the "Selenites;" in 1849 he published some very interesting remarks in Liebig's 'Annalen,' on the blowpipe reactions of strontia and baryta. In 1851, one of his greatest efforts appeared—his paper on Carmufellic Acid, a new acid from cloves. This treatise has been published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society and in 'The Philosophical Magazine.' But the most important act hitherto of his life has been the foundation of a College of Chemistry in Liverpool, students from which are now occupying prominent posts or professorships in various parts of the globe. In 1854 Mr. Mackenzie, a Glasgow publisher, engaged Dr. Muspratt to write a Dictionary of Chemistry, which is just completed. The sale of it in England, America, Germany, and France has been enormous, some of the papers have stated *sixty thousand* as the number of subscribers. The German critics have pronounced it "the great national chemical work." It is gratifying to find that it has met with the greatest patronage from men in every position, but annoying that its sale does not confer any pecuniary benefit on its author. Dr. Muspratt has, of late years, published analyses of the waters of Baden, Buxton, Malvern, Ben Rhydding, Scarborough, Harrogate, Nile, and Llandudno, etc., in various Transactions. Learned bodies at home and abroad have recognized his claims. The Royal Societies of Edinburgh and Dublin elected him by a unanimous vote; France has announced him a member of the Société d'Encouragement, one of her first scientific institutions; and recently the oldest university in America has conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D., the only one held by a British subject. It must be confessed that Professor Muspratt has no reason to complain of any slowness on the part of his contemporaries to recognize the efforts he has made for the elucidation of chemical truths, the ability he has displayed, and the successes he has achieved. On his return from Giessen in 1848, Dr. Muspratt married the beautiful and accomplished Susan Cushman, who is also well known to fame by her incomparable delineation of Juliet, and whose premature death took place in the spring of 1859. A few years ago he again married.

In his private capacity, says the editor of the 'London Review,' "he is hospitable; a cheerful companion, patient of others, and willing to add what he can in mirth and wit to a social hour; a punster whom Charles Lamb would have taken to his heart." Dr. Muspratt has, for charitable purposes, given several lectures on elocution. The editor of the 'Liverpool Journal' wrote, after listening to one of them, "a great actor has been lost in the great chemist."

The Professor has had three daughters, but, like many other celebrated men, no son to inherit his name

The letter which we give was written to the great dramatist, Sheridan Knowles.

No. 47.—FERDINAND FREILIGRATH.

(See No. XXVII., page 218.)

B. at Detmold, in Germany, 1810. A celebrated German lyrical poet. We have already given an autograph poem of this distinguished poet, and we have now the pleasure of presenting to our readers his translation of Burns's

"Oh, wert thou in the cauld blast,
On yonder lea, on yonder lea;
My plaidie to the angry airt
I'd shelter thee, I'd shelter thee:
Or did misfortune's bitter storms
Around thee blaw, around thee blaw,
Thy bield should be my bosom,
To share it a', to share it a'.

"Or were I in the wildest waste,
Sae black and bare, sae black and bare;
The desert were a paradise,
If thou wert there, if thou wert there;
Or were I monarch o' the globe,
Wi' thee to reign, wi' thee to reign,
The brightest jewel in my crown
Wad be my queen, wad be my queen!"

Which song, through Mendelssohn's splendid composition as a duet, has become quite a household song in Germany. Freiligrath's numerous translations from the English are remarkable for their elegance, truthfulness, and spirited language. William Howitt, in his charming work on the 'Rural and Domestic Life of Germany' (1842), says of them:—"But Freiligrath's translations from the English are not less admirable in their way than his original compositions. In these he throws himself as completely into the subject, and exercises the same masterly power of language. You forget, when reading his translation of Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner,' that you are *not* reading the original. The same may be said of the songs and poems of Moore, Lamb, Keats, Burns, Southey, and Scott, which he has translated. 'The World is all a Fleeting Show,' 'The Pibroch of Donald Dhu,' are truly wonderful. . . . Freiligrath is well acquainted with English literature, and by translations and criticisms, particularly in the 'Morgenblatt,' he makes Germany acquainted with it. It was he who first, through this means, awaked the Germans to the knowledge of the excellence of Burns, and now (1842) they have three translations of that poet." We may add that among other translations, those of Longfellow's 'Hiawatha,' and Shakespeare's 'Venus and Adonis,' both masterpieces of the highest excellence and of an almost miraculously exact rendering of the 'Art of Translation,' have become standard works in Germany, "rendering and rivalling" the originals.

No. 48.—FELIX TOURNACHON, called NADAR.

B. at Paris, 1820. A French caricaturist. Commenced his studies at the College of Versailles and the Collége Bourbon; then went to Lyons to study medicine, which he soon gave up to commence writing in the 'Journal et Fanal du Commerce,' and in the 'Entr'acte Lyonnais.' Having returned to Paris in 1842, he wrote, under the name of Nadar, in the 'Vogue,' the 'Négociateur,' and the 'Audience.' After having been Secretary to M. Charles Lesseps, and to Victor Grandin, the Deputy of Elbœuf (1844–1846), he passed two years at Versailles. In 1848 he made an adventurous journey in the north of Prussia, which cost him some weeks' forced sojourn at Eisleben, and returned to Paris to occupy himself at the same time in drawing, literature, theatricals, and even in industrial pursuits. He founded the

'Revue Comique' (1849), and afterwards opened a photographic studio, which he soon gave up to his brother. At a later period he wished to take it up again, disputing with his brother, by a long process, which he ultimately gained, a pseudonym which he considered as his exclusive property (April, 1856). Then, under the name of "Nadar aîné," and afterwards of Nadar only, he opened a new photographic establishment. Its productions obtained two medals of honour at the special exhibitions of photography at Brussels.

M. Nadar was however less known for his talent as a photographer than by his productions in light literature, and the numerous drawings bearing his name. At the head of the latter must be mentioned the grand gallery of contemporary celebrities, entitled 'Panthéon-Nadar' (1854), which has had great success, not only in France, but in various other countries. He has also taken an active part in the 'Charivari,' the 'Journal pour Rire,' and many other more recent publications of a similar character. His literary works are some "Nouvelles," written from 1845 to 1848 for the 'Corsaire,' the 'Commerce,' etc.; 'La Robe de Déjanire' (1841), 'Quand j'étais Étudiant" (1857), 'Le Miroir aux Alouettes' (1858); he also wrote two pantomimes, 'Pierrot Ministre' (1847), and 'Pierrot Boursier" (1854), the first being played at the Funambules, the second at the Folies Nouvelles.

M. Nadar has recently acquired great fame as an aeronaut. His perilous descent in Germany, in 1863, when accompanied by Madame Nadar and several friends, will be fresh in the recollection of our readers, many of whom, without doubt, saw his Giant Baloon at the Crystal Palace. Undaunted by his previous dangers, M. Nadar has continued entirely to devote himself to the pursuit of aërial navigation, and it is only two weeks since he made another ascent at Lyons, which this time, if not entirely successful, was not attended with any danger.

The letter we reproduce refers to his first ascent in his "Géant."

(Translation.)

"*General Aerostatic and Aerial Autolocomotion Company.*

"35, Boulevard des Capucines,
"Paris, 28th September, 1863.

"Good morning, my friend ——! And give my compliments to M. ——.

"I will send you the copy at the same time that it will appear in the *feuilleton* of 'La Presse,' in order that you may be absolutely first.

"You will receive the copy (sent at the same time to three other foreign journals) about the 12th, I suppose, not being able to say anything positive as to the duration of my voyage in the air; at all events, four days after the return. You will arrange to give it an immediate place (in the *feuilleton* be it understood), in order to preserve its character of early intelligence.

"Thine, thine, thine,
"Nadar."

No. 49.—WILLIAM FARREN.

B. May, 1786; d. September, 1861. One of the most popular comedians of the British stage. "His father, an actor of considerable repute in the metropolitan theatres, and who had played with Garrick at Drury Lane, and under Mr. Harris at Covent Garden, died in 1795, leaving him a fortune of £8000. He was educated at a school in Soho, where Liston was his schoolfellow, and perhaps this association, with the dramatic bias he had inherited from his father, and the circumstance that his elder brother Percy, who afterwards held the office of stage-manager at the Haymarket, was also on the boards, led him, at a very early period, to turn his attention to the stage. Mr. William Farren made his first appearance on any stage in the character of 'Sir Archy Mac-sarcasm,' at the Plymouth Theatre, which then, in part, belonged to his elder brother. After a rapid provincial career, chiefly in Ireland, where he was a great favourite, he came to London, and made his first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre on Thursday, September 10, 1818, in the character of 'Sir Peter Teazle.' Here he established his reputation as a comedian, and became a prominent member of a company which included some of the greatest names associated with the history of the drama for the last forty years. He continued at this theatre till 1828, playing at the Haymarket during the summer season, when he transferred his services to Drury Lane, and, notwithstanding a lawsuit to compel him to return to Covent Garden, he remained there until 1836–7, when he resumed his position at the former theatre, then under the late Mr. Osbaldiston's management. He afterwards accompanied Mr. Benjamin Webster to the Haymarket, performing at that theatre only, and, as its stage-manager, giving his services exclusively to that establishment. In the autumn of 1843, whilst performing the part of 'Old Parr,' he was seized with paralysis, which, it was feared, would be fatal. On his recovery he returned to the stage, but his illness had left indelible traces behind, and though bodily well, he never mentally got over its effects. Ultimately he seceded from the Haymarket, and became lessee, first of the Strand, and then of the Olympic Theatre, where he continued some time. On retiring from this management, he went through the provinces, and bade farewell to the public in Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, and the majority of the principal towns in the kingdom. On Monday, 16th of July, 1855, he took his final farewell of the stage at the Haymarket Theatre, playing in one scene from 'The Clandestine Marriage,' where Lord Ogleby, assisted by Cantor, arranges his toilet. He got through it with difficulty, and the warmth of the reception he received completely overcame him. His attempt to address the audience was entirely fruitless. The parting words of gratitude were essayed again and again, but the hysterical sobs choked their utterance. The curtain was raised once more, the cheering of the audience was repeated even more vigorously, and then Mr. Farren's long and honourable career as an actor closed for ever. From that time he has lived in complete retirement, his growing infirmities becoming every day more perceptible. Two of his sons became members of the dramatic profession. Mr. Henry Farren, who, when his father was at the Haymarket, made his first appearance as 'Charles Surface' to his father's 'Sir Peter,' died a short time since in America. The other son, Mr. William Farren, is still the light comedian of the Haymarket, a position he has occupied since Mr. Buckstone was manager.

"Mr. Farren's position as a dramatic artist was of the first rank. Those who saw him only in the decay of his powers can have but a very faint notion of how great an actor he once was. It was not merely as 'Lord Ogleby,' 'Sir Peter Teazle,' and other characters within the range of what is technically styled 'first old men,' that his artistic excellence placed him above his compeers. He created a great number of parts, which he made his own, and never did any actor take greater pains in the embodiment of a dramatic conception to attain the perfection of finish. As 'Squire Broadlands,' the hale and hearty old English gentleman; as 'Michael Perrin,' the good French *curé;* as 'Uncle John,' happy in the belief of his own vigour; as 'Nicholas Flam,' the wily lawyer; 'Uncle Foozle,' the sleepy, garrulous old man; 'Grandfather Whitehead,' the kind-hearted septuagenarian; and 'Old Parr,' toying with flowers and trying to recall their names, most of his triumphs must be vividly impressed in the memory of the playgoer. He was an actor of consummate ability in the line he adopted, and with his name will be associated some of the greatest achievements of the histrionic art during the last forty years."

The above notice appeared in the 'Era' of Sept. 29, 1861.

No. 50.—MRS. GLOVER.

B. at Newry, Ireland, 1781; d. 1850. Her father, whose name was Betterton, was also a native of Ireland, and had

evinced considerable talent as an actor, having had various engagements on the metropolitan boards. It is said he was descended from the great Betterton, whose name stands on record with as honourable distinction as his successors, Booth, Quin, and Garrick.

Our heroine (who lost her mother very early) was taken from her cradle to the boards, and as soon as she could walk, tottered on as Cupid, or tripped as a fairy.

The engagements of Mr. Betterton carried him into a great variety of theatrical circuits, and therefore, as Miss Julia was intended for the stage, she had made more histrionic attempts when but six years of age than many ladies have done at sixty.

It was about the year 1789 that Mr. Tate Wilkinson, having heard of Mr. Betterton's talent, invited him to join the York Circuit. The offer was joyfully accepted, and it was there that his little daughter enacted her first dramatic character, which was the Page in the tragedy of 'The Orphan,' a part of considerable importance to the plot of the piece, and one which gave greater scope for the display of her talent than any she had hitherto attempted.

Like her clever contemporary Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Glover had the honour of being selected to play the young 'Duke of York' to the 'Richard the Third' of Mr. George Frederick Cook, of eccentric memory; and by the precocity of talent which they displayed, each received high encomiums from the future hero of the London boards. Under the management of Mr. Tate Wilkinson, Mrs. Glover was moreover advanced in her profession to the arduous duties of 'Tom Thumb!'

It would be tedious to attempt to trace each infant step she made towards professional fame. It is sufficient to say that her growth of stature was as rapid as the development of her mind, and that at the age of thirteen she was capable of looking, as well as performing, the Miss Hoydens!

We find Miss Betterton a great favourite on the Bath stage in 1796. Bath was then the great theatrical nursery for the metropolitan theatres. Success on the Bath boards was a sure presage that the performer might expect, in due course of time, a respectable London engagement. Mr. Harris, who was then proprietor of Covent Garden, immediately made her an offer of an engagement upon a weekly salary of ten pounds, as a leading actress, for one year, or a three years' engagement, with an annual rise in the weekly stipend of twenty shillings. This offer, not being thought liberal enough, was peremptorily refused, by the advice, or rather (as a minor) the command of her father.

Mr. Harris, it appeared, had made up his mind to transfer the young heroine of the Bath boards to those of Covent Garden. Accordingly we find that, in the ensuing season, he renewed his offer of engagement, but with increased terms, namely, twelve pounds per week, which being refused, it was at last settled that Miss Julia Betterton should be engaged for the term of five years, at the comfortable remuneration of fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and twenty pounds per week.

During five seasons Miss Betterton remained at Covent Garden, though thrown into temporary seclusion in the course of that period by the appearance of a new and lovely actress, Mrs. Hervey Johnston. This lady performed in a variety of new characters, all of which ought, according to her engagement, to have been cast to Miss Betterton.

The management, however, thinking only of the large salary which they had bound themselves to pay to our heroine, resolved that she should not remain idle, and therefore very unjustly cast her such matronly parts in tragedy as 'Lady Randolph,' the 'Queen' in 'Richard the Third,' and other characters of the same description, which, from her youthful appearance, she was then quite unfitted for; and although she performed them with talent and discrimination, yet they were not calculated to increase her reputation.

In 1799, Mr. Glover, the son of a gentleman who was reported to be the possessor of great wealth, paid his addresses to Miss Betterton, and in March, 1800, she became his wife.

After the termination of the Covent Garden engagement she offered her services to the other house, and the then stage-manager of Old Drury, the celebrated Mr. John Banister, immediately closed with her on advantageous terms. She made her *début* there in 1803, and at the close of that season was re-engaged for a period of three years, upon an annually increasing salary. This engagement, however, owing to the death of Mr. Richardson, one of the proprietors, was not completed. Mrs. Glover then applied to her friend Mr. John Kemble, who had just undertaken the management of Covent Garden Theatre, and he immediately engaged her for three years. After playing at the Lyceum with the burnt-out actors of Drury Lane, Mrs. Glover became a leading member of the *corps dramatique* at the opening of the "New Drury Lane Theatre" in 1812, and she continued to play there for many years. She then went to the Haymarket, where she enjoyed a long and successful career under the departed veteran Mr. David Morris, and his spirited successor, Mr. Webster.

We place the letter of this talented actress side by side with that of the equally celebrated William Farren, with whom Mrs. Glover so long played under the same management at the Haymarket.

No. 51.—JOHN RICH.

B. 1681; d. 1761. The most celebrated pantomimic actor of the last century. Attracted general admiration in his youth by the performance of harlequin. In expressing the feelings of the mind by dumb show his power was inimitable, and superseded much of the necessity of vocal language. He rendered pantomime so fascinating that, with the assistance of an indifferent company, he secured a large share of the public attention, though opposed by the dramatic genius of Garrick. In 1733 he removed his company from Lincoln's Inn Fields to Covent Garden, where he was manager till his death, in December, 1761, during the run of a grand spectacle. His education had been so neglected that he could neither write nor speak with common propriety. Among other peculiarities, he had a habit of addressing persons to whom he was speaking by the appellation of "Mister," and, on applying this to Foote, the latter angrily asked him why he could not call him by his name? "Don't be offended," Rich replied, "I sometimes forget my own name." "Indeed!" said Foote, "I knew you could not write your own name, but I could not have supposed you should forget it."

No. V.—MIKÉSCHINE.

A young Russian artist of great talent. When the Russian Government had decided to erect at St. Petersburg a national monument to commemorate the thousandth anniversary of Russia as an independent nation, the design for that monument was thrown open to public competition. The drawing presented by Mikéschine was selected, and the monument has been erected according to his plan. The sketches we reproduce also give striking evidence of his artistic talent.

N.B.—The Autographs Nos. 41, 42, 46, *and* 48, *belong to the Editor; No.* 43 *to the Right Honourable the Earl of Malmesbury; Nos.* 44, 45, 49, 50, *and* 51, *to T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.; and No.* 47 *to Hermann Kindt, Esq.*

No. 52.—LOUISE MARIE THÉRÈSE CHARLOTTE ISABELLE, QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

B. April 3, 1812; d. at Ostend, October 11, 1850. First daughter of Louis Philippe I., King of the French, and of Queen Marie Amélie. Married, August 9, 1832, to Leopold I., King of the Belgians. She had inherited all the virtues of her august mother; she was beloved—nay, adored—by the country of her adoption; and her name will be everlasting in the memory of the Belgians. An intimate friend of Queen Victoria, her Majesty corresponded with her in French, because the Queen could *tutoyer* Queen Louise in that language.

No. 53.—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

(See No. IV., p. 36; No. XX., p. 159; Nos. XXV., XXVI., pp. 204–5.)

B. at Edinburgh, 1771; d. at Abbotsford, 1832. A poet and novelist; in the former capacity great, in the latter surpassed by none. We refer our readers to the copious autobiographical notices accompanying the above numbers, containing, among other autographs of Sir Walter Scott, a page of his manuscript of 'Kenilworth.' The story of his literary life divides itself into three epochs; that during which he was achieving his poetical fame, extending from the publication of his translation of Bürger in 1796 to the publication of 'Waverley' in 1814; the period of the celebrity of his novels, during which they followed each other in brilliant and rapid succession, from the publication of 'Waverley' till the sad bankruptcy of Constable in 1826; the period of his Herculean struggle to readjust his affairs, shattered by the convulsion of 1826, till he sank, overtasked, into a premature grave in 1832. It is to the first of those three epochs of his literary career that the letter we now reproduce relates. It shows his ardent love for "our national antiquities," and it refers also to his 'Border Minstrelsy,' which he calls "my Border poems." It is dated Edin. 26 March, 1822.

No. 54.—FRANCIS JEFFREY (by courtesy LORD JEFFREY).

B. at Edinburgh, 1773; d. at Craigcrook, 1850. A distinguished Scotch judge, essayist, and one of the founders of the 'Edinburgh Review;' was the son of Mr. George Jeffrey, a clerk-depute of the Court of Session, and at eight years of age was sent to the High School of Edinburgh, where he was remembered by a fellow-pupil as "a little, clever, anxious boy, always near the top of his class, and who never lost a place without shedding tears." At fourteen years of age he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where, in the debating societies of the college, he soon distinguished himself above his fellow-students by his fluent speech and severe criticisms on the efforts of his opponents. While at Glasgow, he formed a habit of making notes and abstracts from books, and writing essays, which had its advantage in his after-career. This practice was continued when he returned to Edinburgh, in 1789; and his biographer, Lord Cockburn, enumerates as many as thirty-one essays on literary and metaphysical subjects as the work of some four or five months. At this period he was a pupil in the law classes of the Edinburgh University, and attended them till 1791, when he went to Queen's College, Oxford, to finish his studies. He left the English college in nine months; and very much pleased to do so he appears to have been, for "except playing and drinking," he wrote, "I see nothing that it is possible to acquire in this place." On his return to his native city, his friends perceived a great change in him; instead of speaking his thoughts in his broad native Doric, he had a way of uttering a sentence in a high mincing tone. Lord Holland said afterwards, "Jeffrey had lost his broad Scotch at Oxford, but he had only gained the narrow English." His great intellectual powers, however, and kindliness of heart, soon caused his friends to overlook what they had at first regarded as a piece of affectation. In 1792 he became a member of the Speculative Society, and there formed the acquaintance of Scott, Brougham, Horner, and other young men who afterwards came to be distinguished. In 1794 he was called to the Scottish bar; but being unknown, and, above all, a Whig, there was small chance of his obtaining briefs. About this time he began writing for the 'Monthly Review' and other magazines. His income in 1801 was about £100 per annum; he, however, entered into matrimonial bonds, and took an upper story in a house in Edinburgh, where, one evening, Sydney Smith suggested to Jeffrey and the other guests, Horner and Brougham, the idea of starting a new journal, to be called the 'Edinburgh Review.' The first number appeared in October, 1802, under the editorship of Sydney Smith; but after the second number, Jeffrey was placed at its head. During the subsequent twenty-six years Jeffrey continued to edit and contribute to this celebrated review. It will be unnecessary to enter here into the many political and literary controversies which arose out of the criticisms of Jeffrey and his colleagues in this organ. His contributions were unquestionably dictated by honesty, but many of them were eminently unjust—to Wordsworth and his kindred authors most especially. Throughout Jeffrey's editorship, he was the main support of the Review; but although his contributions, like those of Macaulay, Sydney Smith, Carlyle, and others, have been published, in four volumes, they have not obtained an equal success with those authors' productions. In the interval he had won for himself a place almost at the head of the Scottish bar. Once, when making a speech for the prosecution in a libel case, the defendant, pulling out his watch, said Jeffrey "had actually spoken the English language twice over in three hours." This was in allusion to his rapid and fluent style of eloquence. His income had increased with his practice; and on the death of his first wife, in 1805, he was in easy circumstances. In 1806 he visited London, and, while there, fought the famous duel with Moore, at Chalk Farm, which Byron, in his 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' has thus immortalized:—

> "Can none remember that eventful day,
> That ever glorious, almost fatal fray,
> When Little's leadless pistol met his eye,
> And Bow Street myrmidons stood laughing by?"

Though this meeting had arisen out of Jeffrey's severe treatment, in the Review, of some of Moore's early poems, both the criticism and the duel were afterwards forgotten, and the poet and essayist became the best of friends. In 1813 he went to America to marry Miss Charlotte Wilks, an American lady, but the grandniece of the celebrated English politician Wilks. Soon after his return he took up his residence at Craigcrook, a delightful little estate at the foot of the Corstorphine Hills, some two miles from Edinburgh. Here, till his death, he gave hospitable reception to every visitor to the modern Athens who was distinguished in literature, in art, or in science. In 1821 he was chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and, eight years afterwards, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, upon which he resigned the editorship of the 'Edinburgh Review.' He was returned to Parliament for the Perth, Forfar, and Dundee burghs in 1830; but losing his seat the next year, he was, through the influence of Earl Fitzwilliam, chosen as the representative of the borough of Malton. He sat for this borough and for his native city till 1834, when he was made a Scotch judge, with the courtesy title of lord. He sat upon the Scottish bench until a short time before his death. The biography of Jeffrey, with his correspondence, was published by Lord Cockburn in 1852.

The letter we give is dated from Edinburgh, "13 February, 1822;" it shows how rapidly the celebrated essayist wrote.

No. 55.—HENRY HALLAM.

B. in or about the year 1778; d. in London, 1859. A celebrated modern English historian and critic. Was educated at Eton and Oxford, after which he took up his residence in London, where he ever afterwards principally lived. He was the esteemed friend of Sir Walter Scott, and, about the same period, was engaged with him as a contributor to the pages of the 'Edinburgh Review.' One of his most celebrated articles in the 'Edinburgh Review' was that on Sir Walter Scott's biography of Dryden, and edition of Dryden's works, published in 1808. In the allusions made to Mr. Hallam at this period in the correspondence of such men as Wilberforce, Romilly, Horner, Jeffrey, there is ample proof of the high respect in which he was held by the literary circles of London and Edinburgh, on account of his scholarship. Byron's allusion also to "the classic Hallam," in his 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' testifies satirically to the same fact. From the very first Mr. Hallam had attached himself to the Whig party in politics, but the candid and philosophic temper of his mind prevented him from mingling with ordinary political strife. He took a warm interest however in questions of general philanthropy, social improvement, and constitutional progress. He co-operated heartily in the movement for the abolition of the slave-trade. In the meantime, while thus making his name favourably known to all who were interested in literature, and the gradual progress of political and administrative reform in Britain, Mr. Hallam was qualifying himself by laborious historical investigations and by studies, at once various and profound, in the literatures of almost all the modern languages of Europe, for a course of authorship in which he had had, properly speaking, no predecessor in this country, and in which he is without a rival.

The first fruit of these investigations and studies was his 'View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,' published originally in two quarto volumes, in 1818. As a work of extensive and profound learning, written in a clear and classical style, and exhibiting a spirit of historical generalization tempered by strict conscientiousness, the work at once took a high place, not only in British literature, but in the literature of Europe. Mr. Hallam's next work was 'The Constitutional History of England, from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II.,' published in two quarto volumes, in 1827; and this was followed by his 'Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries,' published in four octavo volumes, in 1837–39. A volume of 'Supplemental Notes' to his 'History of the Middle Ages' was published in 1848, embodying additional information procured, or modifications of views into which the author had been led since the publication of the main work. All the three works have gone through numerous editions, the 'History of the Middle Ages' having reached its eleventh or twelfth. They have all been translated into French and German.

A statue of this great writer was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by public subscription. Henry Hallam was singularly unfortunate in seeing his two sons, young men of great promise, die before the hand of death was laid upon the father. It was to the memory of one of these loved friends that Tennyson wrote the poem of 'In Memoriam.' His 'Constitutional History of England' is one of the greatest literary monuments of Great Britain.

The autograph letter we reproduce testifies of his deep and conscientious researches in the domain of history; it is dated from 67, Wimpole Street, March 8th, 1824.

No. 56.—CHARLES DICKENS.

B. in 1812, at Portsmouth. One of the most popular novelists of the time. His father, Mr. John Dickens, held an appointment in the Navy Pay Department. The duties of his situation led Mr. John Dickens to reside at various naval ports; and a portion of his distinguished son's childhood was thus spent at Chatham—and perhaps early recollections, as well as literary associations, may have had their influence in leading to his recent purchase (1856) of a property at Gadshill, in that neighbourhood (the veritable "Gadshill" of Falstaff's adventures in Henry IV.), as his permanent place of residence. Retiring on a pension shortly after the conclusion of the war in 1815, the father of the novelist became connected as a reporter with the London press. Intending his son for the legal profession, he placed him in an attorney's office; and here Mr. Dickens acquired experience in life which he has since turned to account. An early passion for literature, however,—a passion which he was in the habit of gratifying by abundant reading, more especially in the works of the English novelists and dramatists,—rendered him unwilling to remain in the destined profession; and his father's connections enabled him to exchange it for that of a newspaper critic and reporter. His first engagement was on the 'True Sun,' from which he transferred his services to the 'Morning Chronicle,' then almost the leading daily newspaper in London. His abilities as a reporter and describer of the scenes of city life soon raised him high in the staff of this journal; and probably there could have been no better training for his peculiar talents of observation, whether of scenes, or of physiognomies and characters, than his occupation as a reporter afforded him. His *début* as a literary artist was made in the columns of the 'Morning Chronicle,' to the evening edition of which he contributed those 'Sketches of Life and Character,' which were afterwards (1836) published collectively in two volumes, under the title of 'Sketches by Boz.' Almost simultaneously with the 'Sketches,' Mr. Dickens published 'The Village Coquettes; a Comic Opera.' The success of the 'Sketches' was so great, and they showed the possession of such an original vein of humorous narrative and description, that the late Mr. Hall, of the firm of Chapman and Hall, London publishers, proposed to Mr. Dickens to write a story in the same vein, to be brought out in monthly parts. Mr. Hall, we believe, even suggested as a suitable plan for such a story, that of describing the meetings and adventures of a club of originals. Acting on this hint, though he soon dropped the machinery of a club, or made it subordinate, Mr. Dickens produced his world-famous 'Pickwick Papers,' published in 1837. Their success was beyond all calculation; and Mr. Dickens, who about this time married the daughter of Mr. George Hogarth, a music writer and critic of eminence, at once took his place, at the age of twenty-five, as the most popular novelist of the day. 'Oliver Twist,' a novel in three volumes, was his next publication (1838); contemporaneous with which were 'The Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi,' edited by Boz, in two volumes. Then, in the same serial form as 'Pickwick,' came 'The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby' (1839); followed by 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' published in weekly numbers in 1840 and 1841, and containing the stories since known separately as 'The Old Curiosity Shop,' and 'Barnaby Rudge: a Tale of the Riots of 1780.' After the conclusion of this publication Mr. Dickens visited America, where he was received with enthusiasm. His impressions of America and the Americans he published on his return in his 'American Notes for General Circulation' (1842). In 1843 was written his little Christmas book, entitled 'A Christmas Carol'—the first of that series of beautiful Christmas stories with which he has from time to time varied his larger publications.

In 1844 appeared, as a monthly serial, 'The Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit;' and in the same year he visited Italy, and resided there for some time. His second Christmas Book, 'The Chimes,' appeared in 1845. On January 1, 1846, Mr. Dickens presented himself in a new capacity, as the chief editor of 'The Daily News,' then organized as a Liberal morning newspaper, with a numerous staff of select writers to support it by their united talents. Here appeared Mr. Dickens's 'Pictures of Italy,' afterwards published collectively (1846). After some time, however, Mr. Dickens resigned his editorship, and the

organization of the paper was changed. The same year, 1846, saw the publication of his 'Battle of Life: a Love Story,' and 'The Cricket on the Hearth: a Fairy Tale for Christmas.' His next venture was his 'Dealings with the Firm of Dombey and Son,' commenced in the favourite form of a monthly serial in 1847, and finished in 1848, in time to permit the publication of a Christmas story for that year, called 'The Haunted Man, and the Ghost's Bargain.' Next came the 'History of David Copperfield' in numbers, concluded in 1850. In this year Mr. Dickens started the weekly literary periodical which he has since conducted under the title of 'Household Words' (now incorporated with 'All the Year Round,') and his own contributions to which during so many years must of themselves amount to a considerable body of literature. Here appeared his 'Child's History of England,' since republished in three volumes (1852–53), and the powerful story called 'Hard Times,' since re-published in one volume (1854). In 1853 was concluded another of his larger serial stories, 'Bleak House,' and in 1856, 'Little Dorrit.' Mr. Charles Dickens has since written 'Great Expectations,' 'A Tale of Two Cities,' several Christmas stories, and 'Our Mutual Friend,' the first volume of which has already been published.

"Any commentary on the genius of a writer whose books are so well known as those of Mr. Dickens, is here unnecessary. Wherever the English language is spoken or read, his name is a 'household word;' of many of his works there are translations into the chief European languages; and though English literature should go on increasing in bulk for centuries to come, his place in it is foremost. Nor is it only as an author that he impresses his contemporaries. He is known as a man taking a lively interest in many social and philosophical questions, and proving the same by his public conduct, as well as by the zealous criticisms of social wrongs and abuses with which his books abound, and which he has on many occasions enforced with great effect by his speeches on public occasions."

Mr. Dickens has also taken a deep interest in all benevolent, literary, and dramatic schemes. The admirable speech which he pronounced but a few weeks since at the annual dinner of the "Newspaper Press Fund" Association, must be present to the memory of our readers.

One of Mr. Dickens's favourite pleasures is the organization, in conjunction with other literary and artistic celebrities, of amateur dramatic representations, given sometimes at his own residence, and occasionally, for charitable purposes, at the public theatres.

The card we reproduce was a stage pass to the Haymarket Theatre on one of these occasions (1848), when Ben Jonson's 'Every Man in his Humour,' and Kenney's 'Love, Law, and Physic,' were played by amateurs, under the management of Mr. Dickens.

No. 57.—ALEXANDER DUMAS (the Elder).

(See No. XVIII., p. 147.)

B. at Villers-Cotterets, near Paris, July 24, 1803. One of the most celebrated French dramatists and novelists. In the above-named number, we gave a page of his manuscript of the Life of Garibaldi. We now offer to our readers the manuscript of the verses he wrote in honour of his friend Legouvé, after the first representation of 'Le Pamphlet,' which took place at the Théâtre Français, in Paris, in October, 1857. That comedy is a satire addressed to certain autobiographers.

(Translation.)

To Legouvé, after the Representation of the 'Pamphlet.'

I saw on the mountain a fir-tree covered with snow;
It seemed as if concealing winter and its fusions!
"Of what thinkest thou, O tree," I asked it,
"When the north wind is shooting through thine icicles?"
"I think," it replied, "of the palm-tree which rises
In the scorching South, of which the Sun is god,
And which, from top to root, feels its sap boiling
Under the burning kisses of the fiery equator."

It is thus that the envious dream through the oppressive night
Of the divine poet, who, in the midst of splendours,
Ascends, whilst exciting general joy,
The sublime altitudes of posterity.

Alexander Dumas.

No. 58.—DAVID GARRICK.

(See No. XXVII, p. 219.)

B. at Hereford, in 1716; d. in London, 1779. The greatest actor who has ever appeared on the English stage. In the above-named number, we gave a few lines of his, with a biographical sketch. We are happy to offer to our subscribers, in our present number, a long letter entirely penned by him, and in which shine both the goodness of his heart and the richness of his humour. "We will do our utmost for your reputation and your interest," say he in one part of his letter; in another, he writes thus: "inform me if you were begotten and born like other mortal ladies, or whether you dropt from the heavens as you are, quite perfect, as Minerva from the head of Jupiter."

No. 59.—FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY.

(See No. VI., p. 55, and No. XXII., p. 179.)

B. at Hamburg, 1809; d. at Leipsic, 1847. A most celebrated pianist and composer. In the above-named numbers, we gave a charming note of his to the Countess of Rossi (Henrietta Sontag), and a Canon, dated from Birmingham, August 26th, 1846. We now reproduce a letter dated from Düsseldorf, February 15th, 1839, written to Mr. T. H. B. Dando.

No. 60.—JOHN ABRAHAM BRAHAM.

B. in the neighbourhood of Leman Street, City of London, 1772; d. 1856. When Mr. Abraham, his father, died, our hero was consigned to the care of his relatives; but he was a boy of an erratic disposition, and he spent his days in wandering about from the shop of one Israelite to another; and, as the Jews are generally excessively partial to music, his voice was an eternal letter of recommendation. One day, the famous singer, Leoni, heard him sing in an old clothes shop, in Whitechapel, and was so charmed by the sweetness and power of his voice, that he took him as a pupil (1784). But Mr. Leoni was soon obliged to go to Jamaica, and after several vicissitudes, the boy had the happiness to fall in with Ranzzini, who became his patron and instructor. In 1794, he sang at Bath as a tenor. His fame spread far and wide, and in 1796 he made his *début* at Drury Lane. Afterwards he started for Paris, where he obtained much success; he then visited Italy, and appeared at Florence in the character of 'Ulysses;' suffice it to say, that in all the great towns of Italy, he achieved great triumphs. His reputation was already a European one, and after having sung at Hamburg, he returned to London. There, he kept during twenty years the *emploi* of first tenor, and it was expressly for him that Weber composed the part, so very difficult, of Huon in Oberon (1826).

It would be tedious to follow Mr. Braham's transits from Drury Lane to Covent Garden, and thence to the English and Italian Opera houses, and the Haymarket. He has been at each house; and, wherever he has been, delighted crowds have awaited him. At almost every fresh engagement, he started some powerful novelty; and his appearance in 'Zuma,' (with the noble air of 'Wake, Peruvians!') at Covent Garden, and in

'Der Freischütz,' at the English Opera-house, are things not likely soon to be forgotten.

To attempt a summary of Mr. Braham's talent is almost absurd. His severest critics once accused him of exuberance of ornament; that fault he soon corrected. From the simplicity of 'There was a jolly Miller,' to the difficulty of 'Amid a thousand racking Woes,' he had no competitor. He was equally above censure and praise. The oldest musicians never remember any one who at all approached him, and the youngest amateur will, in all probability, never hear such another.

As a composer, he had more taste than originality; though we may apply to him, what has been said of Kelly—"If he does steal these melodies, we wish the grumblers would steal a few more from the same sources."

No. 61.—GIACOMO MEYERBEER.

(See No. IV., page 40.)

B. at Berlin, September 5, 1794; d. at Nice, 1854. One of the most illustrious composers of our time. In the above-named number, we gave a note of his, written in German; we now present to our subscribers a very interesting letter in French, entirely in the hand of the famous *virtuoso* (whose posthumous opera, 'L'Africaine,' is just now being represented at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden), and addressed to the celebrated statesman and lawyer, M. A. Crémieux, whom he calls, "Dear and Illustrious Master." We also give a few bars of his music, improvised for a friend.

"*Spa, September* 1, 1836.

"Dear and Illustrious Master!—May I venture to bring to the recollection of your good friendship the promise which you were kind enough to make—to collect the jurisprudence upon the musical copyright in France—a work which I had promised to our ambassador? I learnt from Mr. Gouin that you were ill, and I did not dare then to trouble you. But this day your brilliant and eloquent pleading for Mr. Lirey, which I have read in the newspapers, leads me to think that you have recovered; therefore, I recall myself to your kind remembrance. I have also been very ill the last fortnight, and I am afraid that this cure, far from re-establishing my health, will deteriorate it more. I hope to be back in Paris in a fortnight or so; till then, dear Master, adieu. Be good enough to present my homages to Madame Crémieux, and deign to believe me

"Ever yours faithfully,
"Giacomo Meyerbeer."

No. 62.—LOUIS LABLACHE.

B. at Naples, 1794; d. near his native town, January 29, 1858. A most celebrated Italian bass singer, who instructed Queen Victoria in the art of music. At twelve years of age, he commenced studying for his profession at the Conservatoire of Naples. About the age of sixteen, he made his first appearance on the Neapolitan stage as a bass singer. His reputation as a vocalist dated from his engagement at La Scala, of Milan, in 1817. For a quarter of a century he was an established favourite at the Italian Operas of London and Paris. After retiring from the active pursuit of his profession, he took up his residence at a villa near Naples.

We have heard a curious *bon mot* of him. It seems that he, who had been the teacher of music to Her Majesty, showed a little jealousy for the golden laurel crown which the Queen had presented to Mademoiselle Rachel, when playing in London in 1840. Her Majesty, who had been apprised of the circumstance, offered soon afterwards to Lablache a gold snuff-box enriched with diamonds, telling him to use it for her own sake one particular day of the year. "I have got 365 snuff-boxes," said Lablache. "Well, then, use it in leap-year," answered the Queen.

No. 63.—ADELAIDE RISTORI, MARQUISE OF GRILLE.

(See No. III., page 28.)

B. at Cividale, Italy, in 1821. A great actress of the tragic Muse. In the above-named number we reproduced a few lines of her composition; we now give another specimen, no less remarkable and comprehensive.

(Translation.)

"For virtue to justify itself is humiliation."

No. VI.—W. TIMM.

One of the most popular artists in Russia. The sketches we reproduce will show that his high reputation is well earned.

N.B.—The Autograph No. 52, *and the Music by Meyerbeer, belong to John Watkins, Esq.; the Autographs Nos.* 53, 54, *and* 55, *to Richard J. Greene, Esq.; Nos.* 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, *and* 63, *to T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.; Nos.* 56, 57, *and the Drawing by Timm, to the Editor.*

No. 64.—CHARLES II.

B. May 29, 1630; d. February 2, 1685. Second son of Charles I., an elder brother, Charles James, having died on the day of his birth. Having served with the Royal army till after the battle of Naseby, Charles then left the country, and in 1646 joined his mother at Paris, whence he proceeded to the Hague, where he received the news of the fate of his father. In Scotland he was, at Edinburgh, proclaimed King on the 3rd February, 1649, and again on the 15th July, 1650, after he had arrived in that country. He had already been obliged to take the Covenant imposed by the Presbyterians, when, on the 1st January, 1651, he was crowned at Scone. Cromwell, however, was by this time "up and doing," and had made himself master of the greater part of Scotland, when Charles determined on marching southward into England. He was proclaimed King at Carlisle, of which city he took possession. He next proceeded to Worcester, where Cromwell put an end to his enterprise by defeating his army, on the 3rd of September, 1651. His escape, after this battle, was almost miraculous: hid in the thick branches of a large oak in Boscobel Wood, he avoided his pursuers, who came under the tree where he was. After wandering from one place to another in various disguises, he reached Shoreham, in Sussex, whence he embarked on the 15th of October, and arrived safely at Fescamp, in Normandy. Thence he proceeded to Paris, and finally to Bruges and Brussels, where he resided until the death of Cromwell, in 1658. On the 23rd May, 1660, he embarked from the Hague for London, where he arrived on the 29th of the same month, and was received with the most joyous acclamations. In 1663 he declared war against Holland, which produced a confederacy between that country, France, and Denmark. A Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway, and destroyed several ships. To add to the national calamities, the plague, in 1665, swept away a vast number of the inhabitants of London, and, in the following year, a large portion of the City was laid in ruins by fire. In 1667 peace was concluded with the Dutch, and, shortly afterwards, the great Lord Clarendon was sent into exile. About 1670 was formed the famous ministry called the *Cabal*, from the initial letters of the names of the five persons who composed it. At this time Charles became a pensionary of France, and entered into a new war against Holland, which terminated in 1674. In 1678 the peace of Nimeguen was concluded. The same year was remarkable as being that in which the pretended discovery of a Popish plot was made, when, on the evidence of Oates and Bedloe, several eminent persons were put to death. In the Parliament of 1679 the famous *Habeas Corpus* Act was passed; and, in the following year, the contest between the Court and popular party gave rise to the famous distinctions of Whig and Tory. A new parliament met at Oxford in 1681, but it was soon dissolved. From this time Charles assembled no more parliaments, and governed in the most arbitrary manner. The charters of the corporations were called in and altered, so as to make them dependent on the Crown. These proceedings caused a conspiracy, called the Rye House Plot, to be formed against him, and Lord William Russell and Algernon Sidney were executed for their supposed concern in it, 1683. In 1662 he married Catherine, daughter of John IV., King of Portugal, by whom he had no offspring, but, by various mistresses, he left a numerous progeny, whose descendants represent in England some of the titular dukedoms which he conferred upon them.

We have stated that the King resided at Brussels until the death of Cromwell. That event took place in September, 1658.

The letter we give is dated the 28th May, 1658, only four months before the Protector's death; it shows that Charles II. was in most distressing pecuniary circumstances, for he says to John Ellis, Alderman of London, "assist me with the loane of fifty pound." From the receipt on the back of the King's note, it seems that the worthy Alderman was not appealed to in vain, and we may presume that the royal borrower kept his promise to "take his readiness to assist him very well from him." The letter not only bears the signature of the King, but the words "Your affectionate frinde" are also in his own hand.

No. 65.—JOHN BIRD SUMNER, D.D., ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

B. 1780; d. 1862. A distinguished English prelate. Was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Sumner, vicar of Kenilworth, and the grandson of Dr. John Sumner, formerly provost of King's College, Cambridge. He was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge; and in 1800 carried off Sir William Browne's medal for the best Latin ode, a prize which has since been hotly contested, and was once considered in the university as the Blue Ribbon in the Latin poetic field. In 1802 Mr. Sumner won the Hulsean prize. In 1803 he took his Bachelor's degree, and in 1807 that of M.A. Having entered holy orders, he somewhat later accepted an assistant-mastership at Eton College, from which position he was removed to the rectory of Maple-Durham, Oxfordshire; and while discharging the duties of this cure, published his 'Treatise on the Records of the Creation,' which not only gained the Burnet prize, but excited considerable general attention at the time. In 1820 he was appointed Canon of Durham, and eight years later, being then just forty-eight years of age, he became Bishop of Chester. In this post Dr. Sumner remained till 1848, when, on the death of Dr. Howley, he was raised to the archiepiscopal chair of Canterbury, an appointment which, from the new primate being comparatively a little-known man in connection with ecclesiastical affairs, excited some surprise. The appointment, however, was fully justified by the judicious and conciliatory course pursued by the Archbishop. Besides the work already mentioned, Dr. Sumner at various times published the following:—'Apostolic Preaching Considered,' 'Charges at Chester,' 'Evidences of Christianity,' 'Expository Lectures' in nine volumes, 'Four Sermons on the Christian Ministry,' 'Sermons on Christian Charity,' 'Sermons on the Christian Faith,' etc. He gave a most remarkable impetus to the building of churches, and the foundation of schools, especially of infant schools.

The autograph we reproduce was written by His Grace shortly after the paralytic attack which ultimately caused his death; it is dated May 15, 1861.

No. 66.—CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY, D.D., ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND, AND METROPOLITAN.

B. 1794. Fifth son of John Longley, Esq., Recorder of Rochester; educated at Westminster School; entered as Westminster student of Christ Church, Oxford, 1812; first class classics, 1815; B.A. 1815; M.A. 1818; B.D. and D.D. 1829; Public Examiner at Oxford, 1825; Proctor of the University of Oxford, 1827; was Rector of West Tytherley, Hants, 1828; Head Master of Harrow School, 1829; married, in 1831, the eldest daughter of the first Lord Congleton; consecrated Bishop of Ripon, 1836; translated to Durham, 1856; to York, 1860; to the Primacy, 1862.

No. 67.—THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT MONSEY ROLFE, LORD CRANWORTH.

B. in 1790. The eldest son of the late Rev. Edmund Rolfe, of Cranworth, by a daughter of William Alexander, Esq., brother to the Earl of Caledon. His grandfather, the Rev. Robert Rolfe, of Hillborough, married Alice Nelson, the aunt of the great Admiral Nelson. Of this lady, Lord Cranworth's father was the eldest son. He was educated first at Bury St. Edmund's, afterwards at Winchester, and subsequently at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1812 he was elected a Fellow of Downing College, took his degree of B.A. in the same year, and became M.A. in 1815. In 1816 he was called to the Bar, where his perseverance and the soundness of his judgment soon secured for him considerable practice. As a calm dispassionate adviser and advo-

cate, he commanded not only the support of the public, but the respect of the Bar. He represented Penryn in the Liberal interest from 1832 till his elevation to the Bench. In 1832 he was appointed a King's Counsel, and in 1834 Solicitor-General. Resigning in consequence of a change of ministers in that year, he was re-appointed in 1835, and continued to hold that office until 1839, when he was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer. He was one of the commissioners for holding the Great Seal after the resignation of Lord Cottenham, was appointed Vice-Chancellor in succession to Sir Lancelot Shadwell in 1850, raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Cranworth in December of the same year, and named one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery in 1851. In 1852 his Lordship was appointed Lord Justice in the Court of Chancery, and at the end of that year High Chancellor of England by Lord Aberdeen. He was also Keeper of the Seals under the first administration of Lord Palmerston, 1855–1858. Under his chancellorship some useful reforms passed. Since his retirement from the chancellorship in 1858, Lord Cranworth has been constant in his attendance on the judicial business of the House of Lords, and has also given attention to all the measures of social or legal reform which have been proposed. He has taken a particular interest on behalf of the admission of Dissenters to the benefits of endowed schools, hitherto deemed to belong exclusively to the Church of England. On the resignation of Lord Westbury on the 4th ultimo, he was appointed Lord High Chancellor for the third time.

No. 68.—THE RIGHT HON. JOHN EVELYN DENISON, M.P.

B. in 1800. Speaker of the House of Commons since 1857. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1823. In the same year he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and in 1824, in company with the present Earl of Derby, Lord Taunton, and the late Lord Wharncliffe, he made a protracted tour through Canada and the United States. On the formation of Mr. Canning's administration, Mr. Denison was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty. At this time the struggle of parties was very fierce, the Roman Catholic Emancipation question being the pivot upon which the political world was balanced. Mr. Denison took an active part in the discussion, and uniformly supported concession to the claims of the Roman Catholics. Mr. Canning's death led to a considerable alteration in the state of political parties, and, among others, it affected Mr. Denison. He relinquished the duties of the Admiralty Board, and, preferring an independent political career to the responsibilities of an official position, never subsequently held office, though several administrations sought his services. In 1830 he was returned for the borough of Hastings. In 1831, after the death of Mr. Huskisson, he was invited to stand for Liverpool, and at the general election of 1831 he was returned both for that borough and also for the county of Nottingham, and made his election to sit for the latter. He sat subsequently in two Parliaments for the borough of Malton, and in 1857 he was returned for the north division of Notts. Mr. Denison took an active part in the conduct of the private business of the House; and on the retirement of Mr. Shaw Lefevre in 1857, he was unanimously chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, and was again unanimously elected in 1859. In 1827 Mr. Denison married the third daughter of the fourth Duke of Portland. As Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Denison ranks as the first commoner, and takes precedence next after barons. His emolument consists of a furnished house in the New Palace of Westminster, and a salary of £5000 a year.

No. 69.—REV. RICHARD HARRIS BARHAM ('Ingoldsby').

B. 1788; d. 1845. The gifted author of the 'Ingoldsby Legends.' Educated at St. Paul's School, London, and afterwards at Oxford. Having passed his examination for Holy Orders, he was admitted to the curacy of Ashford, in Kent, whence he removed to Westwell, a few miles distant. Mr. Barham married in 1814, and shortly afterwards was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the rectory of Snargate, and he obtained at the same time the curacy of Wareham. Soon afterwards he became a candidate for a vacant minor canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral, and though his friends thought he had no chance of success, he was duly elected in 1821. He thenceforth devoted much of the time not required by his professional duties to contributions in prose and verse to the periodical publications of the day. He wrote 'My Cousin Nicholas' in 'Blackwood's Magazine,' and about one-third of the articles in Gorton's 'Biographical Dictionary.' In 1824 Mr. Barham received the appointment of a Priest in Ordinary of the Chapel Royal, and shortly afterwards was presented to the rectory of the united parishes of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Gregory by St. Paul, London. Till the year 1837, when the first number of 'Bentley's Miscellany' appeared, Mr. Barham had been an anonymous and comparatively unknown writer; but the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' a series of humorous tales in verse, which appeared in rapid succession in that work, brought him so much reputation that his pseudonym of Ingoldsby no longer concealed him, and he became generally known as the author. In 1842 he was appointed divinity reader in St. Paul's Cathedral, and was permitted to change his living for the more valuable rectory of St. Augustine and St. Faith, London. On the 28th of October, 1844, when the Queen visited the City to open the new Royal Exchange, Mr. Barham, who was a witness of the procession, caught a severe cold, from which he never recovered. He died June 17, 1845.

The long letter we reproduce is very interesting; it depicts strikingly the goodness of his heart.

No. 70.—WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT.

B. 1796; d. 1859. A very celebrated American historian. Descended from a New England family of high honour. His grandfather, Colonel William Prescott, commanded the American forces at Bunker's Hill; his father was an eminent judge at Boston. In 1811 he was sent to Harvard University, where he graduated in 1814. While at college, he was deprived by an accident of the use of one eye; and the sight of the other became so impaired as to compel him to abstain from any lengthened course of study. Soon after quitting college, being advised to travel, he went to Europe, and spent two years in a journey through England, France, and Italy. At the end of that time he returned to his native country with restored health, but with no great improvement in the state of his eyes. His marriage took place soon after, and from this period his days flowed on in diligent and uneventful devotion to literary pursuits. But he laboured at his task under circumstances which would have crushed many men. "While at the University," he says, "I received an injury in one of my eyes which deprived me of the sight of it. The other, soon after, was attacked by inflammation so severely that for some time I lost the sight of that also; and though it was subsequently restored, the organ was so much disordered as to remain permanently debilitated; while twice in my life since, I have been deprived of the use of it, for all purposes of reading or writing, for several years together. It was during one of these periods that I received from Madrid the materials for my History of Ferdinand and Isabella; and in my disabled condition, with my transatlantic treasures lying around me, I was like one pining from hunger in the midst of abundance. In this state I resolved to make the ear, if possible, do the work of the eye. I procured the services of a secretary, who read to me the various authorities; and, in time, I became so far familiar with the sounds of the different foreign languages (to some of which, indeed, I had been previously accustomed by a residence abroad) that I could com-

prehend his reading without much difficulty. As the reader proceeded, I dictated copious notes; and when these had swelled to a considerable amount, they were read to me repeatedly, till I had mastered their contents sufficiently for the purpose of composition." In 1838 was produced 'The History of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic of Spain.' The work became universally successful. Its author was immediately elected a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid. Prescott's literary industry was not checked by the success of his first work. He immediately devoted himself to the delineation of another brilliant period in the history of Spain, the fruits of which appeared in 1843, in a work called 'The History of the Conquest of Mexico,' which was received with even greater favour than the first. In 1847 he published the 'History of the Conquest of Peru.' The historian next devoted himself to the preparation of the 'History of the Reign of Phillip II.' It was while preparing himself for the composition of this work that he paid a brief visit to England, where he was cordially received. The first two volumes of the work appeared in 1855. In the following year he produced an edition of Robertson's 'Charles V.,' to which notes and a supplement, containing an account of the Emperor's life after his abdication, were added. In the last year of his life he published the third volume of his 'History of Philip,' which, unfortunately, did not complete the work. His other works consist of essays upon literature, and a memoir of Brockden Brown, the American novelist. The University of Oxford, in 1850, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1845 he received the highest of all distinctions of its kind, in being elected a corresponding member of the class of Moral and Political Philosophy in the French Institute, succeeding Navarrete, the Spanish historian. Of most of the learned societies of Europe he was a member.

No. 71.—JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

B. at Cork, 1784; d. 1862. "The greatest play-writer we have had since Shakespeare," and whose first effort at dramatic composition was made at the early age of twelve years. Two years afterwards he wrote an opera entitled the 'Chevalier de Crillon,' and a ballad called 'The Welsh Harper.' These were quickly followed by a tragedy and a drama. After becoming acquainted with Hazlitt, who gave him much good advice relative to his studies, and whom Knowles terms his 'mental father,' the young playwright removed to Dublin, where he soon afterwards appeared on the stage, but without success. In 1809 he was engaged as an actor and vocalist in the Waterford Theatre, and, Edmund Kean having joined the company, Knowles wrote a play called 'Leo the Gipsy,' in which Kean enacted the principal part. He published about the same time a volume of poetical 'Fugitive Pieces.' He next became a teacher of elocution at Belfast, and there produced a play called 'Brian Boroihme,' which was very successful. 'Caius Gracchus' was also played at the same theatre, and with the greatest success. His tragedy of 'Virginius,' called by Hazlitt "a perfect work of art," was first produced at Glasgow, and, on being performed at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1829, its author became an established writer for the stage. During the succeeding twenty years he continued to write tragedies, dramas, and comedies with great industry, and enjoyed the very highest reputation as a dramatist. The best of these plays were the 'Hunchback,' 'The Wife, a tale of Mantua,' 'The Love-Chase,' 'Love,' 'William Tell,' and 'The Rose of Arragon.' In 1847 he produced a novel called 'Fortescue,' and later, 'George Lovel;' but these were very inferior to his dramatic works. In 1849 the Government granted him a pension of £200 a year. Mr. Knowles subsequently became a Baptist minister, and wrote several sermons and a couple of controversial works, called the 'Rock of Rome, or the Arch-heresy,' and 'The Idol demolished by its own Priest.' Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, Talfourd, Dickens, Bulwer Lytton, have all spoken of, and written eulogistically on, the productions of "Ireland's greatest dramatist." We cannot do better than append the lines by Lamb on the subject of this notice.

"Twelve years ago I knew thee, Knowles, and then
Esteemed you a perfect specimen
Of those fine spirits warm-souled Ireland sends,
To teach us colder English how a friend's
Quick pulse should beat. I knew you brave and plain,
Strong-sensed, rough-witted, above fear or gain;
But nothing farther had the gift to espy.
Sudden ye re-appear; with wonder I
Hear my old friend (turned Shakspere) read a scene,
Only to *his* inferior in the clean
Passes of pathos, with such fence-like art—
Ere we can see the steel, 'tis in our heart!"

The father of Sheridan Knowles was a consummate English scholar and teacher, and was a nephew and pupil of the sire of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The present editor of the 'London Review,' Richard Brinsley Knowles, is the only surviving son of James Sheridan Knowles. For a full and descriptive account of the genius and writings of Knowles we must refer the reader to an able reply to 'Blackwood,' which was published in the 'Era,' Nov. 8, 1863, and said to be from the pen of his godson, Dr. Sheridan Muspratt.

No. 72.—JOHN HORNE TOOKE.

B. 1736; d. 1812. An English politician and philosopher. Was educated at Westminster and Eton, and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge. In compliance with the wishes of his father, he entered into Holy Orders. After travelling upon the Continent as tutor to the sons of several gentlemen, he, in 1773, relinquished his clerical engagements, and commenced the study of the law. He had already taken an active part in political discussion, and had exerted himself to procure the return of his friend Wilks as member for Middlesex, in 1768. He gave great assistance to Mr. William Tooke upon the question of an Enclosure Bill, in gratitude for which service the latter gentleman made him his heir. This was the origin of his adding to his original name of John Horne that of Tooke. After quarrelling with Wilks, with whom, as well as Junius, he carried on a spirited controversy, he, upon the outbreak of the American war, attacked the English ministry, and made a proposal for a subscription for the widows and orphans of those Americans who had been "murdered by the King's troops at Lexington and Concord." For this proceeding, he was brought to trial upon a charge of libel, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of £200, and to be imprisoned for twelve months. After regaining his liberty, he applied to be admitted to practise at the Bar; but was rejected, on the ground of his having previously taken Holy Orders. Retiring into Huntingdonshire, he for a time occupied himself with literary studies, and composed a short work in favour of Parliamentary reform. In 1786 he produced the first volume of his celebrated 'Diversions of Purley.' In 1794 he was arrested upon a charge of high treason, and after a trial of six days, during which he displayed considerable intrepidity, he was acquitted. Having twice previously sought the suffrages of the citizens of Westminster with almost entire success, he became a member for the borough of Old Sarum in 1801. He retained his seat less than a year; for, after the dissolution in 1802, he could not regain it, in consequence of the passing of an Act which disqualified any one holding priest's Orders from representing a constituency in the House of Commons. Thereupon he retired into private life. The autograph we reproduce is a receipt for the third volume of 'The Diversions of Purley.'

No. 73.—JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH RICHTER, commonly called "JEAN PAUL."

B. in 1763; d. in 1825. A celebrated German novelist and writer. Studied at Leipzig; was intimately associated with

Goethe, Herder, and the galaxy of genius that gave its celebrity to Weimar; finally settled at Baireuth, where he died. His works are very numerous. They are generally in the form of romances; but many of them treat of abstruse questions in philosophy, and though marked by much singularity of style, they evince the profoundest erudition, infinite humour, and a richness of imagery which have earned for their author the title of "The Only One." Among his most celebrated works are 'Titan,' which was dedicated to the four beautiful daughters of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 'Hesperus,' 'Das Campaner Thal,' 'Selina,' 'Levana,' an admirable treatise on education. Some of his works have been translated into English, and Carlyle has spoken admirably of 'Jean Paul.'

(Translation.)

"Dear brother of my soul! I shall rejoice all day to-day over the serene heaven of your birthday! Oh, that my wishes for a recompense of the faithfulness, steadfastness, integrity, and unweariedness, with which you are walking through life, could be realized. But it almost seems you yourself are the only one to reward you for all this!"

No. 74.—MARIA FELICITA MALIBRAN DE BÉRIOT.

B. 1808; d. 1836. A most celebrated vocal performer. She was the eldest daughter of Manuel Garcia, a well-known tenor singer of the Italian Opera. She was brought to London by her parents when eight years old, devoted her unceasing attention to the study of music, and made her *début* in 1825, when only sixteen years of age, as *prima donna* at the Opera. In the succeeding year she accompanied her father to America, where her union with M. Malibran, an elderly French merchant at New York, took place. Shortly after their marriage her husband failed, and was thrown into prison; and Madame Malibran, believing she had been deceived, separated from him and returned to Europe. Intense study, the love of her art, and the motives she had for exertion, had already made her a performer of unrivalled excellence. The Parisian audiences were perfectly enraptured, and every night she concluded her performance amidst a thunder of applause and a shower of flowers. From Paris she came to London, where she shone with increased lustre, through the season of 1829, in the characters of Rosina, Tancredi, Desdemona, Semiramide, Zerlina, and Ninetta. Her reputation now extended over the whole of Europe; and after travelling great distances to fulfil different engagements, and receiving vast sums for her performances, she revisited England in 1835, made her first appearance at Covent Garden, in an English version of "La Sonnambula," and at once entranced her audiences with her marvellous powers of vocalization, not only in the theatre, but also at numerous royal and noble entertainments, and at the concerts of professors. After almost incredible exertions in the evening, she often rose by five o'clock in the morning, and practised for several hours those wonderful passages by which her audiences were again to be electrified. In 1836, Madame Malibran, while in Paris, having been freed, by the French courts, from her union with Monsieur Malibran, was married to Monsieur de Bériot, a Belgian, whose ability as a violinist had placed him in the highest rank of his profession. She then resumed her performances at Drury Lane Theatre; and, at the close of the season, accompanied her husband to Brussels and other cities on the Continent. But the close of her career was at hand. Having been engaged for the Manchester grand musical festival, she arrived in that town on the 11th of September, and, though indisposed, commenced her arduous task the next day. Her illness rapidly increased; and though she endeavoured to conceal it, by sustaining her part with the apparent vigour of health and unusual energy, she sank under the effort. On Wednesday, the 14th, her last notes in public were heard in the duet "Vanne se alberghi in petto," from 'Andronico,' with Madame Caradori Allan. She fainted under the effort, was immediately bled, and removed to her apartments; but notwithstanding she had the best medical attendance, she breathed her last on the 23rd of September. An eminent critic has remarked, that "she had all the endowment, all the acquisitions, and, above both, all the devotion and concentration of mind common to those strong and gifted individuals who rise to pre-eminence, whatever the nature of their pursuits."

No. 75.—JOSEPH GRIMALDI.

A famous pantomimic clown. Was the son of Signor Grimaldi, an *artiste* as humorous as eccentric, who by day followed the profession of a dentist, and by night that of ballet-master at Drury Lane. For a period of forty years, "Grimaldi the Clown" delighted the laughter-loving audiences of Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and Sadler's Wells, with a rich species of buffoonery, peculiarly his own—portraying to the life all that is grotesque in manners, or droll in human action. Grimaldi, however, was not a mere clown, even of the most refined class; he was a man of intellect, a wit, and, in private life, an estimable gentleman, as the long letter we reproduce superabundantly proves. Our readers will remember that Mr. Charles Dickens has edited the 'Memoirs of Grimaldi.'

VII.—JOHANN CASPAR LAVATER.

(See No. X., p. 85.)

B. at Zürich, 1741; d. in the same town, 1801. A Swiss divine and writer. In the above-named number we reproduced two of his notes. We now have the good fortune to give to our subscribers not only another autograph of the celebrated author of the 'Essays on Physiognomy' and of 'The Art of Knowing Mankind by Physiognomy,' but also an excellent drawing by him, which he calls 'Meditating Earnestness of Conscientiously Searching Piety.'

Our readers will remember that it was Lavater who said, "the more I compare the different handwritings that come before me, the more certain I am that they are physiognomical expressions and emanations from the characters of the writers."

We are indebted to Herr Ferdinand Freiligrath for the gem we reproduce.

VIII.—HEINRICH HESS.

B. at Düsseldorf, 1798. An eminent German painter. When quite young he began painting Biblical subjects, and became known at Munich, in 1817, by a "Holy Family," which procured him several commands from the Dowager Queen of Bavaria. His best-known religious works are:—a "Descent from the Cross," "Pilgrims going to Rome," and "Faith, Hope, and Charity," which was lithographed by himself. After a sojourn in Italy, at the cost of the King of Bavaria, he produced his picture of "Apollo and the Nine Muses," which procured him a Professorship at the Academy, and the appointment of Director of the School of Painting on Glass. He has himself executed many *vitraux* for Munich, Cologne, and Ratisbon. He has also painted some beautiful frescoes for the church of All Saints at Munich, and represented the life of St. Boniface on the walls of the Basilica which is dedicated to him. He has also a name in Germany as a portrait-painter; that of Thorwaldsen is much esteemed.

N.B.—The Autograph No. 64 belongs to the Rev. T. A. Maberly; Nos. 65 and 67, to the Editor; Nos. 66, 69, 70, 71, and 75, to T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.; No. 68, to Hermann Kindt, Esq.; No. 72 to Richard J. Greene, Esq.; No. 73, and the Drawings Nos. VII. and VIII., to Ferdinand Freiligrath, Esq.; and No. 74, to John Watkins, Esq.

No. 76.—THOMAS TELFORD.

B. in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, 1757; d. in London, 1834. A most celebrated Scotch civil engineer, who was the son of a shepherd in Dumfriesshire, and, after receiving some little education in the parish school of Westerkirk, was, in his fourteenth year, apprenticed to a stonemason. He continued to work at this business in the rural districts of Scotland, and at Edinburgh, until about the year 1782, when he repaired to London, and found employment upon the quadrangle of Somerset House, then in course of erection under Sir William Chambers. Devoting his spare time to the study of architecture and drawing, he was, in 1784, entrusted with the construction of a house for the resident commissioner in Portsmouth dockyard. He remained there during three years, gaining considerable experience relative to the engineering works of a dockyard. His talents were discerned by some members of the Johnstone family, who resided near his native place, and, through their influence, he was appointed to superintend some alterations in the castle, and afterwards to build a gaol at Shrewsbury. He was now fairly launched upon that career in which he won fame. After being engaged to erect more than forty bridges, he was, about 1793, appointed civil engineer to the Ellesmere Canal Company, to connect the Severn, the Dee, and the Mersey, by a number of navigations. The Caledonian Canal, the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan, the Macclesfield, the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction, and the Weaver Navigation in Cheshire, were, at a subsequent period, either entirely or partially constructed by him. The Gotha Canal, in Sweden, was also his work. In 1802 he was appointed engineer to the Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges; and of the great works executed by him in this capacity, he himself said, that "the whole of Scotland, from its southern boundary near Carlisle, to the northern extremity of Caithness, and from Aberdeenshire on the east to the Argyleshire islands on the west, has been intersected by roads; its largest rivers, and even inferior streams, crossed by bridges; and all this in the space of twenty-five years, and, with some few exceptions, under the same individual commissioners." The improvement of harbours, and the erection of Highland churches and manses, were also included in the foregoing commission. The improved road from London to Holyhead, the Menai suspension-bridge, St. Katherine's docks, London, and the harbour-works at Aberdeen and Dundee, are held to be his greatest triumphs as an engineer. He left an account of all his undertakings, in a work which was finished and published by his executors after his death, entitled 'Life of Thomas Telford, Civil Engineer, written by himself: containing a Descriptive Narrative of his Professional Labours;' to which a supplementary volume, containing eighty-three plates of his engineering works, was added. In early life he wrote some poetical pieces in imitation of Ramsay and Fergusson, which were inserted, under the signature of Eskdale Tam, in Ruddiman's 'Weekly Magazine.' In later years he wrote articles on Architecture, Civil Architecture, and Inland Navigation, for Brewster's 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia.' He was never married, and, until his seventieth year, had never known any serious illness. Although he was not connected with the Institution of Civil Engineers at its formation, he accepted their invitation in 1820, and became their President. He left £2000 to be awarded in annual premiums by the Institution of Civil Engineers, and £1000 to the minister of his native parish, for the establishment and continual supply of books to a library there. He was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and England. He was interred in Westminster Abbey. The letter we reproduce was addressed to Sir Alexander Gordon, of Edinburgh.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 77.—JOHN RENNIE.

B. at Phantassie, in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, June 7, 1761; d. in London, October 16, 1821. A countryman and a friend of Telford, and also a most celebrated civil engineer and mechanician. Was the son of a farmer, and from his earliest youth had a great inclination for the study of what is termed "mechanical drawing." He also studied chemistry and mechanics under Drs. Black and Robinson at Edinburgh, and, after working during some time as an operative mechanist, repaired to London about 1780. He was at first employed in the metropolis to superintend the construction of steam-engines and machinery; but, at a later period, became engaged in designing and erecting public works. He built a bridge at Kelso, the celebrated Waterloo Bridge over the Thames, and the Southwark Iron Bridge over the same river. The Grand Western Canal, from the mouth of the Exe to Taunton; the Aberdeen Canal, and the Kennet and Avon Canal, were his best works in inland navigation. He was no less distinguished as a designer of docks; London Docks, the East and West India Docks, and those of Greenock, Leith, and Liverpool, attesting to his great acquirements as a civil engineer. The designs for London Bridge were made by him, but were carried to completion by his son, Sir John Rennie, after his death. He likewise furnished plans for the improvement of the dockyards at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Pembroke; erected the pier at Holyhead, and designed the enlargements of the harbours of Berwick, Newhaven, etc. His sons, George and John (the latter of whom was knighted on the completion of London Bridge), were also distinguished civil and practical engineers, and executed many important works, both in Great Britain and on the Continent.

In the execution of machinery, Mr. Rennie may be said to have been the first who made that skilful distribution of the pressures, and gave those proportions to the several parts, which have rendered the work of Englishmen superior to that of any other nation. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. The letter we reproduce was also written for Sir Alexander Gordon.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 78.—ROBERT STEPHENSON.

B. at Willington, 1803; d. in London, 1859. Another most distinguished civil engineer; as his father, George Stephenson, may be called the founder of the great school of English railway engineering, so may the son be termed its brightest ornament. Was the only child of George. From the outset his father was resolved to give him the best education it was in his power to pay for. Robert, in his eleventh year, was sent to school at Newcastle; and, having very early evinced a predilection for mechanics and science generally, he joined the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Institution; and when he came home for his Saturday half-holiday, was always provided with a book from the library. Long afterwards, when the father had become an eminent engineer, he would proudly allude to the studies pursued by himself and his son, assisted by a volume upon a scientific subject, brought home by the latter. In 1818 his father was in a position to apprentice him to Mr. Nicholas Wood, as a coalviewer. Under that gentleman, Robert obtained a complete knowledge of the machinery used in a colliery; in 1820 he repaired for a session to the university of Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of Sir John Leslie and Professor Jamieson upon natural philosophy, geology, and mineralogy. During his stay there he gained a mathematical prize; and, after returning home, was apprenticed to his father, who had just commenced his locomotive factory at Newcastle. In consequence of his health having become delicate, he in 1824 went out to South America upon a commission to examine the gold and silver mines of that country. George Stephenson, on being appointed engineer to the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, recalled his son, who reached England at the close of 1827. He then became one of the chief assistants to his father, and after rendering him material services, he, upon the completion of the Liverpool

line, was engaged to form a branch of the same, near Warrington. He next made the survey for the Leicester and Swannington Railway, and afterwards of the London and Birmingham line, of which he was subsequently appointed engineer. Employment of the highest kind was now profusely offered to him, and he soon displayed a vastness and grandeur of conception in his designs which made him remarkable among his contemporaries. The High Level Bridge over the Tyne, at Newcastle; the Viaduct over the valley of the Tweed, at Berwick; the Britannia Bridge, over the Menai Straits; and the Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, are magnificent proofs of the boldness and originality of his genius for triumphing over material obstacles. He assisted his father in the laying-out of the lines in Belgium; constructed a railway between Alexandria and Cairo, and designed an immense bridge to cross the Nile. In 1847 he was elected Member of Parliament for Whitby, in Yorkshire, which place he represented during many years. The liberality of his disposition was evinced in several of his public acts. In 1855 he liquidated the liabilities, amounting to upwards of £3000, of the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Institution, in grateful remembrance of those early days when he was allowed to take home from its library a volume for himself and his father to peruse. He placed his magnificent yacht and its crew at the disposal of Mr. Piazzi Smyth, to enable that gentleman to carry out his proposed astronomical observations at the Peak of Teneriffe. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and a member of many learned and scientific bodies both English and Continental. He was the author of two valuable works, entitled, respectively, 'The Locomotive Steam-engine' and 'The Atmospheric Railway System.' He declined an offer of knighthood in Great Britain.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 79.—JULES, PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

B. at Paris, 1780; d. at St. Germain, 1847. First minister and favourite of Charles X., of France. Was the son of the Duc de Polignac and his famous Duchess, the favourite and confidante of Marie Antoinette. At an early age he joined the Count of Artois, then in exile, and was appointed his aide-de-camp. In 1804 he returned to France, where he and his elder brother engaged in a plot against the First Consul; on the discovery of which he was condemned to an imprisonment of two years. Even after the expiration of this term he was detained in custody, but contrived to effect his escape in 1813. After fulfilling various missions in the interest of the Bourbons, he was, upon their restoration to the throne of France, sent as ambassador to the Court of England. From that post he was recalled in 1829 by Charles X., who appointed him Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council. But his acts excited general dissatisfaction, and his reactionary policy led to the fall of Charles X., and the expulsion of the elder branch of the Bourbons from the French throne. During the revolution of 1830 he obstinately refused all compromise, and, after the triumph of the people, attempted to escape under a disguise; but was taken at Granville, conducted to Paris, and brought to trial before the Court of Peers, which condemned him to imprisonment for life, with the loss of all his titles and orders. After being detained for several years in the fortress of Ham, he was pardoned in 1836; upon which he repaired to England, but subsequently returned to France, where he spent the remainder of his days in strict privacy. This blundering statesman was, apart from politics, an honourable and worthy man; but his public acts may be assumed to have sprung from the prejudices of his birth and education, and his blind faith in the principles of the old *régime*. Prince Jules de Polignac married, by a second marriage, a Scotch lady.

(Translation.)

"*Ham, 19th October*, 1835.

"Sir,—I received only yesterday evening the letter which you did me the honour to write to me, dated the 14th of this month. It is a noble idea to rectify the grave and numerous errors committed by the literary men of the last century in one of their most important works; the present requirements of society evidently indicate the necessity of a new edition, or, better still, a new composition of the Encyclopædia; all well-meaning people will therefore applaud the undertaking of which you speak in your letter. I greatly regret that present circumstances impose upon me a solitude which prevents me from taking part in it.

"Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

"Prince de Polignac."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

This letter was addressed to Monsieur A. de St. Priest, Paris.

No. 80.—CHARLES IGNACE, COMTE DE PEYRONNET.

B. at Bordeaux, 1775; d. 1853. His father perished on the scaffold during the Reign of Terror; he entered the Bar, where he shone by the facility of his rather rabid eloquence; became, under the Restoration, President of the Civil Tribunal of Bordeaux, then Solicitor-General at Bourges. Elected Deputy for the Department of Gers in 1820; nominated Minister of Justice in 1821. He supported all the reactionary measures which marked the reign of Charles X. In 1830 he was Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and signed the ordinances of July. He was condemned by the Court of Peers to perpetual confinement with his colleagues, Prince Jules de Polignac, Chantelauze, and Guernon-Ranville, for high treason; but he was liberated with them in 1836. The letter we reproduce was written at Ham, the celebrated French state-prison.

(Translation.)

"I should have done it willingly, Sir, most certainly, but I have not the power to do so. Of the two competitors who pursue the same object, if useful to either, I could be honestly useful only to the one who applied to me the first. Now you are, to my great regret, the last, Sir.

"Besides, think that I am in Ham, destitute of everything, having no books, and too fond of exactitude to throw off at random such difficult work.

"Let me also tell you this: I make myself free as much as I can, and with all the strength of my will. They took my body, nothing more; I do not dispute it with any one. But the spirit is left to me, and its liberty is dear to me, inasmuch as I do not enjoy any other. It would be difficult to persuade me to abandon it.

"Receive, Sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration.

"De Peyronnet.

"*Ham, 19th October*, 1835."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 81.—FÉLIX-ANTOINE-PHILIBERT DUPANLOUP, BISHOP OF ORLEANS.

B. 1802, in Savoy. A distinguished French prelate, and one of *the forty* of the French Academy. Naturalized as a French subject in 1838. He went to Paris in 1810, where he pursued his studies in several religious establishments, and finally at the seminary of St. Sulpice. He was ordained priest in 1825; two years, after he became the confessor of the Duke of Bordeaux; then the religious teacher of the young princes and princesses of the House of Orleans, and almoner of Madame la Dauphine a few months before the Revolution of July. In 1834 he opened the Conferences of Notre Dame at Paris. In 1837 he was appointed Vicar-General of the Diocese of Paris; in 1838 he administered the last sacraments to Prince Talleyrand, at the express request of the famous diplomatist. In 1841 he was called to the high office of Professor of Sacred Eloquence at the Sorbonne; but his lectures were suspended, in consequence of the opinion he delivered on Voltaire. He remained only titular

canon of Notre Dame till 1849, when he was nominated Bishop of Orleans. He advocated energetically the cause of the liberty of teaching, and was vehemently attacked by the ultramontanists, because he would not exclude the pagan deities from Christian studies. A great number of Bishops followed his example, but the Papal instructions put an end to that controversy.

During the last few years, M. Dupanloup has taken a pre-eminent part in several political and religious questions; and his *mandements* and *brochures* on the state of the Holy See, since the French expedition in Italy, have created a great sensation. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1854.

M. Dupanloup is not only an eminent writer and a formidable debater, but also an eloquent preacher. His style is singularly pure and terse, and in the pulpit he sometimes raises himself to Bossuet. Certainly the church militant has not in France a better pen and a better voice, although his Eminence is a decided champion of Gallic liberties.

(Translation.)

"*Orleans, 23rd October*, 1855.

"*Palace of the Bishop of Orleans.*

"My dear Friend,—Mr. —— is to send me one thousand crowns; tell him to send me only 1500 francs, and also the receipt of the remaining 1500 which he will pay to yourself, on account of what I owe you.

"Entirely yours in our Lord,
"+ F. É. d'Orléans."

"If the thousand crowns of Mr. —— have been already forwarded to Orleans, I will send you 1500 fr. by the next opportunity; I have some every week.

"I am in receipt of those 3000 fr.; therefore do not go.

"Please to send the letter to its destination immediately. To the porter."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 82.—ALPHONSE MARIE LOUIS PRAT DE LAMARTINE.

B. at Macon, October 21, 1790. A great French poet and historian. His family name is Prat. He adopted that by which he is best known, after his maternal uncle, named Lamartine, who left him a considerable legacy. His father was an officer of cavalry under the Bourbons, and his mother the granddaughter of Madame de Roy, under-governess to the Orleans family. During the Reign of Terror, Lamartine's family retired to an obscure estate at Milly, where his childhood glided by in tranquillity. He was sent to complete his education at Belly, in the College of the Pères de la Foi. After having left this seminary, spent some time at Lyons, and made a short tour in Italy, he repaired to Paris, when he is said to have divided his time between study and dissipation, and to have made the acquaintance of the celebrated Talma. In 1818 he went a second time to Italy, gave himself up to the cultivation of the divine art, and in 1820 published his 'Méditations Poétiques,' which won general recognition for his poetic genius. This literary success opened up a diplomatic career for its author, and the poet became attaché to the embassy of Florence, where he resided till 1825. Having accepted subsequently the post of Secretary to the Embassy in London, he espoused Miss Birch, an English lady of fortune. He then returned to Florence as Chargé d'Affaires. At this time he was involved in an affair of honour. In his 'Dernier Chant de Childe-Harold' he described the Italians as but "the dust of the dead." This excited the patriotic susceptibilities of General Pepé, who retorted by attacking the glory of France, and a duel was the result. In 1829 he published the collection of 'Harmonies Poétiques et Religieuses,' where the throne and the altar find their most brilliant and devoted defender. The same year he was elected member of the French Academy. On the eve of that revolution which drove the Bourbons a second time from France, the future historian of the Restoration, being in Paris, was nominated Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece. In 1832 he undertook the execution of a long-pondered project, a poetical pilgrimage to the East, where he had the misfortune to lose his eldest daughter, Julia. The literary fruits of the journey were given to the world under the title of 'Voyage en Orient,' a work which has been translated into English. At Jerusalem he heard that he had been elected Deputy for the Département du Nord, and thereupon returned to France. At first he embraced the Conservative cause, and took his seat in the ranks of Guizot; but his politics gradually assumed a more liberal colour. In 1835 he published his poem 'Jocelyn,' in two volumes. Three years after, he published 'La Chute d'un Ange.' In 1847 appeared, in eight volumes 8vo, the 'Histoire des Girondins,' the rudest blow struck at Guizot's government, which he called the 'Revolution of Contempt.' Meanwhile, he made great progress as an orator, and took an active part in the Reform banquets of January 1848. The part he played in the revolution of that year is the subject of history. It was he who answered the proposal of giving the Crown to the Count de Paris, in consequence of the abdication of King Louis Philippe, by those memorable words, "It is too late!" It was he who claimed, if not the first, at least with the greatest authority, the institution of a provisional government, of which he formed a member. When dissensions afterwards broke out among his colleagues, he acted the part of moderator, and his name was soon known over the country as the symbol of order. When the Republic became a fact, Lamartine held the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs; but with all his genius he could not accomplish the great achievement of establishing a safe and permanent commonwealth; and he who had been for several months the idol of the people, could not, at the election of 1849, for the Legislative, find a single Department—not even his native town—to accept or sustain him as a candidate. The *coup d'état* restored him to private life and literature. It is not here necessary to speak of Lamartine's domestic troubles, the decay of his fortunes, and the sympathy in all these respects he has received in England as well as in his own country. Since the date of Lamartine's retirement, his principal works have been the 'History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France,' 'History of the Constituent Assembly,' 'History of Turkey,' and 'Memoirs of Celebrated Characters;' all of which, with some lesser writings, are more or less characterized by a rich, picturesque, and fascinating style, animated by the inspirations of a fervid poetical spirit, and irradiated with the beams of a refined and brilliant imagination.

(Translation.)

"I hasten, Sir, to send you [five words illegible] and to recommend my verses entirely to your indulgence.

"I have not forgotten my good wishes of collaboration to your publication; but have you yourself forgotten what I told you about my inability, and the wasting of time an unfortunate representative of numerous arrondissements has to endure?

"Wholly and cordially yours,
"Lamartine.

"If you write articles favourably or not, have them forwarded to Macon, where I shall be in a fortnight."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 83.—CASIMIR DELAVIGNE.

B. 1793; d. 1843. One of the greatest French modern poets. Was the son of a merchant; studied at the Napoléon Lyceum, and composed, when yet at college, a dithyramb on the birth of the King of Rome (1811). After the Battle of Waterloo, he lamented the misfortunes of France in admirable elegies, which he entitled 'Messéniennes,' assimilating those misfortunes to those of ancient Messenia. He made his *début* as a dramatic author by his tragedy of the 'Sicilian Vespers,' which had a great success; he then produced the 'Comedians,' and another tragedy, 'The Pariah,' which were also very well received by the public. The Government, incensed at the liberal character of his compositions, took from him a modest public office

which he held, that of a librarian; but the Duke of Orleans (afterwards Louis Philippe I.) gave him the management of his own library of the Palais Royal. In 1823 was represented at the Théâtre Français his comedy, 'L'École des Vieillards,' which opened for him the doors of the French Academy. During the three days of July, 1830, he improvised the 'Parisienne,' a patriotic song, which became very popular. He died at Lyons at the end of 1843, when travelling to the south to restore his health. His other remarkable works are 'Marino Faliero,' 'Louis XI.,' 'Les Enfants d'Édouard,' 'Don Juan d'Autriche,' 'Popularity,' etc. etc. Casimir Delavigne was the purest and most classic poet of his time; he recalls the perfection of Racine. His native town, Havre, has erected a statue to his memory, and his bust, by David, is at the Théâtre Français.

(Translation.)

"A thousand thanks and a thousand very tender regards.

"Casimir Delavigne.

"We shall meet again, shall we not? before deciding anything for this unfortunate D——."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 84.—MADAME AMANTINE-LUCILE-AURORE DUPIN, BARONNE DUDEVANT, otherwise GEORGE SAND.

B. in Paris, July 5, 1804. Novelist, dramatist, and social philosopher. The daughter of the Marquis Maurice Dupin de Franceuil. She was brought up at the Château de Nohant, situated in one of the fairest valleys in Berri, by her grandmother, the Comtesse de Horn, a woman distinguished rather for brilliant wit than profound judgment, whose mind was completely imbued with the paradoxical ideas of her age, and whose religion was comprised in the philosophy of Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Her theories became, of course, exemplified in the training of the young Aurore, who, at the age of fifteen, could ride and dance with ease and grace, handle a gun, or flourish a sword with equal dexterity. These Amazonian tendencies, however, by no means checked the growth of passionate intellectual tastes. When Aurore had reached the age of fifteen, she was placed in the Convent of the Dames Anglaises at Paris, for the purpose of receiving that religious instruction which had heretofore been entirely neglected. Her ardent imagination was quickly captivated by the poetry of the Roman Catholic faith; she embraced it with her whole soul, and frequently, like St. Theresa, spent whole hours in ecstasy at the foot of the altar. After the death of her grandmother, the authority of her family obliged her to give her hand to the Baron Dudevant, a man of mature years, and little calculated in any way to interest the affections of a young wife. The fortune of his bride enabled him greatly to extend his agricultural schemes; but he was in nowise troubled by the fact that Aurore, with her seventeen summers, her natural vigour of mind and sensibility of character, was leading a monotonous, neglected, and miserable existence. However, she parted from her husband in her twenty-seventh year, sacrificing to him her whole fortune, and went to Paris to pursue a life of literary independence. There she produced, in conjunction with a young student named Jules Sandeau, a novel, called 'Rose et Blanche,' which met with success. Her next performance, entitled 'Indiana,' was entirely her own, and it immediately made her celebrated. It was the first book which introduced to the public the name of "George Sand," for the young man being too honourable to accept a share of the glory he had neglected to earn, refused to permit their ordinary *nom de plume* to be used in this instance. After the publication of 'Indiana,' George Sand occupied a position in every respect suited to her rank; it was evident that Fortune had attached herself firmly to her chariot-wheels, and men of the world vied with men of talent in seeking admission to her society. She succeeded, after some time, in regaining possession of her property and the guardianship of her two children, the consequence of an action she brought against her husband, on the ground of ill-treatment, and this had no doubt a beneficial influence on her mind and feelings, as may be seen in her exquisite creation 'Consuelo,' and in several smaller works, remarkable for their purity and the simplicity of their construction. A detailed list of the works which have fallen from the fecund pen of this gifted woman, would occupy considerable space. There may be mentioned, however, 'La Petite Fadette,' 'Horace,' 'Consuelo,' 'Jeanne,' 'Fauchette,' 'La Mare du Diable,' 'Claudie,' 'Molière,' and 'Les Vacances de Pandolphe,' as bearing testimony to her versatile genius and artistic powers. After taking a prominent part during the Revolution of 1848 in the politics of the time, George Sand abandoned the career of political and social reformer for that of dramatic literature, and, after one or two comparative failures, achieved a great success in 'François le Champi,' which was subsequently followed by 'Claudie,' 'Molière,' 'Les Vacances de Pandolphe,' 'Le Mariage de Victorine,' 'Le Pressoir' and 'Mauprat.' During the last three years George Sand has been a constant contributor to the 'Revue des Deux Mondes;' the novels which she has published in the 'Revue' have added considerably to her fame, and one of them, 'The Marquis de Villeret,' has been dramatized. The 'Revue des Deux Mondes' is now publishing another novel, which is eagerly read by the French *dilettanti;* it is called 'Monsieur Sylvestre.'

(Translation.)

"I thank you, Sir, for the parcel you have been good enough to inform me of and to offer to me. I am grateful to you for that attention. I will not fail to speak on your behalf to Mr. Montigny; but his theatre is small and bears obligations unknown to me, the consequence of which is, that the author himself has not room enough for all his friends, and complains about it.

"Receive, Sir, the expression of my distinguished sentiments.

"G. Sand."

"*Paris, Thursday morning.*

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 85.—JULES-LÉONARD-SYLVAIN SANDEAU.

B. at Aubusson, February 19, 1811. A celebrated French author and a member of the French Academy. He came to Paris to study the law; but his intimacy with the youthful Madame Dudevant, which we have mentioned in the preceding notice, made him turn his attention to literature. As we have already said, they made their joint *début* in literature in 1831, with the novel, 'Rose et Blanche.' Since that time he has devoted his whole life to literary works, which gained him admission to the Academy in 1858. He is now one of the conservators of the Mazarin Library. He has written a number of successful novels and theatrical pieces. His place, in the 'Autographic Mirror,' is naturally side by side with George Sand, who borrowed half his name.

(Translation.)

"If you would have the kindness, Sir, to place at my disposal four small stalls to see the 'Revue' this evening, you would oblige me much, and I should owe you a thousand thanks.

"Your devoted

"*Wednesday*, 30. "Jules Sandeau.

"To the Manager of the Porte St. Martin Theatre."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 86.—HENRI BONAVENTURE MONNIER.

B. at Paris, June 6, 1799. A French author and artist. Was at first a notary's clerk, then *employé* in the Ministry of Justice. But the condition of "Plumifère" had no attraction for him; he tried painting, and became a pupil of Girodet, in whose studio he made indifferent pictures, but excellent carica-

tures. His pen-and-ink sketches were very popular during the last years of the reign of Charles X. He illustrated the Songs of Béranger, and the Fables of La Fontaine. In 1829 his first piece, 'Les Mendiants,' was represented at the Variétés. In 1830 he published the book which has founded his reputation, entitled 'Pen-and-Ink Popular Scenes,' in which he delineated, for the first time, the striking types of Madame Gibon and Joseph Prudhomme. In 1857 appeared the 'Mémoires de Joseph Prudhomme,' which reproduced, as exactly as photography itself, the manners and language of the lower classes, or of the less intelligent portion of the Parisian middle classes.

We are happy to give with his autograph one of his most popular pen-and-ink sketches—the one of Joseph Prudhomme.

(Translation.)

"My dear Moreau,—Enclosed are two tickets for this evening, with thanks for your kindness.

"B. Henry Monnier."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 87.—ELIZA O'NEILL, afterwards LADY WRIXON BEECHER.

B. in Ireland, 1791. One of the greatest actresses who have adorned the British stage. The eldest daughter of Mr. John O'Neill, a provincial performer in the sister country. Like her contemporary, Kean, she was reared in indigence. The profits of a provincial performer are always scanty, perhaps especially so in Ireland; we believe her principal instructions were derived from her mother, save that she was, for a short period, at a small school at Drogheda, where, if we may believe the account of a very reputable tradesman, he has often seen the "little cratur" running barefoot about the streets.

Of the Drogheda Theatre Mr. O'Neill was stage-manager, and he there introduced her in juvenile characters, and, at the age of twelve, in some parts of a more important description. Mr. Talbot took her from Drogheda to Belfast, and for two years she remained the distinguished favourite of that stage.

From Belfast she went to Dublin, where she played 'Jane Shore,' 'Juliet,' and 'Ellen' in 'The Lady of the Lake.' In 'Juliet,' Miss O'Neill gained many admirers, and this part in Dublin, as well as in London, was perhaps the stepping-stone to her fortune. On the retirement of Mrs. Siddons, many efforts had been made to supply her place. Miss Walstein asked terms too high, Miss O'Neill was offered very moderate terms, and she

"Bit like a young gudgeon."

With no very sanguine expectations did the managers announce this young lady for 'Juliet;' "they rather dwelt in hope than lived in anticipation:" but Thursday, October 6th, 1814, proved the most fortunate night that the grim visage of Fawcett ever brightened at. After the first act, the audience were really enthusiastic in their plaudits, and it was recorded as one of the most successful first appearances ever known.

Crowded houses were the result of this engagement, and the managers progressively raised her salary till it amounted to thirty pounds per week. Her benefits were invariably overflows, and her professional trips uncommonly productive.

On the 16th of March, 1816, Miss O'Neill made her first metropolitan essay in comedy, in the character of 'Lady Teazle,' and perhaps this effort excited more interest than even her *début*. She afterwards performed the 'Widow Cheerly,' 'Mrs. Oakly,' and 'Lady Townley,' and for her benefits, 'Maria,' in the 'Citizen,' in which she sang tolerably and danced delightfully.

Amongst the many new tragedies to which Miss O'Neill's genius gave the Promethean touch, may be named 'Evadne.'

Talent and beauty, united as they were in our heroine, created of course a host of admirers, and many a titled dangler, whose strength of pocket and weakness of head made him a green-room visitor,—

"Sighed and looked, and sighed again;"

but our heroine was, to descend to fashionable technicality, "not come-at-able;" Miss O'Neill never attended the theatre unless accompanied by her father or one of her brothers. W. Wrixon Beecher, Esq., M.P., who afterwards succeeded to the ancient baronetcy of his uncle, paid his addresses to her in 1819, and, at the close of the year, robbed the stage of the greatest tragic actress it could boast of since the Siddonian era.

No. 88.—MISS LOUISA FAIRBROTHER.

B. in 1816. First appeared as a child, at the King's Theatre, in the ballet. She next played Columbine, and was a member of the Covent Garden company when that theatre opened under the management of Madame Vestris in 1839; enacted the 'Younger Brother' in 'Comus' at Covent Garden in 1842; was with the Keeleys at the Lyceum, where she appeared in several burlesques,—the 'Forty Thieves,' 'Cinderella,' 'Robin Hood,' the 'Magic Horn,' etc. She also performed during the first season of Madame Vestris's management at the Lyceum (1847–8) as 'Prince Transimenus' in Planché's 'Golden Branch.' She shortly retired into private life, and the stage lost one of its most attractive ornaments.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 89.—MRS. FITZWILLIAM.

B. in 1802; d. 1854. A celebrated English actress. Her maiden name was Copeland. She made her *début* in 1816 at the Haymarket Theatre as the Page in 'The Follies of a Day.' "Little Fanny Copeland," as she was familiarly called, was then engaged at the Surrey Theatre, and became a favourite with the audience. She met there Mr. Edward Fitzwilliam, a comic actor, and they married. A few years after, they were engaged by Mr. Elliston at Old Drury. Mrs. Fitzwilliam subsequently acted at every theatre in London. She also played during several seasons in the United States. Mrs. Fitzwilliam's talent was very versatile. Nothing could surpass her Yankee personation of 'The American Fireman,' and the song of 'Old Rosin the Beau.' In quickness of transition, and change of character, *à la* Mathews, she had no equal on the stage.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 90.—MRS. STIRLING.

B. in July, 1816. A great favourite of the British stage. Miss Fanny Clifton (such was the maiden name of this lady) made her *début* in 1833 at the Coburg Theatre, in the part of Amelia in 'Wilderheim.' She afterwards became a favourite at the Pavilion, playing a variety of parts in tragedy, comedy, and melodrama. She married Mr. Stirling, a popular actor and prolific dramatic author. After a very successful tour in the provinces, she appeared at the Adelphi as Biddy Nutts, in 'The Dream at Sea.' Her fame was now established, and she was engaged successively at the Princess's, the Haymarket, Drury Lane, the Lyceum, the Adelphi, etc. etc. In characters of genteel comedy, such as Rosalind, Lady Teazle, etc., in touching melodrama, such as 'Gwynneth Vaughan,' Mrs. Stirling has few equals. Her manners are fascinating, and years seem to have no weight upon her. We may mention as one of her best characters that of Peg Woffington in 'Masks and Faces.'

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 91.—NICOLO PAGANINI.

B. at Genoa, 1784; d. at Nice, 1840. A very celebrated Italian violinist, hitherto unsurpassed. In the first number of our new series we gave only the name of the famous artist, with a short biographical notice; we now reproduce a whole note

penned by him; and we beg to express our thanks to the gentleman who has lent the original to us, because the autographs of Paganini are very scarce.

(Translation.)

"Esteemed Sir,—Having another concert for Monday, 4 July, at the Grand Italian Opera, we shall speak about it on Tuesday, the 5th instant, if you will take the trouble to call on me before noon. I have the honour to subscribe myself

"Your devoted servant,

"4 July, 1831." "Nicolo Paganini.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 92.—PAULINE VIRGINIE DÉJAZET.

B. in Paris, August 30, 1798. A very celebrated French actress. She made her *début* at the theatre of the Capucines, when only five years of age. In 1807 she played at the Vaudeville the part of the Fairy Barbotte in 'The Sleeping Beauty' (*la Belle au Bois Dormant*), and achieved a great success. Our space does not allow us to narrate all the other parts she played, from 1807 to 1831, when she was engaged at the Palais Royal, at which theatre she acquired an immense popularity in 'Vert-vert,' 'Frétillon,' 'Les Premières Armes de Richelieu,' 'Indiana et Charlemagne,' etc. Most of our readers will remember her playing here at the St. James's Theatre twenty years ago; they will remember that she was successful above all in the masculine parts, where she displayed at ease the whole vivacity of her impulse, and the sparkish ways of her eternal youth. She has also a way of her own to sing a song, which is more agreeable than skilful, and which has aided in the popularity which it has been her lot constantly to enjoy. In 1859 she obtained the licence of the Théâtre des Folies Nouvelles; very recently she has acted there 'M. Garut' with great success—and yet she is past seventy.

(Translation.)

"Yes, yes, a hundred times yes. Do I forget what touches my heart? Therefore I am wounded by your hints, much wounded, mind you. In your turn, do not forget the hour to-morrow. Every minute lost will be a new outrage.

"Thursday evening. Déjazet."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 93.—FRÉDÉRIC LEMAITRE.

B. at Havre, July, 1798. One of the greatest actors of the French stage. After many vicissitudes, he rendered his name very popular by personating in 1827, at the Porte Saint Martin, 'Thirty Years, or the Life of a Gambler.' Hereafter, his artistic life was a walk from one theatre to another. His next great success was the part of 'Robert Macaire,' to which piece he had been a contributor. He also achieved triumphs in the parts of 'Richard d'Arlington,' 'Kean,' 'Ruy Blas,' 'Don César de Bazan,' etc. Frédéric Lemaître, who of late years has made up for the failure of his voice by pantomimic effects, was the true actor of the romantic drama. He allied buffoonery to tragedy; he has been called the "Talma" of the Boulevard.

(Translation.)

"My dear Director (manager),—Will you be so amiable (yes) as to give two good places to the little person who will hand you this note? You will please your

"Entirely devoted

"Frédéric Lemaître."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 94.—PHINEAS TAYLOR BARNUM.

B. 1810. The greatest showman and speculative impresario of the age. He began his life as a shepherd and farm-servant; but he had, as he says himself, a profound aversion for working, and he threw himself into the most hazardous speculations. He seems to have taken as a motto, "He who desires the end is regardless of the means." In 1831 he established a newspaper called 'The Herald of Liberty,' but no stranger to defamation, for he was several times condemned on that account. In 1834 he showed a black woman, "one hundred and sixty years old, who had been the nurse of Washington." After many vicissitudes he contrived to buy the American Museum, and to the curiosities it contained he added an antediluvian monster, fabricated by himself; a siren of the Fiji Islands, giants of every size and colour, animals of forms unknown, etc.

In 1845, Mr. Barnum, who was receiving more than a hundred thousand dollars annually at the doors of his museum, met with Tom Thumb, and travelled with the marvellous dwarf over America and the Old World, being admitted at several Courts, and reaping a rich harvest. Then Jenny Lind fell into the hands of the gigantic humbug, and he got for his part of the profits of the representations or concerts given by the Swedish Nightingale more than £120,000. Barnum wished to exhibit in America the cottage in which Shakespeare was born, but his offers to that effect were haughtily declined, and he then became a manufacturer of German clocks upon a large scale. The buildings and stock were destroyed by fire, and he returned to his museum, which has also been devoured by the flames very recently. That famous museum we reproduce, with a letter of its no less famous proprietor, who may be styled the King of Humbugs.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 95.—JÉROME BONAPARTE, EX-KING OF WESTPHALIA.

B. 1784; d. 1860. The youngest of the four brothers of Napoleon I. After serving in the navy in the West Indies, and performing missions in the service of France, married, in the United States, Miss Patterson, daughter of a rich Baltimore merchant. This marriage was afterwards dissolved, and Jérome, by Napoleon's desire, married, in 1807, the Princess Catherine of Würtemberg, and in a few days after became King of Westphalia, which dignity he held till 1813. After the fall of Napoleon, he resided in Italy for some time, with the title of Prince de Montfort. During the last years of the reign of Louis Philippe, he obtained, with his son Napoleon, permission to reside in France, and a pension to live upon. When, under Louis Napoleon, the fortunes of the Bonaparte family were again in the ascendant, Jérome was appointed President of the state council. He had by his second wife Jérome Napoleon, b. 1814, d. 1847; the Princess Mathilde, b. 1820, who was married in 1841 to Prince Demidoff, and Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, b. 1822, and known as Prince Napoleon. In 1861, M. Bonaparte Patterson, grandson of Prince Jérome by Miss Patterson, instituted a suit in the French courts to have the validity of their marriage declared, which, after being heard for several days, was decided against the American branch of the family. Prince Jérome was very hostile to the alliance of France with England, concluded before the Crimean War. He was also extremely incensed at the visit paid by Queen Victoria to Paris in 1855; he complained bitterly of that visit to Napoleon III., upbraiding him with having nothing in himself of Napoleon the Great; Napoleon III. retorted, "Yes, I have his family!" alluding thus to the endless troubles that Napoleon I. had experienced from most of his brothers and sisters.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 96.—PRINCE NAPOLEON JOSEPH CHARLES PAUL BONAPARTE, called PRINCE NAPOLEON.

B. at Trieste, 1822. An Imperial Prince, son of Jérome Bonaparte and Princess Catherine of Würtemberg; was, in 1847, permitted, by King Louis Philippe, to reside in France with his father. On the 24th February, 1848, he ran to the Hôtel de Ville, and offered his services to the Republican Government. He was, on the recall of the Bonaparte family from their long exile, elected to the Constituent Assembly, and became one of the leaders of the extreme republican party. He subsequently, however, retired from this course, and attached himself to his cousin, Napoleon III. In 1854 he had a command in the expedition of the allies against Sebastopol, and fought at the battle of the Alma. In 1858 he was appointed minister of Algeria, but shortly afterwards resigned that post. In 1859 he married the Princess Clothilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, and in the Italian campaign of that year had the command of the French reserve in the centre and south of the Peninsula. As a senator, he has spoken several times on great political questions. On one occasion, he made in the senate upon the Princes d'Orléans some uncalled-for commentaries, which were responded to by the Duke d'Aumale in a memorable pamphlet, entitled 'A Page of French History.' Very recently, he made, at Ajaccio, on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I. in his native town, a speech, which was officially disavowed by his cousin, Napoleon III.; upon that, he resigned the vice-presidency of the Privy Council and the chairmanship of the International Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1867. This last incident forcibly illustrates the saying of Napoleon III., alluded to at the end of the preceding notice.

The letter we reproduce was written by Prince Napoleon to M. Farini, the celebrated statesman, who was prime minister of Victor Emmanuel in 1860; it relates chiefly to the health of Prince Napoleon's eldest brother, Prince Jérome Napoleon, who died in 1847.

(Translation.)

"*Florence, 29th May*, 1846.

"I thank you, Sir, for the letter you sent to me from Genoa, as well as for the news which you give me of my brother. I have communicated to my father what you tell me about the price of a country house, and about the state of health of your invalid; we are much afflicted to see that his physical improvement, so sensible at the commencement of your sojourn at Viareggia, does not continue. I address my letter to Turin, where you must be by this time. I hope that there all will go well, and that you will be satisfied with the sojourn you will make there; you know that my most sincere good wishes accompany you. I am very anxious to know what baths you will choose for my brother. I preserve the hope of meeting you there in the month of July, at which time I intend to go to Switzerland.

"We have no news at Florence; the heat has been excessive for some days; since yesterday it has greatly diminished. It has been reported for two days past that the Austrian Minister had quitted Turin, in consequence of differences with the Sardinian Government. I gave no credit to the rumour, which turns out to be false.

"Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished sentiments.

"P.S.—My love to my brother." "Napoleon Bonaparte.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 97.—JOACHIM NAPOLEON, MARQUIS PEPOLI.

B. November 6, 1825. Grandson of Joachim Murat, King of Naples, by his eldest daughter Letitia, who was married in 1822 to the Marquis Pepoli, at Bologna. He married, in 1844, Frederica Wilhelmina, Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. A celebrated economist. He has played an important part in the recent events in Italy. Was Minister of Finance in the Province of Æmilia, and Commissary for Victor Emmanuel in Umbria till 1860. Minister for Agriculture and Commerce in 1862. Was nominated Minister of Italy at the Court of St. Petersburg, but he has resigned these functions lately.

(Translation.)

"From the Offices of the Minister of Agriculture, Manufactures, and "Trade, Private Room.

"*Turin, August 24th*, 1862.

"Sir,—I am grateful to you for having sent to me your fine works, the description and illustration of the coins, medals, and seals of the Princess Doria, and the volume which describes and illustrates the coins and medals of the Spinolas. Each of them shows how profound you are in numismatic studies, and gives at once very useful information to the students of the history of their country.

"Receive, I beg, my thanks, and also the expression of my esteem and consideration towards you. I am, etc.,

"M. Pepoli."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 98.—DR. AUGUSTIN BERTANI.

B. at Milan, about 1813. One of the best doctors in medicine of Italy; chief of the ultra-democratic party in Italy, and Deputy for Caccamo in the Italian Parliament. His name has been very much mixed with the party of action of "Young Italy." He was Colonel of the Garibaldians, and was made Vice-Dictator in Sicily after the affair of Marsala. He fought very bravely at the storming of Milazzo. He is also the bosom friend of Joseph Mazzini.

(Translation.) "*March 19th.*

"Honourable Sir,—I came to give you a letter of Dr. Longhena, my brother-in-law. It is open; and I wish to see you, in order to arrange everything. I am sorry for not having found you. Be kind enough to tell me at what time and where I may hand to you the letter of which I have spoken. You know the end of this, or at least you can guess it. If I receive no answer from you, I will come again to inquire for you in this Library to-morrow morning before noon.

"Receive my respects, and I am

"Your dutiful

"Dr. Austin Bertani."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 99.—SCEMEN, COUNT WORONZOW.

Nephew of the Chancellor Michael Woronzow, who died at St. Petersburg in 1783, and who was the patron and friend of the famous poet Lomonosov. He was for many years Russian ambassador in England, where he was first sent by the influence of Prince Potemkin, in 1784, and where he remained in that capacity till 1806, when, retiring from the service on account of ill-health, he obtained permission from his Government to remain in England, and resided in London as a private gentleman till his death, in 1832, at the age of eighty-nine. His son, Michael Samenovich, Prince Woronzow, was educated in England. His daughter, who died in 1856, married the eleventh Earl of Pembroke, father of the Right Hon. Lord Herbert. Count Scemen Woronzow was therefore the great-grandfather of the young Earl of Pembroke, and the grandfather of the present Prince Scemen Woronzow, who was intrusted with a mission to our Court in 1853.

The letter we reproduce was addressed to George John, second Earl Spencer.

(Translation.)

"*Richmond, 10th July*, 1798.

"My Lord,—I received yesterday evening the obliging letter which you were good enough to write to me, announcing the promotion of Lieutenant Michel Halidey to the rank of Master and Commander, and to the command of the ship 'Woolwich,' which you have had the goodness to give him.

"I know not, my Lord, how to find words to express all the gratitude I feel, for so much kindness on your part. I beg you to believe, my Lord, that I feel infinitely more than I can express, the marks of kindness and confidence with which you honour me, and I beg of you also to be assured that Michel Halidey will never, by his conduct, give you cause to regret the favour you have just conferred upon him.

"Vice-Admiral Makaroff writes me, from Copenhagen on the 21st ultimo, that he had been anchored there for two days.

"I am, with the highest consideration and the most sincere attachment, my Lord,

"Your very humble and very obedient servant,

"S. C. Woronzow."

[*From the Collection of J. Brendon Curgenven, Esq.*]

No. 100.—JOHN KEATS.

B. in London, 1795; d. at Rome, 1821. An eminent English poet. Was sent, when five years old, to Mr. Clarke's school, at Enfield. While there, the amusements of youth were abandoned for study; and on the half-holidays, when all his companions were at play, he was busy translating Virgil and Fénelon. The old Grecian mythology, which he afterwards reconstructed and reanimated by his feeling and fancy, was his especial study. In 1810 he left school. His father dying about the same time, he was left the sum of £2000, and was apprenticed to Mr. Hammond, a surgeon at Edmonton. From the outset, however, the youth showed that it was not in physic, but in poetry, that his name was to become pre-eminent. In 1817 he published a volume of Juvenile Poems; and 'Endymion,' 'Lamia,' 'Isabella,' 'The Eve of St. Agnes,' and 'Hyperion' were produced during the three or four succeeding years. The career of the young poet was too suddenly brought to a close (he died of consumption), or he would have redeemed the promises of his poetical genius. Although he left behind only three volumes of verse, his rich and luxuriant fancy, his teeming brilliant imagery, his stimulating and suggestive diction, are an honour and a glory to English literature. The circumstances of his short life, and the character of his writings, command our love and veneration; and to that which he has given us we may justly apply his own line:—

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever."

Our readers will be able to judge from the sonnet we give, which is entirely written with his own hand, if John Keats was not a most promising poet.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 101.—JOHN ABERNETHY, F.R.S.

B. at Abernethy, in Scotland, 1764; d. 1831. One of the most eminent surgeons of the time. In 1786 he succeeded Mr. Pott as assistant-surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and shortly afterwards took the place of that gentleman as lecturer in surgery and anatomy. On the decease of Sir Charles Blick, his former instructor, Abernethy was elected master-surgeon, when St. Bartholomew's Hospital began to increase in reputation, and soon acquired a degree of celebrity far beyond anything it had hitherto attained. He was the first to enunciate and establish the great principle "that local diseases are symptoms of a disordered constitution, not primary and independent maladies, and that they are to be cured by remedies calculated to make a salutary impression on the general frame, not by topical dressing, nor any mere manipulations of surgery." To this he added a second, namely, "that this disordered state of the constitution either originates from, or is rigorously allied to, derangements of the stomach and bowels, and that it can only be reached by remedies which first exercise a curative influence upon these organs." These principles revolutionized the whole field of surgery, and raised it from the rank of a manual art to the position of a science. In private life the character of this eminent man was as spotless as his public life was humane and useful. However, some biographers pretend that he owed much of his fame to a blunt eccentricity of manner, by which he was ever distinguished.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 102.—SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY.

B. at Norton, near Sheffield, 1781; d. November 25, 1841. A sculptor of first-rate eminence; was born of village parents, at Norton, near Sheffield, in 1781. When a mere child he discovered considerable talent in drawing and modelling; and during his apprenticeship with Mr. Ramsey, a carver and gilder at Sheffield, the whole of his leisure hours were most assiduously devoted to the study and practice of his favourite pursuits. His career of fame and fortune was not begun until 1809, when he received an order from Mr. Alexander, the architect, for four colossal busts of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson. Among the admirable productions of his chisel, there appeared in 1817 that exquisite group of 'The Sleeping Children' (the daughters of the Rev. W. Robinson), in Lichfield Cathedral; universally acknowledged as "images of artless beauty and innocent and unaffected grace." It would be impossible in our limits to enumerate the whole; the mention of a few of the leading busts and statues must suffice. Among them we notice his busts of Lord Castlereagh, Sir Walter Scott, the poets Wordsworth and Southey, Mr. Canning, John Rennie, George IV., William IV., Queen Victoria, Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Wellington; and his statues of James Watt, Dr. Cyril Jackson, Grattan, Washington, Sir Joseph Banks, Spencer Perceval, Canning, etc. To this list we must add his principal statues in bronze, viz. George IV. at Brighton and in Edinburgh, Pitt in Hanover Square and Edinburgh, the equestrian statues of Sir Thomas Munro, at Madras, and the Duke of Wellington for the City of London. He was elected a Member of the Royal Academy in 1818, and knighted by Queen Victoria in 1837.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 103.—JAMES MONTGOMERY.

B. at Irvine, Ayrshire, 1771; d. at Sheffield, 1854. A distinguished modern English poet. His father was a Moravian missionary, who, leaving his son in Yorkshire to be educated, went to the West Indies, where he and the poet's mother both died. When only twelve years old, the bent of the boy's mind was shown by the production of various small poems, but these indications could not save him at first from the fate of the poor, and he was

sent to earn his bread as assistant in a general shop. In 1792 he gained a post in the 'Sheffield Register.' On this paper Montgomery worked *con amore*, and when his master had to fly from England for printing articles too liberal for the Government, the young poet became the editor and publisher of the paper, the name of which he changed to 'Sheffield Iris.' Soon afterwards he was prosecuted, fined, and imprisoned, for reprinting a song commemorating 'The Fall of the Bastille,' and for an account he gave of a riot at Sheffield. On his release, he went on advocating the doctrines of freedom as before in his paper and in his books. In the long intervals between those times and the present, the opinions which James Montgomery early pioneered in England have obtained general recognition, and as men became more and more liberal, he gradually rose in estimation. In 1797 he published 'Prison Amusements;' in 1805, 'The Ocean;' in 1806, 'The Wanderer in Switzerland;' in 1809, 'The West Indies;' and in 1812, 'The World before the Flood.' By these works, despite adverse criticism in the 'Edinburgh Review,' he established his right to rank as a poet, and obtained the chief reputation he has since enjoyed. In 1819 appeared 'Greenland,' a poem in five cantos; and in 1828, 'The Pelican Island, and other Poems.' His latest contribution to religious literature was the publication of an admirable volume of 'Original Hymns.' In 1846 the late Sir Robert Peel conferred on him a well-merited pension of £150 a year. Montgomery was a fervent hater of oppression and injustice. He was full of generous impulses, warm affections, and earnest longings after the welfare of his fellow-creatures. His religion was of no gloomy or sectarian character, but genial, broad, healthy, and prompting him to enfold the whole human family in his embrace.

The humorous note we reproduce was addressed to Thomas Hood.

(Transcript.)

"*Malvern Hills, August 12th*, 1828.

"To Mr. Thomas Hood.

"Dear Sir,—Although I redeem my pledge in the best manner that I can, and which I hope you will accept as a composition to my debt, rather than payment in full, in good will, however, I do pay twenty shillings in the pound, though in the actual dividend not twenty pence. I have been so much otherwise engaged all the past year, that I have really had no opportunity, or no spirit to exercise my vein, if that vein be not already exhausted. Wishing that these may be the worst verses in your volume, I am your friend,

"J. Montgomery."

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 104.—JOHN STUART MILL, M.P.

B. 1807. A celebrated economist and publicist. Son of the late James Mill (the historian of India, and formerly examiner of Indian correspondence in the East India House). He received a private education. In due course of time obtained a clerkship in the East India House, in whose Home employ he gradually rose, until he succeeded, in 1856, to the post which his father had filled before him. He retired from that service, however, on the transfer of the administration from the Company to her Majesty's Government in 1858, when he declined an offer made to him, by Lord Stanley, of a seat in her Majesty's Indian Council. Mr. Mill's name, however, is best known to the world as a political economist, and as the author of a 'System of Logic,' published by him in 1843. He has also been an extensive contributor to the 'Edinburgh' and 'Westminster' Reviews, and was for some time joint, and afterwards sole, editor of the 'London and Westminster Review.' He has also published 'Essays on Political Economy,' 'A Treatise on Liberty,' etc.

At the last general election, he was elected a Member of Parliament for the City of Westminster; the contest for his seat cost him neither money nor trouble, his committee having defrayed the expenses and canvassed for him. Mr. Mill's opinions upon the electoral suffrage are most radical; he favours even the franchise for women.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 105.—MARIE-JOSEPH, called EUGÈNE SUE.

B. at Paris, 1804; d. at Annecy, in Savoy, 1857. One of the best and most prolific novelists of France. Educated at the Lycée Bonaparte, he studied medicine in the hospitals and schools of Paris, and served in the French army as a surgeon. In 1825, he exchanged the army for the naval service, and visited America, Asia, and the Mediterranean coasts,—thus obtaining a knowledge of ocean scenes and sailor-life which he afterwards turned to good account in his earlier tales. In 1828 he took part in the engagement at Navarino. In the following year, by the death of his father, he came into possession of a considerable fortune, and following the *penchants* of his nature, he now became a painter, and entered the studio of Gudin. After contributing to some minor stage-pieces, he wrote various novels, chiefly illustrative of naval life, which had great popularity in France. From 1832 to 1840 Eugène Sue had confined himself to that class of fictions in which he endeavoured to emulate, if not to surpass Fenimore Cooper in sea adventures, and Sir Walter Scott in historical delineations. But, changing on a sudden his political views, he embraced the opinions of the Socialists, then rising into notice, and in his novel of 'Mathilde,' published in 1841, he laboured to expose the wrongs of the lower classes and the miseries of the poor, which he afterwards developed with so much power and success in the 'Mysteries of Paris' and the 'Wandering Jew.' These two novels, which originally appeared in the 'Journal des Débats' and the 'Constitutionnel,' were welcomed with great enthusiasm in France, and brought him a large accession of fame and fortune. In the columns of the 'Constitutionnel,' Eugène Sue, in 1846, published his 'Martin, l'Enfant Trouvé,' a Socialist romance, and in the following year 'Les Sept Péchés Capitaux.' 'Les Mystères du Peuple,' published in 1849–1856, which was intended to be an exposure of the misery to which the common people of every country have been reduced in all ages of the world by injustice and tyranny, was suppressed by the Government in 1857, as a seditious and immoral publication. In 1848, after the Revolution of February, Eugène Sue adopted the strongest democratic and Socialist opinions, and was elected in 1850 a member of the National Assembly. His name was thought to shed so much credit over the visions of the *Red Republic* that he was considered one of its chiefs, and accordingly when Louis Napoleon perpetrated the *coup d'état* in December, 1851, Eugène Sue was driven into exile, and went to reside at Annecy, in Savoy, where he died on the 3rd of August, 1857. Almost all his novels ran through several editions, and have been translated abroad.

The letter we give is very interesting; it is dated October 7, 1845, and addressed to the then Secretary of the Athenæum of Manchester, the committee of which had invited the celebrated novelist to assist at their annual meeting.

(Translation.)

"*Eaux Bordes, 7th October*, 1845.

"Sir,—I have received with the most profound and the most respectful gratitude, the invitation which you have done me the honour to address to me, in the name of the directors of the Manchester Athenæum. Unhappily a nervous disorder, which is attributed to over-work, and which requires incessant care by reason of the severe suffering to which it still subjects me, prevents me, to my very great regret, from being able to come to England in order to assist at the Annual Meeting of the Athenæum.

"Will you, Sir, be my interpreter to the Directors of the Athenæum, and tell them how much I am touched, penetrated, by the flattering distinction which they condescend to grant me, because it would have been to me a favour as great as unhoped for, to sit side by side with such eminent writers as Messieurs Dickens, Disraeli, Smythe, Miles, Talfourd, etc.? Knowing however, Sir, that I am indebted for this honour only to the strong sympathies inspired by the social ideas which I partake with those high literary celebrities; as to my works, they are too imperfect to be worth such a recompense.

"Have also the goodness, Sir, to tell the gentlemen of the Committee of the Athenæum, that I shall never forget this proof of their kind esteem, and that I will always endeavour to deserve it.

"Receive, Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished sentiments,

"Eugène Sue."

[*From the Collection of Alfred Mellon, Esq.*]

No. 106.—ALEXANDRE DUMAS the Younger.

B. in Paris, July 29, 1824. Son of the great writer of that name, and, like his father, a novelist and dramatist. "Received his education in the Collége Bourbon, wherein he greatly distinguished himself. He was early introduced into the society of literary men, actors, and actresses, where he was distinguished by his wit and precocity. At the age of seventeen he composed a collection of poems, 'Les Péchés de Jeunesse,' a work of small literary merit, and perhaps his first literary sin against the public. With his father he made a journey into Spain and Africa, and on his return wrote 'Les Aventures de Quatre Femmes et d'un Perroquet' (1846–47, 6 vols.). He had early the sense to know that he was no poet, and as a dramatic writer has succeeded most, perhaps, by his objective instincts, and a microscopical power of delineating and magnifying the worst side of society in his dramas. He may be said to belong to the sensuous school, if such a school can properly be said to exist in modern literature. 'La Dame aux Camélias,' played in 1852, after having been interdicted by M. Léon Faucher, was his greatest success. He has written many dramatic pieces, but he cannot be disassociated in the mind of the public as being the greatest living dramatist of the *Demi-Monde*."—*Men of the Time.*

The letter we reproduce relates to a picture of Delacroix.

(Transcript.)

"Puisque vous venez tous les jours à Neuilly, soyez donc assez aimable, cher Monsieur, pour me rapporter le Delacroix quand il sera prêt, à moins que vous n'en trouviez le prix fantastique dont nous parlions l'autre jour, et dont je rabattrais bien quelque chose pendant que j'y suis.

"Mille compliments affectueux,

"A. Dumas."

(Translation.)

"As you come every day to Neuilly, be kind enough, dear Sir, to bring me the Delacroix when it is ready, unless you find the absurd price asked of which we spoke the other day, and from which something was abated whilst I was there.

"A thousand affectionate compliments,

"A. Dumas."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 107.—ROBERT WILLIAM ELLISTON.

B. in London, 1774; d. 1831. A most celebrated comedian. For his biography, we refer our readers to No. XXIII. p. 80, of the First Series of the 'Autographic Mirror.'

As to the humorous lines we now reproduce it seems that neither he nor his brother-actor, Richard Jones, to whom they are addressed, died on the night mentioned in them, as Mr. Jones has written on the back of the note, "We both of us acted 'Mercutio' on this night, June 26th, 1815."

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 108.—HENRIETTA WARD.
(MRS. E. M. WARD.)

"B. in London on the 1st of June, 1832. A celebrated English historical and *genre*-painter. Talent or genius is very far, as a rule, from being hereditary; yet it would be strange indeed, if it were not sometimes found descending from one generation to another when the individual is surrounded, even from the cradle, by everything that would be able to develope, if not create it. Such was the case with the lady whose name appears at the head of this notice. She is a granddaughter of James Ward, R.A., whose brother was William Ward, an eminent engraver, whose sister married Morland, and whose daughter was the wife of John Jackson, R.A. Moreover, Henrietta Ward is a daughter of George Raphael Ward, the well-known *mezzotinto* engraver, and at one time a miniature painter in large practice, whose wife was also a very clever miniature painter, and a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy; their daughter was united in marriage at an early age to Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A. It would, therefore, indeed have been strange, had she not shown powerful evidence of the influences which have on all sides surrounded her whole existence. Art was her inheritance, and amidst it she has "lived, and moved, and had her being." It was said she could handle her pencil cleverly before she learned to talk; and her chief amusement or employment, was to colour every picture-book that came in her way. At about the age of six she tried to copy her grandfather's lithographs of horses, and would also sketch animals from nature. Three or four years later, she illustrated 'Robinson Crusoe' after her own fashion, and also showed considerable talent for portraiture; the likenesses of the friends who 'sat' to her were looked upon as faithful transcripts. From the age of eleven to that of sixteen, Miss Ward studied assiduously. In 1848, when she had only reached the latter term of life, she married Mr. E. M. Ward (born in 1816), who had already obtained the rank of A.R.A. But the love of art was too great to be entirely thwarted even by marital duties, and after almost abandoning her easel for nearly two years, she, as we once heard her say, "broke out into painting." The first public exhibition of the result was a picture of 'Still Life,' exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1850. Then followed 'The Pet Hawk' and 'Rowena' (1851), 'Antwerp Market' (1852), 'Scene from the Camp at Chobham' (1854), 'The Intruders' (1856), 'God save the Queen' (1857), 'Howard's Farewell to England' (1858), 'An Incident in the Life of Frederick the Great' (1859), 'The First Step in Life' (1860), 'A Scene in the Louvre in 1649,' 'Queen Mary Quitting Stirling Castle,' 'The Tower, ay! the Tower' (1862–1864). At present Mrs. Ward has a large work in hand, the subject of which is one of the most interesting incidents in the life of Bernard de Palissy.

"We know of no lady, in our own school certainly, attaining so high a position as a painter of history as Mrs. Ward has shown herself in these, her latest pictures. The selection of the subjects evidences a determination to identify her pencil with great and worthy themes, and her treatment evidences her ability to grapple with them."

For the above notice we are indebted to Mr. Dafforne's biographical sketch of the accomplished artist in the 'Art Journal,' December, 1864, from which we have extracted it with his kind permission. We may be allowed to add, that Mrs. Ward is a very accomplished musician too, possessing all the graces of her sex, and fully deserving the poetical eulogy addressed to her likeness some time ago:—

"Not all are blest with that celestial beam
That lingers round the rose-bush in full flowers,
Or round the love-bird's song in fragrant bowers,
Or round the butterfly's short, sun-kiss'd dream:
Not all! But nobler still—than all these seem
Which Time, world's offspring, has allow'd but hours,
Though e'er renew'd those gifts kind nature showers
O'er Earth's e'er youthful face, wrongs to redeem—
Far nobler still shines on man's nobler face
That fragrance, melody, and grace united
Which nature to her favourites has plighted:
The beam of *Genius*, world's noblest grace!
Nay, she in crowning her accustomed norm
Placed *Genius* here with *Beauty* in *one* form!"

Our readers will be able to judge for themselves by the three sketches we have the good fortune to reproduce, if our appreciations of her talent are correct. The pen-and-ink sketch (XI.), represents 'A Market-Girl near Paris.' The two male figures (XII. and XIII.) were studies for Mrs. Ward's picture of 'Howard's Farewell to England' (exhibited in 1858).

[*From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.*]

No. 109.—NAPOLEON I., EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

(See Nos. XVII. and XXVII., pages 133 and 217.)

B. at Ajaccio, Corsica, August 15, 1769; d. at St. Helena, May 5, 1821. For the biographical notice of this great man, we refer to the above-mentioned numbers. The first number (XVII.) contains a letter of very great interest, dated from Cairo, July 27, 1798, which Napoleon Bonaparte wrote to his brother Joseph, then Deputy in the Council of Five Hundred, but which did not reach its address, it having been intercepted by the English fleet commanded by Nelson. The second number (XXVII.) gives another autograph of Napoleon, Emperor, ordaining the distribution of the Cross of Honour. Those two letters belong to the British Museum. We now reproduce the last words penned by Napoleon. They are the first and concluding sentences of his will, dated at Longwood, in the island of St. Helena, April 15, 1821, and, till very recently, deposited in the Court of Probate, Doctors' Commons. He died twenty days after (May 5).

(Translation.)

"This day, 15th of April, 1821, at Longwood, island of St. Helena. I die in the apostolical Roman religion, in the bosom of which I was born more than fifty years since. It is my wish that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people, whom I have loved so much.

"This is my *testament*, entirely written with my own hand.

"Napoleon."

No. 110.—JOHN WESLEY.

B. at Epworth, Lincolnshire, 1703; d. in London, 1791. A most celebrated English divine, who with Whitefield, founded Methodism. Was the son of Samuel Wesley the elder, and was educated at the Charterhouse, whence he removed to Christchurch College, Oxford; but in 1726 was chosen Fellow of Lincoln College, where he became an eminent tutor. In 1730 he and his brother, with a few other students, formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. They devoted their leisure to visiting the prisons and the sick, took the communion once a week, and fasted upon two out of every seven days. An association thus rigidly occupied with religious duties excited considerable notice; and, among other names bestowed upon the members, that of Methodists was applied to them with such success, as to subsequently become the distinctive appellation of all their followers. Deeming Oxford a sphere not large enough for his labours, Wesley, with some others, went to Georgia, in North America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. After a stay there of nearly two years, he returned to England, commenced preaching to open-air meetings, and gathered many followers. The churches being shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united to George Whitefield; but differences arising on account of the doctrine of election, which was zealously espoused and preached by the latter, they separated, and the Methodists were denominated according to their respective leaders. Wesley was indefatigable in his labours, and was almost continually engaged in travelling over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. No man ever laboured more zealously or continuously in the cause which he had undertaken. Every moment of his life was devoted to the organization of the great sect of Methodists, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. He published hymns, sermons, political tracts, and controversial pieces against the Calvinists and Moravians; but the complete list of the writings of this extraordinary man is too voluminous to be inserted. The best biographies of him are those of Coke and More, and Southey. His preaching was extemporaneous, but not vehement. He dwelt much upon practical religion, though he taught his followers to seek inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and to aspire to a state of sinless perfection. In Wesley's countenance, mildness and gravity were pleasingly blended, and in old age he appeared extremely venerable; in manners, he was social, polite, and conversible; in the pulpit, he was fluent, clear, and argumentative. The approach of old age did not in the least abate his zeal and diligence; he was almost perpetually travelling; and his religious services, setting aside his literary and controversial labours, were almost beyond calculation. He died March 2, 1791, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

The letter we reproduce, and of which we also give a transcript, is dated "London, March 5, 1789;" it was consequently penned two years before his death. It was addressed to "Mr. Baldwin, at the Preaching House, in Gloster."

(Transcript.)

"I am glad to hear that you are as true yokefellows, by love compelled to labour in the Gospel field. Verily, your labour shall not be in vain. Go in the name of the Lord and in the power of his might. Be instant in season, out of season! Obey all things, exhort the believers to go unto perfection; when this is neglected, the whole work of God will languish. So it will without visiting from house to house."

[*From the Collection of Hugh Owen, Esq.*]

No. 111.—FRANCIS GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, MARQUIS OF CARMARTHEN, FIFTH DUKE OF LEEDS.

B. January 29, 1751; d. January 31, 1799. An English statesman. Was summoned to Parliament, in the lifetime of his father, as Baron Osborne; held the seals as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from December 1783 till June 8, 1791.

It was in his official capacity that he wrote the letter we reproduce to Sir James Harris (afterwards first Earl of Malmesbury), then Minister for Great Britain at the Hague; those pages are exceedingly interesting, as they refer to the transactions of the eventful year 1789.

[*From the Collection of the Earl of Malmesbury.*]

No. 112.—WILLIAM SPENCER CAVENDISH, SIXTH DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

B. May 21, 1790; d. 1858. Succeeded his father in 1811; was nominated, in 1826, Ambassador-Extraordinary from his Britannic Majesty, to assist at the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia. On that occasion his Grace displayed a truly royal splendour. On his return, he was nominated Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household. The Duke was a great patron of the arts and of literature, and nobly fulfilled his duties as the head of one of the great Whig houses of England. Without his unbounded support, Sir Joseph Paxton would very probably have remained comparatively unknown. His Grace wrote the letter we reproduce when Lord Chamberlain; it refers to the manuscripts of "An Address, to be spoken at Mr. Jones's benefit" (1827), and to "A Song, to be sung by Mr. Keely, as Billy Black," and it is addressed "To the Manager, Theatre Royal, Covent Garden."

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 113.—SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.

B. in London, 1757; d. November, 1818. An eminent English lawyer, descended from a Protestant family, who left France after the Edict of Nantes, and was placed in the office of a solicitor, which he quitted to study for the Bar. Called in 1783, for some years his practice was chiefly confined to drafts in equity; but he gradually rose to distinction in the Court of Chancery, and ultimately took the lead, being equally distinguished by profound information and forcible eloquence. His general politics agreeing with those of the Whigs, he was, during the short administration of Mr. Fox in 1806, appointed to the office of Solicitor-General, and knighted. He was particularly distinguished by the eloquence with which he pleaded

the necessity of a revision of the criminal code. Throughout the remaining years of his life, he nobly persevered in his efforts to effect an amelioration of the terribly severe laws relative to the execution of criminal justice, there being, at that period, almost three hundred crimes punishable by death. After the dissolution of Parliament in 1818, he was elected for Westminster. His knowledge of the law, his great talents, and his known integrity, rendered him the highest authority of his time. This good and useful man was, by the death of his beloved wife, afflicted with a brain fever, and, during a paroxysm, he put an end to his valuable life, November, 1818.

The letter we reproduce is relative to a Commission in Bankruptcy in 1811.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 114.—THE REV. FRANCIS MAHONY ("FATHER PROUT").

B. in Ireland about 1805. An eminent literary man. He left his native country at an early age for Jesuit Colleges in France and the University of Rome. Returning from Italy in clerical Orders, a short experience of their Irish exercise seems to have decided him to adopt literature as a profession. Uniting in an eminent degree ripe scholarship, wit, a ready pen, and a racy style, he was, under the *nom de plume* of "Father Prout," gladly enrolled amongst the band of able men who, in the heyday of Dr. Maginn, contributed to 'Fraser's Magazine.' The papers from his pen, republished in 1836 (Fraser), had been long out of print. The new edition (Bohn, 1860) has been stereotyped, with admirable etchings by D. Maclise, R.A. He was also one of the earliest and most sparkling writers in 'Bentley's Miscellany' in 1837; and subsequently he spent some years in travelling through Hungary, Asia Minor, Greece, and Egypt, and has written several books, but his chief literary labours have been devoted to the columns of newspapers. He undertook, at the request of Mr. Charles Dickens, in 1847, the Roman correspondence of the 'Daily News,' contributing to the columns of that journal a series of articles, full of sparkling wit, and zeal for the cause of Italy. These were collected and republished by Mr. Bentley (1849), under the title of 'Facts and Figures from Italy.' He was examined by the Parliamentary Committee on the Mortmain Laws in 1851, principally as it regarded their effect in the Roman States, disclosing some rather curious particulars respecting the general management of that territory. His pen is easily recognizable in the columns of the 'Globe,' of which he has been for many years the Paris correspondent.

The verses we give, composed by the Count de Ségur, are copied by "Father Prout" for the printer, and were translated by him as follows:—

(Translation.)

"Time and Love.

"Old Time is a pilgrim—with onward course
He journeys for months, for years;
But the trav'ller to-day must halt perforce—
Behold, a broad river appears!
'Pass me over,' Time cried; 'oh, tarry not,
For I count each hour with my glass;
Ye, whose skiff is moored to yon pleasant spot—
Young maidens, old Time come pass!'

"Many maids saw with pity, upon the bank,
The old man, with his glass, in grief;
Their kindness, he said, he would ever thank,
If they rowed him across in their skiff.
While some wanted Love to unmoor the bark,
One wiser in thought sublime,
'Oft shipwrecks occur,' was the maid's remark,
'When seeking to pass old Time!'

"From the strand the small skiff Love pushed afloat—
He crossed to the pilgrim's side,
And taking old Time in his well-trimmed boat,
Dipt his oars in the flowing tide.
Sweetly he sang as he worked at the oar,
And this was his merry song—
'You see, young maidens who crowd the shore,
How with Love Time passes along!'

"But soon the poor boy of his task grew tired,
As he often had been before;
And, faint from his toil, for mercy desired
Father Time to take up the oar.
In his turn grown tuneful, the pilgrim old
With the paddles resumed the lay;
But he changed it, and sang, 'Young maids, behold
How with Time Love passes away!'"

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 115.—SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, Bart.

B. 25th January, 1770; d. 23rd January, 1844. One of the most prominent actors in the politics of the metropolis, and on the popular side in the House of Commons, during the first quarter of the present century. He was the third son of Francis Burdett, second son of Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., of Bramcote, Warwickshire. His mother was Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of William Jones, Esq., of Ramsbury, in Wiltshire. On the death of his grandfather, Sir Robert, in 1797 (his father and two elder brothers having previously died), he succeeded to the baronetcy. Sir Francis was educated at Westminster School, and afterwards spent some years on the Continent. In 1793 he married Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Coutts, Esq., banker. In 1796, being still Mr. Burdett, he was, by the interest of the Duke of Newcastle, returned for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, his colleague being Sir John Scott, afterwards Earl of Eldon and Lord Chancellor. From his first entry into Parliament Sir Francis had followed an extreme course of popular politics, opposing the Government and the War, advocating a reform in the representation, and especially distinguishing himself by an inquiry which he set on foot into the abuses of the Coldbath Fields and other prisons. This led to his being brought forward at the general election in 1802 as a candidate for Middlesex, in opposition to Mr. Mainwaring, who was Chairman of the County Sessions, and had been the person by whom the investigation into the prison abuses had been principally resisted and impeded in the House. The public excitement which this contest occasioned was unexampled. It ended on the fifteenth day, by giving Sir Francis a majority of 371 votes over his opponent; but a committee afterwards declared the election void, and the House sent the two sheriffs to Newgate. A new election took place in July, 1804; and at the conclusion of the poll Sir F. Burdett was left in a minority of five, the numbers being 2828 and 2823. But this election was also declared void by a committee, the report at the same time declaring that Sir Francis ought to have been returned. In 1807 there was a new election, the result of which was, that Sir Francis was brought in at the head of the poll. Sir Francis from this time continued to sit for Westminster for nearly thirty years.

The great event of his subsequent career was his committal to the Tower by the House of Commons, in March, 1810, for a letter to his constituents, denying the power of the House to imprison delinquents, which he published in 'Cobbett's Register,' and which the House voted to be libellous and scandalous. He attempted to resist the Speaker's warrant, and some lives were lost in a street contest between the military and the people; but he eventually of course surrendered, and remained in prison from the 9th of April until the prorogation of Parliament on the 21st of June.

Sir Francis continued to adhere to the popular side in politics till some time after the appointment of the Melbourne ministry, in April, 1835, when he went into opposition against his old friends in the Government, on the ground principally of the court he charged them with paying to Mr. O'Connell and his followers in their agitation against the Irish Established Church. In these circumstances, he declined standing for Westminster at

the general election in July, 1837; but he was returned for Wiltshire, and sat for that county till his death, which took place on the 23rd January, 1844. Lady Burdett had died only a few days before.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 116.—THOMAS DIBDIN.

B. 1771; d. 1841. A dramatic author and song-writer; was the eldest son of the celebrated Charles Dibdin, whose 'Naval Songs' he was engaged in editing at the time of his death. He had the honour of having Garrick for his godfather; and in 1775, when only four years of age, he appeared on the stage as Cupid, in Shakespeare's 'Jubilee,' to the Venus of Mrs. Siddons. At sixteen he was apprenticed to Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Rawlins, to learn the trade of an upholsterer; but born and bred to "the profession," it was no wonder that after a few years he quitted the shop, and sought his fortune on the boards of various provincial theatres. From that time until 1795 he is said to have performed in every department of the drama, and written more than 1000 songs. He afterwards obtained an engagement at Covent Garden Theatre; and numerous were the operas, farces, and entertainments which, for that and other establishments, were produced by his fertile and inventive genius, during the term of half a century. From among them we may select 'The Cabinet,' 'The English Fleet,' 'Mother Goose' (which yielded more than £20,000 profit to the managers of Covent Garden Theatre), 'The High-mettled Racer' (a clear gain to the proprietors of Astley's of £13,000), 'The Jew and Doctor,' 'Past Ten o'Clock,' etc. But, alas! prolific as was his brain, and successful as were his pieces, the latter days of his long and active life were uncheered by the result of his previous labours.

The lines we give were written by Dibdin on the occasion of the Duchess of Kent presenting her miniature to the Queen, on Christmas Day, 1837. They were addressed to the editor of the 'Literary Gazette,' January 5th, 1838.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 117.—MARY WOOLSTONECRAFT SHELLEY.

B. 1798; d. 1851. Wife of the poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley. In 1816, while in Italy, she wrote her powerful and striking romance of 'Frankenstein,' which commanded an extensive popularity in England, and is still a favourite with the admirers of the wild and wonderful, while the extremely ingenious and consistent development of the character of the monster, excites and sustains a human interest amidst all improbabilities. Though her success was great in this her first effort, it did not induce Mrs. Shelley to resume her pen for some time. She devoted herself to promoting the comfort and guarding the health of her husband with affectionate solicitude, which he gratefully acknowledged and repaid. Just previous to his unfortunate death, however, she had finished 'Valperga,' a novel afterwards printed in three volumes, for which Shelley says, in one of his last letters, that she had been offered £400, which he designed for the relief of his father-in-law, W. Godwin. After her husband's death she published 'Falkland,' 'The Last Man,' and 'The Fortune of Perkin Warbeck,' each in three volumes. She also wrote 'Rambles in Germany and Italy,' an account of her journeys with her husband. In 1839 she published an edition of his poetical works, with a few biographical notes added, in which the more offensive passages of 'Queen Mab' are omitted; and in 1840, a selection from his letters and a few specimens of his prose writings. In all these she pays a most affectionate tribute to his goodness of heart, and other amiable qualities, which she states invariably secured him the love of all who knew him.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 118.—EDMUND THOMAS PARRIS.

B. 1793. Historical painter to her late Majesty Queen Adelaide. Entered as a student at the Royal Academy in 1816. Exhibited at the British Institution in 1825 his picture of 'Christ Blessing little Children,' now the altar-piece of St. George's Church, Sheffield. The same year commenced the Panorama of London at the Colosseum, which he completed in 1829. In 1830 'The Bridesmaid' was exhibited at the British Institution, and purchased by the late Sir Robert Peel. His 'Flowers of Loveliness,' 'Gems of Beauty,' and 'The Passions,' were published as annuals by Longman and Co., in 1835–6 and –7. In 1838 his pictures for the saloon of the 'Great Western' steamship were exhibited. In 1839 he completed his picture of the 'Coronation' of her present Majesty, which was engraved by Wagstaff, and published by Moon in the year following. In 1843 he contributed to the Exhibition of Cartoons in Westminster Hall, 'Joseph of Arimathea converting the Britons,' for which he obtained one of the prizes awarded. In 1853 he commenced the restoration, or rather repainting of the works by Sir James Thornhill, in the dome of St. Paul's, which he completed in 1857. Since that period he has been chiefly occupied in painting portraits in oil upon a photographic base. In 1864 he constructed an exact model of Shakespeare's house, at Stratford, which has until recently been exhibited in the centre transept at the Crystal Palace. He has just completed for the Exhibition at Oporto two large pictures of the Santa Domingos Mine in Portugal, from photographs and sketches.

We present our readers with an autograph, and also a crayon sketch by this talented and prolific artist.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 119.—THOMAS WEBSTER, R.A.

B. 1800. An eminent English painter. He passed the early part of his life at Windsor, where his father was employed in the establishment of George III. He first exhibited at the Academy, in 1823, a portrait group, but seldom again until 1835; after which he continued to contribute regularly one or more of those quiet domestic subjects which have secured him fame. The unobtrusive titles of his first pictures,—'The Soldier's Return,' 'A Committee of Taste,' 'Gunpowder Plot,' 'Bird-catchers,' indicate early persistence in the course wherein his chief success was achieved. As early as 1833, he exhibited 'A Village School,'—the theme so often repeated since; in 1836, 'Going into School' and 'Coming out of School.' Subsequent pictures,—'Returning from the Fair' (1837), 'Breakfast' (1838), 'Foot-ball' (1839), attracted each year general notice. In 1840 his picture of 'Punch' was followed by his election to an Associateship. 'The Boy and many Friends' (of 1841); 'The Smile' and 'The Frown,' of which engravings have been issued by the Art-Union, were still more popular. 'The Grandmother,' 'The Impenitent,' 'Going to School' (1842), 'Sickness and Health' (1843), Portrait group of the artist's father and mother, 'The Pedlar' (1844), succeeded; and in 1845 'A Dame's School,' the picture in the Vernon Gallery, one of his happiest efforts. In 1846 he was elected R.A. Among his principal subsequent works have been the 'Good Night' (1846); 'A Village Choir' (1847); 'Dotheboys Hall' (1848); 'A Slide' (1849); 'A School Playground' (1852); a repetition of the 'Dame's School' (1853); 'The Race' (1855); all masterly of their kind. Other smaller canvases and simpler themes,—'A Robber,' 'A See-saw,' 'A Cherry-seller,' 'A Letter from the Colonies,' etc.,—display the same genuine qualities of character, expression, and quiet humour. His direct Studies from Nature, such as 'A Peasant's Home,' 'A Farmhouse Kitchen,' 'Peasant Children,' homely fireside scenes,—'A Chimney Corner,' 'A Breakfast Party,'—are all choice specimens of his genuine but unpretending art.

We present our readers with one of his sketches, a hieroglyphic, united with his autograph 'Witness my Hand.'

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 120.—FREDERICK RICHARD PICKERSGILL, R.A.

B. in London, 1820. A celebrated English painter. Nephew of the distinguished portrait-painter, Henry William Pickersgill, R.A. His father has been an occasional contributor to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy. His mother is the sister of Mr. Witherington, the Academician. After receiving an ordinary school education, his uncle, Mr. Witherington, perceiving in the youth a decided taste for the Arts, undertook to superintend his studies, and some time was passed under the judicious guidance of his relative in drawing the figure from plaster casts. In 1839 he sent a drawing in water-colours to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, the subject of which was 'The Brazen Age,' as described by Hesiod, and the same year he entered as a student of the Academy. The first oil-picture exhibited by Mr. Pickersgill in 1841 showed his determination to seek his subjects from the best and least-hacknied sources. The 'Trachenian Virgins' of Sophocles suggested to him the 'Combat between Hercules and Achelous, the river-god, in the form of a bull, for Dejanira.' During the next two or three years, he exhibited in succession 'Amoret delivered from the Enchanter,' 'Œdipus cursing Polynices,' 'Florimel in the College of the Witch,' and 'Dante's Dream.' The Committee of the Art-Union of London selected his 'Florimel' to engrave for their subscribers, a high compliment to so young an artist. At the Exhibition of Cartoons in Westminster Hall, in 1843, Mr. Pickersgill contributed 'The Death of Lear,' which elicited so much favour from the judges, that the artist was in the number of the ten to whom a premium of £100 each was awarded. In 1845 he contributed to the Royal Academy 'The Four Ages,' and in 1846 'The Flight of Stephen Calloprini,' a scene from Venetian history, consisting of a group of figures, the majority of them females, all drawn with admirable skill, and arranged with much picturesque effect. At the great Exhibition of Pictures in Westminster Hall in 1847, Mr. Pickersgill achieved a noble triumph in his contribution of 'The Death of Harold:' it obtained the first prize of £500, and was purchased by the Royal Commissioners for £500 more. In 1848 he sent two pictures to the Royal Academy—'Idleness,' and 'Britomartis unveiling Amoret;' in the following year 'Comus' and 'Orlando Furioso;' in 1850, his fine picture of 'Samson Betrayed,' 'Pluto carrying away Proserpine,' and some other works. We have not space to particularize the numerous pictures since exhibited by Mr. Pickersgill, most of which must be fresh in the recollection of our readers: one of the most remarkable of them, however, is 'The Death of Foscari, Doge of Venice,' which beautiful picture was purchased by Prince Albert at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy in 1854.*

In 1857 Mr. Pickersgill was elected a Royal Academician.

The sketch we give will at once be recognized by those familiar with his works, as showing his elegant drawing and the graceful grouping of his figures.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. XV.—THOMAS HOOD.

(See No. XVIII., pp. 146 and 56.)

B. 1798; d. 1845. An English poet, author, and humourist. In the above number we gave his autograph; we are now fortunate enough to be able to present our readers with a sketch, giving a taste of his humour, which he calls 'A Clear Stage and no Favour;' it represents the upsetting of a coach, and the deposit of its passengers in what appears to be an Irish bog.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

* For the above particulars we are indebted to the 'Art Journal' of August, 1855.

No. XVI.—WILLIAM POWELL FRITH, R.A.

B. 1819, at Studley, near Ripon, Yorkshire. In 1835 he entered the Art Academy, in Bloomsbury Street, conducted by Mr. Sass, where he continued for three years, perfecting himself in drawing and the art of composition. In 1839 he exhibited, at the British Institution, a portrait of one of the children of his preceptor, which was followed next year by 'Othello and Desdemona.' In this year he exhibited at the Academy his 'Malvolio before the Countess Olivia,' and in 1841, his 'Parting Interview between Leicester and Amy Robsart,' from Sir W. Scott's 'Kenilworth.' The next year he exhibited at the British Institution a sketch from Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey,' and also contributed to the Exhibition a scene from the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' representing Olivia and the Squire standing up *dos à dos*, to see which is the taller. In 1843 he sent to the British Institution, 'Dolly Varden,' from Mr. C. Dickens's 'Barnaby Rudge,' and the Duel Scene from the play of the 'Twelfth Night.' His single contribution this year to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy was 'Falstaff and his friends with the Merry Wives of Windsor.' This was followed next year by his 'Interview between Knox and Mary, Queen of Scots,' and another scene from the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' 'The Squire describing his experiences of town life to Mrs. Primrose and her daughters.' 'Sterne in the Shop of the Grisette,' is the title of a little picture exhibited at the British Institution, 1845, in which year he contributed, besides a 'Portrait,' the well-known picture of the 'Village Pastor.' In 1846 he exhibited at the British Institution his 'Norah Creina,' and at the Academy a 'Scene from Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' and 'The Return of Labour,' representing a cottage scene from every-day life. In 1847 he considerably increased his reputation by his large picture of 'English Merrymaking a Hundred Years Ago,' and another entitled the 'Saracen's Head,' illustrative of a story in the 'Spectator;' and in the following year by his 'Old Woman Accused of Bewitching a Peasant Girl,' in the reign of James I. In the same year he exhibited his 'Stage Coach Adventure in 1750,' and another 'Scene from Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme.' His picture of 1849, entitled 'Coming of Age,' is a felicitous illustration of English country life in the days of Queen Elizabeth. To the Exhibition of 1850, Mr. Frith contributed three pictures, 'The Portrait of a Lady,' a scene from 'The Good-natured Man,' of Goldsmith, and a subject from 'Don Quixote,' namely, Sancho telling a tale to the duke and duchess to prove that the knight of La Mancha is at the bottom of the table. The Exhibition of 1851 contained two pictures from Mr. Frith's pencil, 'The Gleaner,' and 'Hogarth brought as a Spy before the Governor of Calais.' In the following year he exhibited his pictures of 'A Child at its Evening Prayers,' and 'Pope Making Love to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.' In this year Mr. Frith was elected a Royal Academician. In 1854 he contributed no less than five subjects, one of which, 'Life at the Sea Side,' was purchased by Her Majesty; he also contributed a 'Portrait of Ann Page,' 'The Love Token,' a 'Scene from the Bride of Lammermoor,' 'The Poison Cup,' from 'Kenilworth,' and a 'Portrait.' In 1855 he sent his 'Maria Tricking Malvolio,' 'The Lovers,' 'A Lady at the Opera,' and 'Feeding the Calves.' In 1856 his pictures were 'Garden Flowers,' 'Many Happy Returns of the Day,' and 'A Dream of the Future.' He has subsequently exhibited 'Ramsgate Sands,' 'The Derby Day,' 'The Railway Station,' etc. We present our readers with one of his pencil sketches.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 121.—FREDERICK, DUKE OF YORK.

(See Vol. I., No. VII., p. 62.)

B. 1763; d. 1827. Second son of George III.; was while only a few months old elected Prince-bishop of Osnaburg, in Germany. In 1780 he was appointed a Brevet-Colonel in the British army, and went to the Continent in order to study military tactics under Frederick the Great, at Berlin. In 1784 he was created Duke of York and Albany; returned from the Continent in 1787; took his seat in the House of Lords in the same year; and, in 1789, fought a duel, which had nearly proved fatal to him, with Colonel Lennox, afterwards Duke of Richmond. In 1791 he married the eldest daughter of the King of Prussia; was placed at the head of the British army in Flanders, in 1793; and, after alternate success, was driven out of that country by the French. In 1799, when employed in Holland, he was equally unfortunate, being under the necessity of signing a disadvantageous convention. In 1800 great scandal was caused by the allegation that he had permitted a female favourite, named Mary Anne Clarke, to influence him in the disposal of commissions in the army; but on an investigation taking place, he was acquitted. He, however, resigned the post of Commander-in-Chief, in which he was reinstated about two years afterwards by the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness was most attentive to the rights and comforts of the soldier, and while he enforced the necessity of strict discipline and subordination, gained the title of the Soldier's Friend.

In No. VII. of our first Series, we gave a letter written by the Duke to the Earl of Malmesbury upon public matters; we now reproduce another letter addressed by H.R.H. to Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, and strongly recommending to promotion in the navy "a young man to whose father the Duke was under very particular obligations."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 122.—GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS PATRICK NAPIER, K.C.B.

B. in 1785, at Castletown, Ireland; d. 1860. A British General, and distinguished military historian. The second volume of our first Series, No. XXIII., p. 184, contains a letter of Sir William, showing the goodness of his heart, for he says to Mr. Broderip, the magistrate, "your active benevolence, and careful attention to discover real cases of misery, makes five pounds leave my pocket and walk to your box." The second autograph letter we now produce, and addressed to Mr. Cyrus Redding, is also characteristic; it proves the energy Sir William exercised in all matters. "It will depend," says he, "upon Mr. P. B.'s further proceedings, but I believe I have given him the knock-down blow."

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 123.—ADMIRAL CHARLES PALONE, COUNT OF PERSANO.

B. at Vercelli about 1801. A distinguished Italian Admiral. Was educated at the Naval School of Genoa. The hero of Ancona and Gaeta. Our readers will remember that after the fall of Ancona, General de la Moricière would not surrender his sword to General Cialdini, commanding the land forces, but to Admiral Persano.

(Translation.)

"*Turin, April 28th*, 1861.

"My honourable Sir, and very dear Friend,—I thank you for the flattering words which you write to me, and I could wish to have deserved them. I have only performed my duty, and if glory is so easily acquired as I have got it, I must say that it is very cheap.

"I will do what you write to me with readiness and goodwill. I hope that you will always be benevolent to me as now, and I am,

"Your dutiful servant and affectionate friend,

"Ch. Di Persano."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 124.—GENERAL COUNT MONTHOLON.

B. in Paris, 1783, of a noble family; d. 1853. One of the most faithful friends of Napoleon I. Made the campaigns of Italy, Germany, and Poland, where he made himself conspicuous by his bravery; received five wounds at the battle of Wagram, and on his return to Paris, was created a Count, and promoted to the rank of Major-General by the Emperor. Had a command in the army of the Loire in 1814, where he remained until the Emperor's first abdication, when he immediately went to Fontainebleau and offered his services to Napoleon, of whom he entreated leave to remain, and not to be allowed again to leave him. During the Hundred Days he was one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp, and fought at Waterloo. He embarked with Napoleon for St. Helena, where he remained until the death of that illustrious captive. He was named by Napoleon one of his four executors. In May, 1840, he was chosen as one of the persons to proceed to St. Helena, to convey the Emperor Napoleon's remains from that island, to be placed in the Hotel of the Invalides at Paris.

Why General Montholon did not share the high fortunes of the nephew of his illustrious master, has been a matter of much speculation.

(Translation.)

"*26th January*, 1849.

"Sir,—I thank you for the kindness which you propose to do me, and I regret not having in my possession the volumes which have been presented to you. The person to whom I have sent them is not at home just now. Do not therefore take the trouble to call upon me; I must, besides, be at the Archbishop's at half-past twelve, and I will myself call upon you in going or returning, if I find it possible to get a few moments for my private affairs. Receive, Sir, the assurance of my very distinguished sentiments.

"General Montholon."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 125.—JOHANN FRANZ ENCKE.

B. at Hamburg, 1791. A most celebrated astronomer, Director of the Royal Observatory at Berlin. Studied at Göttingen under Gauss. Served in the army from 1813 to the conclusion of the peace, when he received an appointment in the observatory at Seeberg, near Gotha. In 1825 he was appointed Director of the Observatory at Berlin, and also became Secretary to the Mathematical Class in the Royal Academy. He was the first to recognize the comet discovered by Pons on the 26th of November, 1818, as having a very short period of revolution; on which account that comet has been called by the name of Encke, and for which the Royal Astronomical Society of London adjudged him their gold medal in June, 1823. He published, in 1831–32, the investigation he had made in two treatises, bearing the title 'Concerning the Comet of Pons;' in these he called attention to the retardation which cometary bodies apparently experience from the ether in passing through space. In his work, 'The Distance of the Sun' (2 vols., 1822–24), he calculated the entire series of observations upon the transit of Venus. The first volume of his 'Astronomical Observations at the Royal Observatory at Berlin' appeared in 1840. He has also published treatises 'De Formulis Dioptricis' (1845), and 'On the Relation of Astronomy to the other Sciences' (1846). Since 1830 Encke has edited the 'Astronomisches Jahrbuch,' formerly

conducted by Bode. In 1840 he was created Knight of the Class of Peace, of the Order Pour le Mérite. Encke is Perpetual Secretary of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

The autograph we reproduce is extracted from a long letter addressed to the unfortunate Edward Vogel, the African traveller. It will be found very interesting.

(Translation.)

"What you tell me of the want of knowledge of the German language does not much surprise me. Our language, since it has become cultivated, which was principally effected by Lessing, is yet too young, but it will surely find its way. Some time ago Biot wrote to me how vividly he regrets that that defence, the German language, is more and more exclusively made use of by the Germans. There would be no alternative but that we should become *moins patriotiques* or the foreigners *moins ignorants*. The latter seems to me the simpler way. As Airy, Herschel, Whewell, Miller, and many other English *coryphées* understand German, I always write my letters intended for England in German.

"Things here have not been changed. Try that you become acquainted with the new way of calculating the special perturbations; it is by far the shorter and the more pleasant. Give from time to time the pleasure of hearing from you to yours most truly,

"ENCKE.

"*Berlin, Feb.* 28, 1852."

[*From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.*]

No. 126.—GEORGE PERKINS MARSH.

B. at Woodstock, in the State of Vermont, 1801. A distinguished American philologist. He practised as a lawyer at Burlington, where he was elected a representative in the Congress (1843), where he sat till 1849. Was nominated minister at Constantinople, where he remained till 1853. He has been minister of the United States in Italy since 1861. Mr. Marsh masters the languages of Northern Europe. The letter we reproduce shows that he writes the French language in perfection. Among his works, some of which are mentioned in his letter, are the 'Compendious Grammar of the Old Northern Languages,' 'The Goths in New England,' etc.

(Translation.)

"*Hotel of the Four Nations,*
"*Genoa, 23rd March,* 1863.

"Monsieur the Librarian,—I wish to present to the public library of this city my works on English Philology. I have been informed that the library already possesses one of these volumes, but I do not know which.

"I therefore take the liberty, Sir, to give you the titles of the different works that I have published on this subject, and to add that I will send you those which the library does not possess, if you will deign to accept them. The titles are:—'Lectures on the English Language,' 'The Origin and History of the English Language and of the Early Literature it embodies,' 'A Dictionary of English Etymology' by H. Wedgwood, vol. i. with notes.

"Accept, Sir, the assurance of my most respectful consideration.

"GEORGE P. MARSH."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 127.—THOMAS MOORE.

B. at Dublin, in Augier Street, May 28, 1779; d. at Bromham, near Devizes, February 25, 1852. The national poet of Ireland. Our first Series, Vol. II., No. XX., p. 160, gives the autograph manuscript of his song, 'On the Lady but once Seen,' and the first couplet, also by his hand, of 'When love is kind.' We have the good fortune to reproduce now the first and second couplets of his "Savourna Deelish," (the first printed with the music,) penned by Moore, accompanied with a very characteristic letter to Mr. Power, the music-publisher, in which he says, "the truth is, whether from habit or nature, I know not, but I never can give my finishing touches decisively till I am hunted;" and further, "I hope you liked my Wellington song: it is a beautiful subject." The letter is dated "November 28th, 1814."

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 128.—ELIZA COOK.

B. in Southwark, 1818. A very popular poetess. Her parents were respectable tradespeople. At an early age she began to contribute to various literary periodicals, including the 'New Monthly,' 'Metropolitan,' 'Literary Gazette,' etc. She published, in 1840, a volume of exquisite poems, which at once attracted the attention of the public, and stamped her as a writer of sound and enduring fame. In the 'Men of the Time' we read: "She more than sustained her favoured position with the people in the 'Journal' which bore her name, and which was published weekly from 1849 until 1854, when her health failed, and the admirable miscellany was given up, to the great regret of its readers. Her poems have recently been reprinted in a collective form, and have passed through numerous editions. A beautifully illustrated Christmas volume of her poems was also issued in 1860; and, judging by the sale of her works, Eliza Cook's genius is of that order which has not only deserved, but achieved success."

The stanzas we reproduce were dedicated to a personal friend of hers, and have never been published.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 129.—MARIE TAGLIONI.

B. at Stockholm, 1804. A most celebrated danseuse. The choregraphic art was hereditary in her family. Her father, Philippe Taglioni, born at Milan in 1777, was master of the ballet at Stockholm during the reign of Gustavus III., then at Cassel, and lately at Warsaw, where he remained till 1853. The husband of Mlle. Karsten, daughter of the first tragedian of Sweden, he took her to Italy in the same year, 1853, there to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Their daughter Marie danced from 1827 to 1832 in Paris, where she achieved an immense success. From that time, she was unable to accept all the engagements offered to her from all the first cities of Europe. In 1832 she married Count Gilbert de Voisins; she, however, continued to dance till 1847, when she went to live in Italy, where she has magnificent residences in Venice and on the Lake of Como. The ballets in which she originated or played the first part in, are 'Cinderella,' 'Flora and Zephyr,' 'William Tell,' 'La Bayadère,' 'The Sylphide,' etc.

(Translation.)

"I should wish that these words may sometimes recall me to your remembrance.

"MARIE TAGLIONI.

"*Liverpool, 15th November,* 1846."

We cannot help saying that the pencil sketch (by William D. Kennedy), which illustrates our present number, forcibly delineates the graces of the Queen of Dance.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 130.—J. F. BLONDIN.

B. 24th February, 1824, at St. Omer. The world-renowned rope-walker. He was the son of one of the First Napoleon's veteran soldiers; one of the gallant few who survived Wagram, Austerlitz, and the disastrous Russian campaign. When little Blondin was five years old, a company of acrobats one day pitched their tent near the paternal home, and their performances

appear to have made a deep and lasting impression on his infant mind. With marvellous adroitness he began to imitate some of their exploits, and ere long succeeded in accomplishing a variety of gymnastic feats, such as no child of his age had ever before attempted. He was placed by his parents at L'École de Gymnase at Lyons, where he progressed so well, that in less than six months he made his appearance in public. The newspapers of the day denominated him a "little wonder" and his *début* was the greatest hit ever known in the city of Lyons. From Lyons his fame spread with unusual celerity, and the name of the boy Blondin passed from lip to lip through the principal capitals of Europe. His name was everywhere at a premium, and he was engaged to make a tour through the United States. In 1851 he arrived at New York, where he earned the title of "Monarch of the Cable." After having completed an eight years' engagement with the Ravel Family, he proceeded to the Falls of Niagara, and on the 30th of June, 1859, he spanned the awful chasm which connects Lakes Erie and Ontario, upon a hempen cord stretched across at an elevation of one hundred and sixty feet above the foaming cataract on the one side, and one hundred and seventy on the other. This feat he subsequently repeated many times, and on one occasion before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

On the 1st June, 1861, M. Blondin first appeared at the Crystal Palace, where his wonderful performances have been witnessed by hundreds of thousands, and are of too recent a date to render any detailed particulars necessary.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 131.—MARIE DOLORES ELIZA ROSANNA (called LOLA) MONTEZ.

B. at Limerick in 1824; d. 1861. Her father was a son of Sir Edward Gilbert, and her mother was descended from the Spanish noble family of Montalvo. Soon after the birth of Lola, the 44th Regiment, in which her father was a captain, was ordered to India, and there her mother was left a widow before she was eighteen years old. At six years of age, Lola was sent to Europe to the care of some relatives in Scotland, and soon afterwards to London. When she was fourteen years of age, her mother came to England with the intention of taking her back to India, having promised her in marriage to Sir Abraham Lumly, Judge of the Supreme Court of India, a rich and gouty old gentleman of sixty. Against this, it seems, the young Lola rebelled, and applied for advice and assistance to her mother's friend, Captain James, of the Indian Army. The result was an elopement with him to Ireland, where they were married. Eight months afterwards, Captain James joined his regiment in India, taking his child-wife with him. Ere long he deserted her, and she was again sent to Europe. Her stepfather, General Craigie, had made her a present of a cheque for £1000 before leaving India, and she was now in London, sole mistress of her own fate. She determined to become a *danseuse*. A Spanish teacher was soon procured, with whom she studied four months, and then, after a short visit to Spain, she came back to London, and made her *début* at Her Majesty's Theatre. She soon afterwards entered into an engagement at the Theatre Royal, Dresden, where her appearance created a great *furore*. She was invited by the King and Queen to their summer palace, and when she left, her royal patroness, the Queen, who was the sister to the King of Bavaria, gave her a letter to the Queen of Prussia, another sister to King Louis, which opened the way for an immense triumph at Berlin. From Berlin Lola went to Warsaw, from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, in which capitals she was also a lioness. It seems that she had contracted during her peregrinations a love for politics; and when she came to Paris, she formed the acquaintance of M. Dujarrier, editor of 'La Presse,' and a popular leader of the radical party. Our readers will remember that she was the cause of the duel fought by Dujarrier and Beauvallon, which resulted in the death of Dujarrier. After this melancholy event, Lola Montez went to Bavaria; the King became enamoured with her, and created her Countess of Landsfeld. The visit of Lola Montez to the United States is too recent to retrace it to our readers. Moreover, the want of space compels us to conclude by remarking that her fortunes were much chequered on account of her craving for adventures, and of her restless passion for notoriety; indeed, her autobiography reads more like fiction than reality, and the autographic letter we reproduce stamps, so to say, her own particular and eccentric mind.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. XIX.—THOMAS FAED, R.A.

B. at Burley Mill, in 1826. An eminent English painter. His father died in 1844, while the incipient painter was still in his boyhood; but, aided by his brother, who was working his way to reputation as an artist in Edinburgh, Mr. Faed resolved to follow the bent of his genius, and in 1843 repaired to seek instruction in the Scottish capital. While pursuing his studies in the School of Design, where for a brief period he was under the tuition of the celebrated Sir W. Allan, he laboured for years with unremitting industry, and was annually successful at the competition for prizes in various departments. The earliest work of art he exhibited in public was a drawing in water-colours from the 'Old English Baron;' but ere long he dedicated his talents to oil painting, and exercised his brush on draught-players and shepherd-boys. At length, after becoming an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1849, and executing, among other approved works of art, the popular picture of 'Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford," Mr. Faed settled himself permanently in London, and began to exhibit at the Royal Academy. In 1855, his work, 'The Mitherless Bairn,' elicited from critics the praise of being "the picture of the season." In 1856 Mr. Faed exhibited 'Home and the Homeless;' and, in 1857, 'The First Break in the Family.' His more recent pictures are 'Sunday in the Back-woods' (1849), 'His only Pain' (1860), and 'From Dawn to Sunset' (1861), 'New Wars to an Old Soldier' (1862), 'The Silken Gown' (1863), 'Our Washing Day,' 'Baith Faither and Mither' (1864), 'The Last of the Clan' (1865).

Mr. Faed was last year elected a Royal Academician. The pen-and-ink sketch (No. XIX.) which we give in our present number affords abundant evidence of the high talent of this famous painter.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. XX.—WILLIAM DENHOLM KENNEDY.

B. at Dumfries, June 16, 1813; d. June 2, 1865. A celebrated painter. Leaving his native town at an early age, he went to Edinburgh, and in the "Modern Athens" received, like so many other men eminent in Art and Science, an excellent education in that enlightened capital. In 1830 he came to London, and having made the acquaintance of Etty, remained on terms of the closest intimacy with him till the time of that painter's death; and from him, perhaps, imbibed his great love of colour. In December, 1833, Mr. Kennedy was admitted a Student of the Royal Academy, and in 1835 the gold medal of that institution was awarded to him, "for the best historical painting." Elected travelling student, he, in 1840, went abroad with his friend Noble; remained about two years in Italy, and on his return in 1842, with Mr. Elmore from that country, brought an immense collection of sketches, which have since furnished countless subjects for his facile pencil. We have not space to enumerate the many works of this artist, but may men-

tion among the more remarkable of those exhibited since 1833, when his name first appears in the Royal Academy Catalogue, the following:—'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' (1840), the large picture of 'Italy' (1843), 'The Bandit Mother' (1845), 'The Italian Goat-herd' (1847), 'Theodore and Honoria' (1851), 'Venus and Adonis' (1854), and 'A Scene from Gil Blas,' in 1858. His principal works exhibited more recently, are 'Claude Sketching the Tomb of Plautus, near Tivoli,' 'The School of Salvator,' 'Border Outlaws,' 'Summer Time,' 'Waiting for the Ferry-boat,' and his picture of this year at the Academy, 'The Land of Poetry and Song.'

It was on the evening of the 1st of June last, that this artist was last seen alive; he was then visited by an attached friend, who left him on that night in his usual state of health, and in his usual cheerful mood, but on the next morning he was found dead. An inquest was held on the 5th, when it was found that the deceased had "died from natural causes."

Mr. Kennedy was a good scholar, an admirable judge of etchings and engravings, of which he left a good collection, and so great a lover of music, that at one time he regularly attended the Opera for nine years without omitting a single performance.*

We publish a spirited sketch ('The Dancing Girl,' No. XX.), by this distinguished artist.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. XXI.—ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

B. at Edinburgh in 1816. An eminent Scottish painter. First exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1836. His earlier pieces were derived from Scottish song and Scottish story: from 'The Gentle Shepherd' (1840); 'Sunday Morning,' from Burns (1841); 'The Covenanter's Marriage' (1842); 'The Covenanter's Burial' (1852). Many of Mr. Johnston's smaller-priced pieces, 'The Highland Home,' 'The Trysting Tree,' 'Introduction of Flora Macdonald to Prince Charlie,' etc., have found favour with Art Unions. In the Vernon Gallery occurs an example of his more ambitious style—'Lord and Lady Russell receiving the Sacrament in Prison,' painted in 1846. In 1851 he descends again to humble life, and gives us 'Family Worship' in a Scotch cottage. In 1853 he started on a new field of subjects, and produced 'Melanchthon being surprised by a French Traveller rocking the Cradle of his Infant.' This was followed the next year by 'Tyndal Translating the Bible.' All these are engraved; the latter for the Art Union of London. His principal pictures subsequently exhibited are—'The Abdication of Mary, Queen of Scots' (1855); 'The Arrest of John Brown, a Lollard' (1856); 'Sabbath' (1857); 'The Press-Gang' (1858); 'John Bunyan in Bedford Jail' (1861); 'John Anderson, my Jo!' (1862); 'The Cotter's Saturday Night' (1863); 'Romance' (1864); 'La Saya-y-Manto, a Rencontre in the Alameda, Lima' (1865).

We present our readers with a little sketch ('The Guitarist,' No. XXI.) by this distinguished artist.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. XXII.—DANIEL MACLISE, R.A.

B. 1811, at Cork. An eminent modern painter. He is of Scottish extraction, and his father, Daniel Macleish, a veritable Highlander, bore an ensign's commission in the Elgin Fencibles. From his earliest years, he evinced a decided predilection for art, and, although placed in a banking house at Cork, quitted it at the age of sixteen, and gave himself up to the study of drawing and painting, maintaining himself the while by selling sketches and portraits. He went to London in 1828, and entered the Royal Academy, where he rapidly advanced in his studies, and carried off the medals for drawing from the antique, for drawing from life, and for painting the best historical picture. After spending several months in Paris, he exhibited his first picture at the British Institution in 1833, after which period he acquired, with extraordinary rapidity, the highest reputation. In 1835 he became A.R.A., and five years later he was elected a Royal Academician. His range of subject has been very large, as the enumeration of a few of his best pictures will show. 'Robin Hood and Richard Cœur de Lion,' 'Chivalrous Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock,' 'Banquet Scene in "Macbeth,"' 'The Sleeping Beauty,' and 'The Play Scene in "Hamlet,"' which last, despite its defects of mannerism and disagreeable colour, is unquestionably the production of a master. It may be seen in the British collection at the South Kensington Museum. Maclise has likewise been extensively employed as a portrait-painter, particularly by the intellectual classes. His portraits of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Dickens, Ainsworth, and Macready, are well known. The curious little sketch we give is a very early specimen of the powers of this celebrated artist, it having been executed before he left Cork.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

* We extract the above particulars from the 'Art Journal' for August, by the kind permission of its Editor.

No. 132.—VICTOR EMMANUEL II. (MARIA ALBERT EUGÈNE FERDINAND THOMAS), KING OF ITALY.

B. March 14, 1820. Son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, and of Maria Theresa, Archduchess of Austria. Married in 1842 Maria Adelaide, daughter of Regnier, Archduke of Austria, who died in 1855. Succeeded his father, as King of Sardinia, in March, 1849, on the abdication of the latter monarch, who died in Portugal a few months afterwards. His Majesty took the title of King of Italy in virtue of the law of March 17, 1861. Five children were born from his marriage with the Archduchess Maria Theresa: the eldest, Princess Clotilde, is married to Prince Napoleon Bonaparte; the second is Prince Humbert, heir apparent; the third is Prince Amedeus, Duke of Aosta; the fourth is Prince Othon, Duke of Montferrat; the fifth is Princess Maria Pia, Queen of Portugal.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 133.—WILLIAM FREDERICK, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

B. October 9, 1771; d. June 16, 1815. Was the youngest son of Charles William Ferdinand of Brunswick, and brother of the persecuted Queen Caroline of England. He entered the Prussian army at an early age, and, stimulated by his father's unhappy fate and the wrongs of his country, took an active part in the war against revolutionary France. In 1809 he raised a body of volunteers in Bohemia; but finding no chance of making an effectual stand against the power of France, he embarked his troops for England, where they were taken into the British service, and employed in the Peninsula. Foreseeing that great changes were likely to take place on the Continent, he hastened to his paternal dominions in 1813, raised a large body of troops, and was among the foremost to meet the French army in 1815, when, two days before the decisive battle of Waterloo, he fell, gallantly fighting at the head of his "brave Brunswickers."

It is to the gallantry of this Prince that Byron, in the third canto of 'Childe Harold,' dedicates a stanza in his description of the battle of Waterloo.

The autograph we give is appended to a letter of his, dated from Belmont House, April 29, 1813, and addressed to William Le Blanc, Esq.; that letter refers to the "renunciation on the part of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, in his favour, of any share she may have in the £40,000, of which he wrote before."

[*From the Collection of W. A. Day, Esq.*]

No. 134.—CAROLINE AMELIA ELIZABETH, WIFE OF GEORGE IV., KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND HANOVER.

B. at Brunswick, 1768; d. August 7, 1821. Second daughter of Duke Charles William Ferdinand of Brunswick, (who was mortally wounded in the battle at Auerstadt) and of the Princess Augusta of England, sister of George III. She was married to the Prince of Wales in 1795, and gave birth to the Princess Charlotte in the year following; but was scarcely recovered from her confinement, when her husband abandoned her, without assigning any other reason than that "no one could force his inclinations." The discarded Princess retired to a mansion at Blackheath, where she devoted herself to the arts and sciences, and dispensed no inconsiderable part of her income in acts of benevolence. Meanwhile, the friends, or rather the spies, of the Prince, circulated many reports of her, unfavourable to her deportment, accusing her of illicit connections, and even asserting that she was the mother of a boy named William Austin, whom she had adopted, and that the father was Sir Sidney Smith. This led to a "delicate investigation," as it was termed; and on the whole evidence being submitted to George III., he declared himself satisfied of her innocence, and received her with marks of his especial favour. In 1813 the contest was renewed between the two parties; the Princess of Wales complaining, as a mother, of the difficulties opposed to her seeing her daughter; but the Prince of Wales, then Regent, disregarded these complaints. Upon this, in July, 1814, the Princess obtained permission to go to Brunswick, and, afterwards, to make the tour of Italy and Greece. On quitting England, she assumed the title of Countess of Wolfenbüttel; and, while at Milan, took into her service an Italian, named Bartolomeo Bergami, in the capacity of a courier, whom she soon elevated to the office of chamberlain, and appointed his sister one of her maids of honour. For a time she resided at a villa on the banks of the Lake of Como; but afterwards visited Tunis, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Ephesus, and lastly Jerusalem. While there she exhibited extraordinary munificence in gifts to the conventual fathers as well as to the poor; and took upon herself to found a new order of knighthood, entitled the Order of St. Caroline, of which she constituted Bergami grand master. Her indiscretion in thus exalting Bergami, and the improper familiarity with which it was alleged she treated him, became a theme of general conversation; and commissioners were secretly sent out to Milan by the Prince Regent, in order to make inquiries into her conduct, and to furnish the necessary evidence on which to obtain a divorce. All circumstances appeared favourable to him for the consummation of this long-desired object. While absent from England, death had deprived her of her friends, George III. and the Duke of Kent; of her daughter, the Princess Charlotte; and her brother, the Duke of Brunswick (whose autograph appears in our pages side by side with her own). Yet, on the Prince of Wales ascending the throne, January 29, 1820, the ministry offered her an income of £50,000 sterling, the title of Queen of England, and all the dignities appertaining thereto, on the condition that she should continue to reside abroad. This proposal she rejected with great indignation, accused her enemies of the basest conspiracy against her, and returned to England, cheered by the enthusiastic welcome of nine-tenths of the people. She was now publicly accused by the minister, Lord Liverpool, of adultery; and, after a protracted trial, the bill of pains and penalties was passed to a third reading by a trifling majority; but Government thought it prudent to withdraw it, and the disgusting proceedings dropped. After this outrage on public decency, preparations were made for the King's coronation. The Queen at first demanded to be crowned with him; and this being peremptorily refused, she requested to be present at the ceremony, but had to endure the mortification of being repeatedly turned from the doors of Westminster Abbey and refused admission. The spirit of Caroline sank under this last effort; for though she endeavoured to display the courage of a Brunswick, and to appear daily in public, yet scarcely had a fortnight elapsed when she was taken suddenly ill, while witnessing a performance at Drury Lane Theatre, and she died on the 7th of August, 1821. Having expressed a wish that she should not be buried in England, her remains were removed to Brunswick, and deposited between those of her father and brother. On the funeral procession passing through London, a violent conflict took place between the life-guards, who were conducting it, and the populace. To what extent the Queen was guilty no one can say, the evidence being most conflicting and unsatisfactory; but never was a woman more decidedly the victim of brutal vengeance, or one who had so many pleas to urge in extenuation of her crime, if really guilty.

In No. 3 of our first volume, we gave a long letter written by George IV., then Prince of Wales, to the first Lord Malmesbury, who was about to go to Brunswick to bring to England the unfortunate affianced Princess; in that letter, the Prince of Wales seems particularly anxious to be united to her as soon as possible.

[*From the Collection of W. A. Day, Esq.*]

No. 135.—HENRY FOX, FIRST LORD HOLLAND.

B. 1705; d. at Holland House, Kensington, July 1, 1774. An English statesman. Was the son of Sir Stephen Fox, also a statesman, who began his political career in the service of the Northumberland family, and then attached himself to the fortunes of Charles II. when in exile. Henry Fox was educated at Eton, and in 1735 was elected a member of Parliament for Wiltshire. After filling sundry subordinate offices, he was in 1746 appointed to that of Secretary at War, which he continued to hold till 1756, when he gave way to Mr. Pitt, afterwards the great Earl of Chatham. In 1757 Fox became Paymaster of the Forces, and having acquired a considerable fortune by the perquisites of office and by applying the interest of money in hand to his own use, he incurred a large share of obloquy, and was denounced in an address from the citizens of London, as the "defaulter of unaccounted millions." He was in 1763 created a peer, by the title of Baron Holland, of Foxley, in Wilts; and in the latter part of his life built a fantastic villa at Kingsgate, near Margate, Kent. He left three sons: Stephen, his successor in the title and estates; Charles James, the celebrated orator and statesman; and Henry Edward, a general in the army.

The letter we reproduce, dated October 20, 1756, is very interesting. Sir Henry Fox "suspects no foul play in the Post-Office," and he goes on to speak intimately about the chances of the Duke of Newcastle, of Mr. Pitt, and of himself, in the new administration about to be formed.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 136.—WARREN HASTINGS.

B. in 1733, at Churchill, Oxfordshire, where his father was a clergyman; d. in 1818. He was educated at Westminster, and at the age of seventeen went out to India as a writer in the Company's service. On his arrival he applied himself with diligence to the duties of his station, and at his leisure studied the Oriental languages. After fourteen years' residence in Bengal he returned to England; but in 1769 he went out as Second in Council at Madras, where he remained about two years, and was then removed to the Presidency of Calcutta. This was a critical period, and the State of Hindostan soon became perilous from the revolt of the native subjects, the defection of allies, and the increasing power of Hyder Ally, the sovereign of Mysore, aided by the land and sea forces of France. In this exigency the Governor-General had to depend solely upon his own exertions; and he succeeded, beyond all expectations, in saving British India from a combination of enemies, and in increasing and strengthening the power of the Company at the expense of the native princes. Notwithstanding this, party spirit at home turned the merit of Mr. Hastings into a crime, and charges were brought against him in Parliament. In 1786 he returned to England, when he was accused of having governed arbitrarily and tyrannically; of having extorted immense sums of money, and of having exercised every species of oppression. An impeachment followed, which, in contempt of all the principles of justice, lasted nine years. He was at length acquitted, and sentenced to pay *only* the costs of prosecution (£71,080 sterling), for which the East India Company indemnified him by a pension of £4000 for life. He lived, however, to see his plans for the security of India publicly applauded; and died in 1818. Warren Hastings was a man of mild and unassuming manners, and an elegant scholar. He wrote 'A Narrative of the Insurrection at Benares,' 'Memoirs relative to the State of India,' some fugitive poetry, etc.

The letter we reproduce is dated 31st May, 1810, and is addressed to Messrs. Shawes, Tudor Street, Blackfriars.

[*From the Collection of W. A. Day, Esq.*]

No. 137.—JAMES HARRIS, FIRST EARL OF MALMESBURY.

B. at Salisbury, April 21, 1746; d. in Hill Street, London, November 20, 1820. A most distinguished diplomatist. Was the only son of James Harris, the author of 'Hermes.' Was placed in the first instance at the grammar-school of his native town, and afterwards sent to Winchester, where he remained till September, 1762. His father, who was by this time in office, now kept him with him in London for above six months, and then sent him to Merton College, Oxford, which he left in 1765. He was then sent for a year to study at Leyden. He afterwards set out in 1767 on a short Continental tour, in the course of which he visited Holland, Prussia, Poland, and Paris; and in the autumn of the same year he was, through the patronage of Lord Shelburne, his father's colleague and friend, appointed Secretary of the Embassy at Madrid, and thus entered public life at the age of one-and-twenty.

Three years after, the affair of the Falkland Islands occurred, when he chanced to have been left at Madrid as *chargé d'affaires*, and, acting upon his own responsibility, he had the good fortune very quickly to bring the Spanish Government to concede the object in dispute. The temper and firmness, as well as talent, with which Mr. Harris had managed his successful negotiation, gave so much satisfaction to his Government, that he was the following year appointed to the post of Minister at the Court of Berlin. He retained this mission for four years, and then returning to England in 1776, married Harriet Mary, second daughter of Sir George Amyand Cornewall. In 1777 he was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, and, having in the meantime received the Order of the Bath in 1780, he remained in Russia till his health compelled him to return home in 1784. He had ever since 1770, notwithstanding his being abroad, held a seat in the House of Commons as member for Christchurch, and had, like most of Lord Shelburne's friends and connections, attached himself to the party of Mr. Fox. When Fox however was now superseded in the direction of affairs by Pitt, the latter at once offered Sir James Harris the post of Minister at the Hague, to which it had been intended that he should have been appointed if the Fox and North administration had remained in power; and he accepted it with the full approbation of Mr. Fox. While at the Hague he succeeded in negotiating, in April, 1788, the treaties of alliance with Holland and with Prussia, by which the power of the Stadtholder was at that time preserved from being overthrown by the democratic party, and Holland in all probability rescued from the grasp of France. For this great service, as it was considered, Sir James was, in September of the same year, raised to the peerage as Baron Malmesbury.

Our No. 9, new series, contains a very interesting letter from Lord Carmarthen, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Sir James Harris, in which he says: "The part you have acted in this memorable contest, and the share you have had in the conducting it to its present happy issue, will render your name immortal."

He now, after a short visit to Switzerland, returned to England. He continued to act with the Whig party in Parliament till 1793, when he formed one of the large body of the friends of Mr. Fox who went over to ministers with Burke and the Duke of Portland. Lord Malmesbury was now sent by Mr. Pitt on a mission to Berlin, where he prevailed upon the new King of Prussia to enter into a second alliance with England and Holland, which however did not last for quite two years. In 1794 he was employed to negotiate the marriage between the Prince of Wales and Caroline, the daughter of the Duke of Brunswick; and, after having gone through the ceremony of marrying her Royal Highness by proxy, he accompanied her to England.

His last missions were those on which he was sent in 1796 and 1797 to Paris and Lisle, to negotiate a peace with the

French republic, and which were attended with no result. He was then attacked by a deafness which, in his own opinion, unfitted him for being again employed on any foreign service of importance. In 1800 he was created Earl of Malmesbury and Viscount Fitzharris. He died at his house in Hill Street, London, on the 20th of November, 1820, leaving a son, who succeeded him in the title, and three daughters.

Lord Malmesbury was without doubt one of the very ablest diplomatists of his time, and a man of great general talent. Talleyrand said of him, in a phrase the point of which cannot be preserved in a translation, "Si on lui laissait le dernier mot, il avait toujours raison." And he was equally noted for readiness and spirit in his ordinary conversation as when acting in his diplomatic capacity.

A very favourable impression also of his good sense and general right-mindedness is made by his 'Diaries and Correspondence,' which have been edited by his grandson, the present earl, in four octavo volumes (London, 1844), and which besides throw much valuable illustration upon many of the events and transactions of the important period in which it was his fortune to live and act. The materials of the present article have been mostly abstracted from the Memoir prefixed to that publication.

It has been our good fortune to give in these pages many important letters written to the illustrious subject of these lines; we now reproduce an interesting letter penned by himself, in which he explains the reasons which compelled him to decline the executorship of the will of H.R.H. the Duchess of ——; it is dated from Park Place, April 7th, 1813, and addressed to Mr. Le Blanc, solicitor.

[*From the Collection of W. A. Day, Esq.*]

No. 138.—CHARLES, SECOND EARL GREY.

B. at Fallowden, near Alnwick, 1764; d. at Howick House, Northumberland, 1845. An eminent English statesman. Was educated at Eton and Cambridge, after which he proceeded on a tour to the Continent, and on his return, in 1786, became a member of Parliament for the county of Northumberland. He took the Liberal side, and in 1792 was one of the founders and most active members of the "Society of the Friends of the People." In 1797 he brought forward a motion for parliamentary reform, for which he continued to labour strenuously, although he was, for many years, unsuccessful in carrying the object of his wishes. When Lord Grenville, in 1806, came into office, he, as Lord Howick, from the elevation of his father to the peerage, became First Lord of the Admiralty, and, as one of the leaders of the House of Commons, carried the Act for the abolition of the slave trade. In the following year, the cabinet was broken up, and he, in the same year, succeeded to the title, by the death of his father. In the House of Lords he became one of the leaders of the Opposition. For many years he remained out of office; but, in 1830, he was called upon by William IV. to form a new cabinet, after the fall of the Wellington administration. He accordingly became prime minister, and announced "peace, retrenchment, and reform," as the objects of his policy. In 1831 the Reform Bill was introduced by Lord John Russell into the House of Commons, but, in the following year, the ministers resigned, on account of a motion of Lord Lyndhurst. They were restored to power, however, and, in the same year, the Bill was passed. In the succeeding year, Earl Grey resigned, and, after about a couple of years, retired from public life.

The autograph we publish is very interesting. It is a long letter addressed in French to Count d'Entraigues, from Howick, December 25th, 1809, upon the state of affairs of that epoch; they appeared very gloomy to Lord Grey, as his letter, the translation of which follows, proves in a very forcible manner.

Those who knew Lord Grey personally, will not fail to perceive how striking is the resemblance of the portrait accompanying his letter.

(Translation.)

"*Howick, 25th December*, 1809.

"My dear Count,—I received yesterday evening your letter of the 21st, with the true pleasure that your correspondence always gives me.

"As I expect to be in town in less than a fortnight, I will defer until that time all that I have to say on the present state of this country. It is undoubtedly distressing in the highest degree, and I find myself unable to send you any consolation on that head, not knowing where to find it myself.

"It is true, that shortly after the reassembling of Parliament, the present Ministry, composed of I know not whom, and aiming at I know not what, may probably fall. But this does not at all reassure me. To save this country, threatened on all sides, and even in its interior, by the greatest dangers, a government would be necessary comprising all that we have among us of energy and of talent, and possessing at the same time the goodwill of the King, and the confidence of the people. Now you are sufficiently in the secret of our position, to be able to judge for yourself as to the probabilities of such a combination.

"As regards Mr. Canning, it appears to me that his second defence is a contradiction to the first, and that both are totally insufficient for his justification. It remains to be seen if that which he will present to Parliament will be more satisfactory. I doubt it.

"I intend to leave here on Friday next, and as I shall not stop long on the road, I hope to arrive in London the beginning of next week. I shall stop at my mother's in Hertford Street. Lady Grey remains here; a proof that I do not calculate upon a long stay.

"I am, with the highest esteem, my dear Count,

"Your very sincere friend,

"Grey."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 139.—RIGHT HON. SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK.

B. in London, 1783. Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. Son of the late Mr. David Pollock. Was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he highly distinguished himself. Having been called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1807, he had great success in his profession, but did not attain the dignity of King's Counsel till 1827. For many years he "led" the Northern Circuit, and had a leading business in London and Westminster; he was retained in every cause of importance. In the year 1831 Mr. Pollock was elected Member of Parliament for Huntingdon; and on the accession of Sir R. Peel to office in December, 1834, he was appointed Attorney-General and honoured with knighthood. But the first Peel ministry was short-lived; and in April, 1835, Sir Frederick Pollock had to resign with his colleagues. He continued, however, to sit for Huntingdon; and in 1841, when the Melbourne cabinet was displaced, and Sir R. Peel returned to power, with Stanley on one hand and Graham on the other, Sir Frederick resumed his functions as Attorney-General. These he exercised till 1844, when he succeeded Lord Abinger as Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council. The Lord Chief Baron is younger brother of the late Sir D. Pollock, Chief Justice of Bombay, and elder brother of General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.

Who could guess the age of Sir Frederick Pollock, in looking at the autograph traced by his Lordship especially to adorn our pages, the ink of which is scarcely dry? The hand is firm, although Sir Frederick is in his eighty-third year; moreover, it imitates to a nicety the signature of old friends, past or living, as William Makepeace Thackeray, Abbott, Lord Tenterden, Eldon, Ellenborough, H. Brougham, Scarlett. And then the wonderful memory! The quotations show that it is yet full of freshness; and the wit, the humour! Look, reader, at the epitaph of Scarlett!

The 'Mirror' has seldom reflected such a treasure.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 140.—ADELBERT VON CHAMISSO.

B. 1781; d. 1838. A celebrated poet and writer, the son of Louis, Vicomte d'Ormont; was born at Boncourt, in Cham-

pagne; but driven with his parents from their home by the French Revolution, he was educated at Berlin, where he became one of the royal pages, served in the Prussian army till the peace of Tilsit, and then returned to France, where he remained till 1812, as professor at Napoléonville. But his strong inclination for his favourite study, natural history, and the attachment he had imbibed for the land of his education, once more drew him to Berlin, where he seized the opportunity of accompanying Otto von Kotzebue in his voyage round the world, in 1815; and on his return in 1818, he was appointed superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Berlin, an office which he held till his death in 1838. Chamisso's works range over various departments of literature. His 'Views and Observations during a Voyage of Discovery' are replete with interesting matter; as the genial author of 'Peter Schlemihl' he has obtained world-wide fame, and his poems take rank among his countrymen with those of Uhland and Freiligrath. The letter we give shows that the great poet also possessed *un cœur d'or;* it is addressed to his celebrated friend and fellow-poet Ferdinand Freiligrath.

(Translation.)

"Dear Freiligrath,—A letter from Schwab, in which you are kindly mentioned, and your own silence, make me conjecture that you have arrived at a crisis, when amid many struggles you are trying to bring your inward and outward life into harmony, and to settle your outward circumstances. We, too, have seen such times! I have, therefore, fancied that it might not be impossible that, such being the case, a journey to Berlin might appear advisable to you. I do not venture blindly to interfere where I do not know the circumstances; I will not persuade you to such a journey, nor invite you to undertake it. I only wish to let you know, that in case you should come to Berlin this summer, you will find with me (Grosse Friedrichsstrasse, No. 235) a warm reception and a convenient lodging for an unpretending student. During the month of October, my house will probably be crowded for some time.

"Celle-ci n'étant à d'autres fins, etc.

"Your old friend,

"19*th June*, 1837. "Adelbert von Chamisso.

[*From the Collection of Ferdinand Freiligrath, Esq.*]

No. 141.—THOMAS CHANDLER HALIBURTON.

B. in Nova Scotia in 1797; d. at Isleworth, near London, August 27, 1865. A lawyer and celebrated author. He was best known by his literary name of "Sam Slick," by which he achieved great reputation. In 1835 he furnished to a weekly review at Halifax a series of very amusing letters, in which the portraiture of American manners formed an inexhaustible subject. Subsequently they were republished in New York, under the title of 'The Clockmaker.' It is a satirical history, full of broad humour, lively sallies, and laughable sketches. The hero, Sam Slick, is a thoroughbred Yankee, bold, cunning, and, above all, a merchant,—in short, a sort of republican Panurge. In 1842 Mr. Haliburton was appointed a judge in British North America, and on his retirement from that position came to this country, where he took up his permanent residence, and entered the House of Commons as member for Launceston. He attached himself to the Conservative party, and was a constant attendant in the House; but seldom spoke, probably in consequence of the natural weakness of his voice, which prevented his being distinctly heard. The state of his health induced him to retire from the House of Commons at the close of the last Parliament.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 142.—MADAME MARIETTA ALBONI.

B. at Cesena, in Italy, March 10, 1822. The Queen of contralti. Studied under Bayioli and Rossini at Bologna. The great *maestro* said of his pupil:—"The town will be at her feet before she is a year older." She made her *début* at Bologna in 1842, and was afterwards successively engaged at La Scala, Milan; Vienna, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and London, where she appeared in April, 1846, as Arsace, in 'Semiramide,' with Madame Grisi and Tamburini. Her success was complete, and she went from triumph to triumph. In Paris, she was also enthusiastically received. Her artistic career, very recently closed, is too well known to be dwelt upon. In 1853, she married the Count Pepoli at Paris. Her brothers were among the bravest soldiers of the band of Garibaldi.

The translation of her autograph is, "The secret to be happy."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 143.—MADLLE. NANTIER DIDIÉE.

We present our readers with an autograph and a few notes of music written by this well-known contralto.

Madlle. Nantier Didiée made her first appearance in London at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in 1853, and has been regularly engaged there every season since until 1864 inclusive. She had previously sung at the Théâtre Italien in Paris, where we believe she is at present engaged.

No. 144.—EUPHROSYNE PAREPA.

This talented lady, one of the great "Queens of Song" of the English stage, is a member of the Seguin family. She made her *début* as Adina, in 'L'Elisir d'Amore,' at the Lyceum, under Mr. Gye's management, in 1856; she then appeared in English opera at Covent Garden, with the Pyne and Harrison company, in 1859. In 1860 she went to Her Majesty's Theatre, under Mr. E. T. Smith's management. Since that period she has been chiefly engaged in singing at concerts in London and the provinces. She was also one of the vocalists at the last Handel Festival.

The autograph we publish was written on the 18th August last, the eve of her departure for America, under a three months' engagement with Mr. Bateman, the father of the eminent actress of that name.

No. 145.—HENRI TAMBERLICK.

B. at Rome, 1820. An Italian tenor. Made his *début* at Naples in 1841, and was afterwards engaged at Lisbon, where his voice transformed itself, and ascended from the tenor *serio* to the *sfogato*. He has achieved great successes in every capital of Europe and of the New Continent, and his *ut-dièze* was his forte. St. Petersburg was his predilection, and he was attached to the *musique de chambre* of the Russian Court.

No. 146.—MADAME RUDERSDORFF.

The autograph we give of this eminent *cantatrice*, attached to a few bars of music, is quite a model specimen of minute penmanship.

Madame Rudersdorff is too well known to the English public as an operatic and concert singer to render any recapitulation of her performances necessary in these pages.

She is this week singing at the Gloucester Festival.

No. 147.—MR. SANTLEY.

This eminent English singer is a native of Liverpool. He first came into notoriety in the metropolis on his appearance at the "Monday Popular Concerts" at St. James's Hall, in 1859. He was engaged by Mr. E. T. Smith at Her Majesty's Theatre, in 1860, when Italian and English operas were performed on alternate nights. Soon afterwards he went to Covent Garden to sing in Italian opera, but did not long remain in Mr. Gye's company. He has since been regularly engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre, and although an Englishman, is now a recognized member of the Italian company in London.

No. 148.—HABLOT K. BROWNE (PHIZ).

(See Vol. II. No. XXIII., page 188.)

We are happy to reproduce another autograph of 'Phiz,' which is also illustrated by one of those richly humorous sketches (No. XXV.) the secret of which belongs to him only.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 149.—VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA, QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

B. at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819. We refer for the biography of her Majesty to No. XXI. p. 69, of our Second Volume. That number and the first page of our first of the New Series reproduce only a few words and the signature of the Queen; we now give a letter written by her Majesty, and dated from Claremont, May 25, 1845, the day after her twenty-sixth birthday. Our readers will remember that the Queen was in the habit of passing her birthday at Claremont, till that palace gave hospitality to the exiled royal family of Orleans.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 150.—ALBERT FRANCIS AUGUSTUS CHARLES EMMANUEL, PRINCE CONSORT OF ENGLAND.

B. at Erenberg, August 26, 1819; d. at Windsor, December 14, 1861. The second son of H.R.H. Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld. He was educated, under his father's supervision, by masters selected from the College of Coburg, until in May, 1837, he, with his elder brother, the present Duke Ernest, entered the University of Bonn, as a student in law. Here he remained till September, 1838, having acquired a high reputation for his acquirements in science and art, together with the esteem and love of the whole people of Bonn for his blameless life and his unbounded charity to the poor. Besides his studies in jurisprudence and history, which were most diligently prosecuted, his leisure hours were devoted to music and painting, in both of which he had great proficiency. His 'Savoyard Minstrel Boy,' painted during his student life, now one of the most prized pictures in the Queen's collection, may be mentioned as a proof of his great ability in the latter art. In 1838 he visited England, with his father, for the coronation of the Queen, and remained at Windsor and in London longer than the guests of higher rank. In 1839 the visit was repeated; and after it the Queen announced to the Privy Council her intention to ally herself in marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. In his twenty-first year, Prince Albert, having been naturalized by Act of Parliament, became the second person in the English realm, and entered on a position of unusual difficulty. Precluded from all open interference in the conduct of Government, he was yet the nearest adviser of the Crown, surrounded by dangers and temptations which it required the rarest judgment to avoid and surmount. Henceforth his life was passed in a position which seemed to others full of peril,—and yet in which he showed no sign of wavering or vacillation. From the first it may be said that he saw the path which he ought to follow, with a sagacity wonderful for one so young; but his whole conduct showed that his choice was prompted not so much by wisdom as by a strict and unswerving conscientiousness. It may be said that his political influence was throughout his whole life exercised for the benefit of England; his true glory lies in the disinterested zeal with which he promoted every design which had for its purpose the moral, social, and physical improvement of the people. For the first time it was seen that the life of a family might be as simple and unaffected in a palace as in any private home; for the first time the nation saw her princes trained by their father to value higher things than selfish and idle pleasures. The example thus set by the first household in the land has produced results which can only be appreciated at their true value by contrasting English society now with what it was thirty years ago. But in addition to the care which he bestowed on the education of his children, Prince Albert availed himself of every opportunity for improving the condition of the poor, as well as for furthering the advancement of art and learning generally. Thus, although in 1847 he accepted from the University of Cambridge—when ratified by an election—the office of Chancellor, which he had at first declined, he was probably more pleased when in 1859 he was selected as President of the British Association. His interest in agriculture was shown not merely by his masterly speeches at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting in York (1848) and elsewhere, but by the care with which he superintended his model farm at Windsor. The condition of the labouring classes was the subject of his first important speech in public, in the same year (1848); and this subject lay unquestionably at the bottom of that wise design which was carried out in the Great Exhibition of 1851. Seeing clearly that a state of war or even of suspicion must impede everything in which the true growth of a nation consists, he determined to do what in him lay to impart to others his conviction that (to use his own words) "there was one great end to be accomplished, the realization of the unity of mankind," and that this end could be "realized only by living at peace with the rest of the world." The work of 1851 did not fail in its purpose; and the same good energy promoted a second Great Exhibition for 1862, at the opening of which his well-known form was missed and his voice was not heard. Then, more forcibly perhaps than if he had been living, the nation realized the greatness of his efforts and the wisdom of his plans, and saw that "a wiser, steadier, and less selfish career has seldom been accomplished." On the 25th of June, 1857, he was styled by royal warrant "Prince Consort," to give him precedence in foreign courts, having received the bâton of a Field Marshal, together with the title of "Royal Highness," in 1840. Thus had passed away more than twenty years in a career of uninterrupted usefulness, and in a domestic happiness such as has been rarely equalled in families of any station. For the future his mature judgment promised even more auspicious results; but just when he had begun to acquire that universal popularity which he had long deserved, he was struck down by a sudden and unforeseen illness. Early in December, 1861, symptoms of indisposition showed themselves in a feverish cold, from which, however, no apprehensions were entertained until the third or fourth day preceding his death; nor was any really serious anxiety felt by his medical attendants till the day before that on which he died. On Saturday, December 14, there was in the morning an apparent improvement, the announcement of which was eagerly welcomed by the public: but the hope soon failed. In the afternoon he was pronounced to be in a critical state, and on the same evening he died without suffering, to the profound grief of his family, and the deep and general sorrow of the whole nation. Seldom has a life of greater usefulness been cut short with greater suddenness, and at a time when his sound judgment and his experienced wisdom seemed more than ever needed. And never perhaps in the annals of princes has there been seen a career of more genuine and unselfish devotion to the true interests of his family, and of the nation to which that family belonged. The English people mourned deeply for the loss of one who fulfilled all the duties of his station with a rare conscientiousness, and whom they may justly revere as one of the most generous and self-devoted of men. He died in the forty-third year of his age. His mortal remains repose in the mausoleum at Frogmore, near Windsor, close to those of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.

The letter we publish is entirely in the hand of the Prince, and refers to improvements in the management of the Duchy of Cornwall. It is dated "Windsor Castle, October 27, 1851."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 151.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT.

B. November 2, 1767; d. January 23, 1820. The fourth son of George III.; received the rudiments of his education in England, but completed it at Göttingen and Hanover. Entering the army at an early age, and having obtained the rank of colonel, he served during the years 1790 and 1791, under General O'Hara, at Gibraltar, and afterwards was sent to Canada as Commander of the Forces; he was then ordered to join the

expedition under Sir Charles Grey, against the French West India Islands. During the campaign that ensued, the Duke's impetuous bravery was so conspicuous at the head of the flank division, particularly when storming several strong and important posts in Martinique and Guadaloupe, that "the Flank Corps" became a standing toast at the admiral's table, as well as that of the Commander-in-Chief. In 1802 his Royal Highness was appointed Governor of Gibraltar; but his determination to repress irregularities, and enforce subordination, led to very disagreeable consequences. Having refused to allow the soldiers to celebrate Christmas Eve as a holiday, and put the deputation who brought the petition under arrest, the men in the garrison became mutinous, and proposed placing General Barnet in command. Christmas Day passed in confusion; and on the following night the Prince headed his regiment, and marched against the mutineers. It was some time before they gave up the contest; at length, after blood had been shed, discipline was restored, and the ringleaders were tried by a court-martial; but it was thought prudent to recall the Duke, and he accordingly soon after returned to England. On the 20th of May, 1818, the Duke of Kent married Victoria Maria Louise, widow of the Prince of Leiningen, and sister of Leopold, King of the Belgians. The royal pair soon after arrived in England, and on the 24th of May, 1819, the Duchess gave birth to a daughter, Victoria, the popular and justly-beloved Queen of Great Britain and the Indies. Having accompanied the Duchess to Sidmouth, in Devonshire, where he had gone with a view to the re-establishment of her health, the Duke caught a violent cold, which being followed by fever and inflammation, the symptoms increased so rapidly as to defy every effort of medical skill; and after an illness of one week, his Royal Highness died in January, 1820.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 152.—MARIE AMÉLIE, QUEEN OF THE FRENCH.

B. at Caserta, April 26, 1782. Daughter of Ferdinand IV., King of the Two Sicilies, and of Marie Caroline, Archduchess of Austria. She received, under Madame d'Ambrosio, a very careful and solid education, and followed her mother to Palermo on the French conquering Naples in 1798. The young Princess then went to Vienna, where she remained two years, and returned to her native country in 1802. Soon after, she was compelled to partake the new exile of her family in Sicily, where she became acquainted with Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, also banished from his own country. She was married to that prince at Palermo on the 25th of November, 1809, and gave birth on the 3rd of September of the following year to the Duke of Chartres, afterwards Duke of Orleans, Prince Royal. The Duke and Duchess of Orleans came to France in September, 1814; but in 1815 they departed with their children for England, and returned to France only at the beginning of 1817.

When Louis Philippe was called to the throne in July, 1830, Queen Marie Amélie continued to devote herself exclusively to the private education of her numerous children; and in her elevation to the crown, she saw only new means to extend even more the sphere of her inexhaustible benevolence. Already sorely tried by the vicissitudes of her youthful years, she lost two of her children in two years' time—the Princess Marie, Duchess of Würtemberg, who died in January, 1839, and her eldest son, the Duke of Orleans, the hope of France, who was killed (July 13, 1842), by jumping from his carriage. The want of space prevents us from speaking of the various attempts against the life of the King and of his sons, which threw the Queen into constant apprehension. During the revolution of February, 1848, she maintained a part as courageous as dignified; she accompanied alone her husband to England, and shared the dangers and fatigues of his flight. At Claremont, where she has resided since she came to England, Queen Marie Amélie has also been cruelly tried. She lost there her beloved husband, who expired August 25, 1850. A few weeks afterwards she hastened to Ostend, there to close the eyes of another of her daughters, Queen Louise of Belgium. The Second Empire was inaugurated by the confiscation of the property of the House of Orleans. One would have thought that the hand of misfortune would have been tired of striking the Queen Marie Amélie. It was not so. The Duchess of Nemours died suddenly at Claremont in November, 1857; a few months afterwards the Duchess of Orleans expired also almost suddenly at Richmond. Yet her Majesty bore those unexampled trials with resignation and fortitude; indeed, she was the consoling angel of her family in those days of deep sorrow.

The Queen Marie Amélie has lived long enough to bless the marriage of three of her grandsons, the Count of Paris, the Duke of Chartres, and the Count d'Eu, and also to be a great-grandmother. Her Majesty is now in her 83rd year. She is the idol of her numerous family, which consists of thirty-nine members—four sons, one daughter, three sons-in-law, three daughters-in-law, fifteen grandsons, among them the Count of Paris, the head of the House of Orleans, ten granddaughters, two great-grandsons, and one great-granddaughter. Her friends are legion; enemies she has none; she is venerated by all, without excepting even those whose political creed is most opposed to her noble family. In short, her name lives in France as a symbol of all the virtues. In England she is also deeply respected by all classes, from the highest to the humblest,—from Queen Victoria, who has a great affection for her, to the cottager.

The letter we reproduce was written by the Queen to the Prince of Joinville. Her maternal heart exults at the approaching entrance into Paris of the Duke d'Aumale, returning from Algiers: that entrance was indeed a triumphal one, but it was sadly marred by the attempt of Quénisset against his life.

(Translation.)

"*Paris, 7th September*, 1841.

"My Dear and Good Child,—I wrote to you some days ago by the 'Angleterre;' I again risk this to-day by the 'Havre,' taking advantage of every opportunity to give you our news, knowing how anxious you must be to receive it. We are all perfectly well, and are all still at St. Cloud. I have to-day accompanied your father, who has come here on business, and who, as well as your aunt, desires me to embrace you tenderly on their behalf. We expect Aumale on Monday; he will arrive on the 10th at Corbeil, where I propose to go with the Princesses and Le Piot to pay him a visit. Chartres will go over-night to Melun; he will remain three days at Corbeil to assemble his regiment, and on Monday morning they will come by railway to Charenton, and thence will enter Paris by the Barrière du Trône, and will come direct to the Tuileries, where the King will review them, and will then give to them and to the whole of the Army of Africa at present in Paris, an immense banquet in the Park of Neuilly. The fortifications advance and increase visibly. They will be a fine thing for your father's reign.

"Adieu, my dear child, I long for a letter from you. A steamboat has arrived at Liverpool which quitted Halifax on the 18th August, and it brings nothing from you; this is sad, but I hope God will protect and preserve you from all evil. I love and embrace you with all my heart. Many kind remembrances on my part to the good Touchard.

"(Signed) MARIE AMÉLIE."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 153.—PRINCESS CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA OF WALES.

B. January 7, 1796; d. November 5, 1817. Daughter of George IV. and Queen Caroline. Married to Prince Leopold of Coburg (now King of the Belgians), May 2, 1816. From her earliest years she gave strong indications of nobleness of mind and great capacity; and as she grew up, a feeling of sincere and ardent attachment for her on the part of the people was universally displayed. She was not merely accomplished, according to the common acceptation of the term, but was well acquainted with history, statistics, and other more abstruse branches of knowledge; spoke several modern languages, and excelled in music, painting, etc. In fine, she possessed in a high degree the several qualities and endowments necessary for

the dignified maintenance of an exalted station; while her active benevolence and solicitude for the poor rendered her an object of their especial regard. Her marriage with Prince Leopold was the result of mutual esteem, and their domestic life may safely be held up as a pattern for universal imitation. But the hopes of the nation and the anxious wishes of a husband were suddenly blighted: on the 5th of November, 1817, the Princess was delivered of a still-born child; and, in a few hours after, she was seized with convulsions and expired. Never before, perhaps, was national and individual sorrow so strikingly or so sincerely expressed, and never, perhaps, was it more deservedly bestowed. The unhappy dissensions of her royal parents, and the vicious blandishments of courtly parasites, were strikingly contrasted at Claremont by conjugal affection and the pure pleasures of a virtuous life. No wonder, then, that the people should have looked forward to her reign with delight; nor can it be a matter of surprise that their grief should have been intense when thus bereft of "England's hope."

A beautiful monument, in white marble, has been erected to her memory by King Leopold in the Chapel Royal of Windsor.

The letter we give is entirely in her own hand; it is dated from Claremont, August 13th, 1808, when the Princess was but twelve years old; it is as simple as touching.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 154.—CARDINAL WISEMAN.

B. at Seville, August 2, 1802; d. in London, February 15, 1865. Our No. XXVII., p. 93, contains a copious notice of that eminent Prelate, to which we refer our readers. We now reproduce another of his autograph letters, which testifies to his solicitude for the poor. The priest to whom it was addressed died many years ago. On the Cardinal paying the visit which he names as being contemplated by him, he went into all the miserable abodes of the poor Irish who congregate in Jening's Buildings, interrogated the inmates, and came away, perfectly satisfied that the priest was doing his duty, and that the charges alluded to in the letter as made by a medical man were wholly without foundation, and the Cardinal so expressed himself to the reverend gentleman.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 155.—WILLIAM HOWLEY, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

B. at Ropley Rectory, Hampshire, 1765; d. 1848. An eminent English Prelate. Was educated at Winchester School, where he had for his teacher Dr. Warton, and for a class-fellow William Lisle Bowles, the poet; and after distinguishing himself by the elegance of his academic exercises, he proceeded, in 1783, to New College, Oxford, passing through the various grades of the university with honour and success, till, in 1809, he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity. This closed his academic career. In 1813 he was nominated Bishop of London, and in 1828 translated to the primacy, the onerous duties of which he discharged with zeal and fidelity for twenty years. He seldom took part in the secular discussions in the House of Lords. When Bishop of London, he supported the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline, laying it down with much emphasis that the King could do no wrong either morally or politically; and, as Archbishop of Canterbury, he vehemently opposed the Catholic Emancipation Bill, in 1829, as dangerous to the Church; and the Reform Bill, in 1831, as no less dangerous to the constitution.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 156.—THE REV. CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON.

B. at Kelvedon, Essex, June 19, 1834. The popular Baptist preacher. He was placed for education in a school at Colchester, and as youth advanced he became usher in a school at Newmarket. Some of his relatives, being Independents, proposed that he should enter one of their colleges, and undergo a training for the ministry. But his convictions were in favour of the Baptist sect; and accordingly he joined himself to the church formerly presided over by the late Robert Hall, at Cambridge. From this period he became almost entirely a village preacher and tract distributor. At Teversham, a village near Cambridge, Mr. Spurgeon, under the designation of "the Boy Preacher," delivered his first sermon; and shortly afterwards a little Baptist chapel at Waterbeach invited him to become their pastor. The invitation was accepted. The lad of seventeen soon became a celebrated character: the barn at Waterbeach was filled with auditors, while listening crowds contented themselves with the sound of his voice from the outside. Invitations to preach were sent him from the surrounding places. His fame reached London; and the church at New Park Street, in Southwark, whose pulpit had in former days been occupied by Dr. Rippon, now courted his favours. This call being accepted, Mr. Spurgeon made his first appearance before a London congregation in 1853, with so much success, that ere two years had passed away it was considered necessary to enlarge the building. In consequence he officiated for four months at Exeter Hall; and that edifice was always so crowded, that hundreds were turned away from the doors. The enlargement of Park Street church, however, was but of little use. His hearers multiplied so rapidly, that it became expedient to engage the Surrey Music Hall. A lamentable accident, however, happened within its walls in October, 1856, and partly in consequence of it, and partly in testimony of their admiration of the man, his followers erected for him a handsome new chapel in the Kennington Road, called the Metropolitan Tabernacle, which was publicly opened in 1861.

The letter we reproduce shows that his sermons have a world-wide circulation.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 157.—COUNT DE GILLES.

Late Librarian to the Emperor of Russia, and Superintendent of the Museum *de l'Hermitage* at St. Petersburg.

The letter we reproduce is a precious inedited page of history; it narrates with an eloquent simplicity the origin of the Dorias, one of the first princely houses of Italy. The present Prince Doria married, in 1839, Lady Mary Talbot, daughter of the seventeenth Earl of Shrewsbury.

(Translation.)

"*St. Petersburg, 24th January*, 1861.

"Sir,—I have read in the introduction of your work some lines on the origin of the *Dorias*.

"A Princess Doria, married to the Marquis Pallavicini, has herself recounted to me the origin of the family and even of the name, which she tells me ought to be written *D'Oria*, in remembrance of the following fact:—

"During the Crusades a Prince cadet of the princely family of Montferrat, returning from the Crusades, disembarked at Genoa, where there lived then at the *Porta Oria* an innkeeper, whose name is forgotten, but who was called the innkeeper of the *Porta Oria*, and who had a daughter of marvellous beauty, who was called *Orietta*, that is to say, 'the young maiden of the Porta Oria.'

"The Prince took up his quarters with the innkeeper of the Porta Oria.

"He saw the young girl, and fell desperately in love with her (*in incognito*). But the maiden was as wise and clever as she was beautiful.

"In brief, the Prince resolved to marry her, because her possession was his happiness.

"The family of the Prince consented, but on condition that the Prince no longer bore its name, and that the children of the marriage should be called *D'Oria*.

"The Marchioness Pallavicini added, that since that time it has been the custom in the Doria family that all the daughters born to the house, add to their baptismal name that of *Orietta*, in honour of this origin. 'And that is the reason,' said she to me, 'that I, who speak to you, and who was born Princess Doria, am also called Orietta.'

"Accept, Sir, the expression of my most distinguished sentiments.

"(Signed) Gilles,

"Librarian to the Emperor, and Director of the Museum of the Hermitage."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 158.—FRANCIS JOSEPH REGNIER.

B. in Paris in 1807. An eminent French comedian. His paternal name was Tousez, but upon adopting the stage as a profession he assumed his mother's maiden name of Regnier. He had been educated to the profession of an architect, and while yet a student, appeared on the boards of more than one provincial theatre. He seems, besides the evident liking thus displayed for the stage, to have partly divined his own powers. In 1831 he appeared at the Théâtre Français as Figaro, in 'Le Mariage de Figaro,' a part which he has since kept as entirely his own. In 1834 he at once established his footing, and has for many years ranked among the first comedians of France. He appeared in England during Mr. Mitchell's management of the French plays, as the representative of Molière, when he also delighted his audiences by his acting in 'Le Mari à la Campagne.' He since that moved Paris to tears, mingled with laughter, by his inimitable performance in 'La Joie fait Peur.' M. Regnier greatly contributed by his efforts to the erection of the monument to Molière in 1843. He has also himself written in behalf of the dramatic profession as an art.

(Translation.)

"Sir,—Mademoiselle Lapierre tells me that you are desirous to find her an engagement. In every respect Mlle. Lapierre merits your interest. Up to this time she has had no opportunities, except at the Conservatory, where she gained a first prize after an excellent competition. My conviction is that Mlle. Lapierre will one day be a *prima donna*. She has truthfulness, an admirable voice, and great intelligence; what she wants is good parts and encouragement; but for the moment she wants bread; she will, you may rest assured, be very grateful to those who give her the means of earning it.

"Accept, Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

"(Signed) REGNIER.

"22 *May*, 1859.

"M. Desolme."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 159.—MARIE BOUFFÉ.

B. at Paris, September 4, 1800. A celebrated French comedian. His reputation was firmly established in 1831, by the personification of 'Michel Perrin.' Since that time, he has achieved success upon success in 'The Miser's Daughter,' 'The Gamin de Paris,' 'The Old Sius,' 'Poor Jack,' etc. He also appeared in England during Mr. Mitchell's management of the French plays, and many of our readers will remember his great histrionic powers; he can make you laugh or cry at will.

(Translation.)

"My dear Friend,—I send you a letter which you will merely have to give to the man who is the registrar at the Théâtre de la Gaîté. You will enter by the middle door, asking for Monsieur Jénard. You will give him my letter and you will get places.

"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) BOUFFÉ."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 160.—G. RONCONI.

We give an autograph of this admirable Italian singer, and shall give a notice of him in an early number, with some music composed by him.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. XXVI.—THOMAS STOTHARD, R.A.

B. in London, 1755; d. in 1834. An eminent English artist. Received his education at a school in Yorkshire, and was apprenticed to a calico-printer, in Spitalfields. During his apprenticeship he showed a decided taste for the painter's art; and, having been once introduced, soon found ample employment in making designs for the booksellers. So fertile was he in resources, that it was a matter of little moment to him what the nature of the subject was that he might be required to illustrate,—whether pastoral, historic, humorous, pathetic, or sublime; but it is generally allowed that his *fêtes champêtres* were among his most happy productions; there beauty, joy, serenity, innocence, modesty, and loveliness of form are all combined. It is said that the designs made by Mr. Stothard exceed five thousand in number; those which particularly claim our attention are, 'The Pilgrimage to Canterbury,' 'The Wellington Shield,' etched by the artist himself; 'The Four Periods of a Sailor's Life,' and 'The Flitch of Bacon.' To these may be added his illustrations of Milton, Shakespeare, Spenser, 'Don Quixote,' 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' Bell's 'British Poets,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' Rogers's 'Italy,' etc. Though during the latter period of his venerable life, many powerful rivals in the pictorial art had captivated the public by their masterly productions, and thereby thrown a passing shadow over his well-earned fame, yet had he still a "world of sweet imaginings within," and he reached an octogenarian age without having sustained any very sensible diminution of his long and lasting reputation.

The beautiful drawing we reproduce illustrates a scene in Sir Walter's Scott's 'Heart of Mid-Lothian.'

[*From the Collection of Mrs. Noseda.*]

No. XXVII.—RICHARD PARKES BONINGTON.

B. in 1801. A British artist of great merit and of singular precocity. When three years old he could sketch most of the objects he saw, and at fifteen was admitted to draw in the Louvre, at Paris. After visiting Italy he brought back many able specimens of his works, and finished a successful, though brief career, at the age of twenty-seven.

The admirable sketch we reproduce represents an episode in the life of Queen Elizabeth.

[*From the Collection of Mrs. Noseda.*]

No. XXVIII.—GEORGE E. HICKS.

A *genre* painter who, by the production of several clever and popular pictures, has acquired, within the last five or six years, considerable reputation. In the catalogues of the Royal Academy we find him exhibiting so far back as 1848, when he contributed, with two other works, 'Ceylon—Cingalese Basket-Makers, Malabar and Portuguese.' He did not again exhibit in that gallery till 1851, when he sent 'The First Toy,' and in the years immediately following, 'The Last Shilling,' 'Parish Soup-Kitchen,' 'Haymaking,' 'The Peep of Day,' 'Maidenhood,' 'Osier Peeling,' 'Old Associations,' 'The Welcome Home,' etc. etc. But the picture which first brought Mr. Hicks prominently before the public was 'Dividend Day at the Bank,' exhibited at the Academy in 1859, a large composition, crowded with figures, showing great diversity of character no less than much skilful execution on the part of the artist. A somewhat kindred subject, 'The General Post-Office,' succeeded this in the year following, and again in 1861, when he exhibited 'Billingsgate' and 'Life's Sunshine,' the latter of quite a different order to its companion. The principal works of his later time are, 'Past, Present, and Future' (1862); 'Woman's Mission' and 'Changing Homes' (1863); and 'Infant Orphan Election at the London Tavern—Polling' (1865).

The little landscape sketch we publish, representing 'Harrow-on-the-Hill from Hampstead Heath,' is a curiosity, as Mr. Hicks is not a landscape painter.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

*** The portrait of the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Frederick Pollock, which we gave in our last number, was taken from a photograph by Messrs. J. and C. Watkins.

No. 161.—WILLIAM III., PRINCE OF ORANGE-NASSAU AND KING OF ENGLAND.

B. at the Hague, 1650; d. at Kensington, 1702. Was the son of William, Prince of Orange, and Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I. He married the Princess Mary, daughter of James II., and succeeded to the stadtholdership in 1672. He was also nominated general of the troops of Holland against Louis XIV., and made a vigorous resistance to the French armies under Luxembourg, whom he defeated in 1674, but was repulsed in his turn by the Prince de Condé. In 1688 the arbitrary measures of James II., both against the established religion and the constitution, induced many nobles and others to invite the Prince of Orange to take possession of the English crown. He embraced the occasion, and landed without opposition at Torbay the same year. James, finding himself unsupported, withdrew to France, and William took possession of the throne, in conjunction with his wife, the daughter of that unfortunate monarch. His coronation as King of England took place in 1689. The year following, William went to Ireland, where he defeated James at the battle of the Boyne. In 1691 he headed the confederated army in the Netherlands, took Namur in 1695, and in 1697 was acknowledged King of England by the treaty of Ryswick. On the death of Mary in 1693, the Parliament confirmed to him the royal title. His death was owing to a fall from his horse, by which he broke his collar-bone.

The autograph we give is annexed to a commission, dated 16th February, 1693–4, in the joint names of William and Mary, appointing Thomas Stanwix, Esq., "to be captain of a troop in the Regiment of Horse commanded by our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin, Charles, Earl of Arran."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 162.—CHARLOTTE SOPHIA, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

B. 1740; d. 1818. Was the second daughter of Charles Louis Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Was married to George III. on the 8th September, 1761, by whom she had nine sons (two of whom, George and William, reigned as Kings of England, and one, Ernest, as King of Hanover), and six daughters. In our second volume (No. XXIII., page 181), we gave the signature of Queen Charlotte. We now present to our readers a pleasing letter dated Windsor, 31st July, 1808, addressed by Her Majesty to Lady Anna Maria Stanhope, on the occasion of her marriage to the Marquis of Tavistock. It is also our good fortune to give in the present Number letters from three of the daughters of this Queen, viz. Princess Mary of Gloucester, Princess Sophia, and Princess Amelia.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 163.—PRINCESS SOPHIA, OF ENGLAND.

B. November 3, 1777; d. May 27, 1848. Fifth daughter of George III. and Queen Charlotte. At page 247 of our second volume we gave an autograph of this Princess in a very legible hand. We now give another letter dated 1840, which was written when the Princess was nearly blind, and the characters of which it is extremely difficult to decipher.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 164.—PRINCESS MARY OF ENGLAND, DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

B. 1776; d. 1857. Fourth daughter of George III. and Queen Charlotte. Was married, in 1816, to her cousin the Duke of Gloucester, who died in 1834.

In No. XVII. of our First Series we gave a letter written by the Duchess to Lady Lyndhurst. We now give another autograph letter, commencing "My beloved Duchess," but we know not to whom it was addressed.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 165.—PRINCESS AMELIA, OF ENGLAND.

B. August 7, 1783; d. November 2, 1810. Youngest child of George III. and Queen Charlotte; a princess who in mind and manners was amiable and accomplished, and whose taste for the fine arts was only equalled by her fervent piety and her pure benevolence. She possessed in the highest degree the affection of her royal father, and her death is supposed to have had the most serious effect upon the state of his mind.

The letter we give was addressed to Lady Anna Maria Stanhope, from Windsor Castle, but bears no date.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 166.—HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

B. October 20, 1784. For a complete biography of this distinguished statesman we refer our readers to pages 9–11 (No. VIII.) of our First Volume. In that number (page 70) we gave an autograph of his Lordship's, dated 1861; in No. XXII. (Vol. II.), page 178, we published a second letter, written to Miss Pardoe, in 1840. The present specimen is of a much earlier date, viz. 25th May, 1824. His Lordship entered upon public affairs in 1806, and although having nearly completed his eighty-first year, he still ably fills the arduous post of Prime Minister.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 167.—JOHN, EARL RUSSELL.

B. in London, 1792. An eminent English statesman. Youngest son of the sixth Duke of Bedford. He entered the House of Commons in 1813, and was raised to the peerage in 1861. A full biographic notice of his Lordship will be found in our second volume (No. XXIII.), page 77, accompanied by one of his autographs, dated 1856.

The letter we now publish was written at a comparatively early stage of his political career, being dated from the House of Commons in 1820.

[*From the Collection of W. A. Day, Esq.*]

No. 168.—THE RT. HON. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, M.P., CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

B. at Liverpool, December 29, 1809. Fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, county Kincardine, N.B., a wealthy merchant of Liverpool. Was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was nominated a student in 1829, and where he graduated, taking a double first class in Michaelmas term, 1831. Having spent some time in a Continental tour, he was chosen, at the general election of December, 1832, in the Conservative interest, as M.P. for Newark, and entered Parliament just as the struggle of parties was at its height. His mercantile origin, the success of his university career, his habits of business, and his high character, conspired to recommend him to Sir Robert Peel, who, in December, 1834, appointed him to a junior Lordship of the Treasury, and in the February following to the post of Under Secretary for Colonial Affairs. Mr. Gladstone retired from office, together with his ministerial leader, in the following month of April, and remained

in opposition until Sir Robert Peel's return to power in September, 1841. On accepting office under Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, Mr. Gladstone was sworn a member of the Privy Council. In his new position, it became his duty to explain and defend, in the Lower House of Parliament, the commercial policy of the Government, and in the discharge of this duty his mercantile knowledge and connection proved of great service. It is known that the revision of the British Tariff in 1842 was almost entirely the result of his energy and industry. When brought before the House of Commons, this laborious work was found to be as admirably executed in its details as it was complete in its mastery of general principles; and it received the sanction of both Houses with scarcely an alteration. In May, 1843, Mr. Gladstone succeeded the Earl of Ripon as President of the Board of Trade, but resigned that office in the early part of 1845. In January, 1846, Sir Robert Peel announced his intention to propose a modification of the existing corn laws. Mr. Gladstone, who had recently succeeded Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby) in the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, adhered to the leader under whose colour he had entered upon ministerial life; but, possibly, being unwilling to remain under obligations to the late Duke of Newcastle, who sided strongly with the opposition party, he resigned the representation of Newark, and remained for several months without a seat in Parliament. At the general election of 1847, however, he was chosen the colleague of the late Sir Robert Harry Inglis, as member for the University of Oxford. In the Parliament of 1847–52, the questions of University Reform and the removal of Jewish disabilities were frequently and earnestly agitated in the Lower House. Though Mr. Gladstone's early sympathies no doubt bound him strongly to the High Church and Tory party, yet he felt that on both these points the exigencies of the times required that some concessions should be made. He consequently found himself frequently opposed to his former friends, and eventually separated himself from the great body of the Conservative party by refusing to accept office under the Earl of Derby on the formation of his short-lived ministry in February, 1852. At the general election of the July following, Mr. Gladstone was again returned by the University of Oxford, but not without a sharp and severe contest. In the following November it was mainly in consequence of his brilliant speech against the budget of Mr. Disraeli that the Derby ministry were thrown out of office and power, and were forced to make way for the accession of the Earl of Aberdeen. On the formation of what is generally known as the "Coalition" ministry of that nobleman, Mr. Gladstone was appointed to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in which office the thorough knowledge of finance which he had acquired in early life, and had tested by practical experience at the Board of Trade, again proved of the greatest assistance to him. On the breaking up of the Aberdeen administration, or rather, we should say, on its reconstruction under Lord Palmerston at the opening of the year 1855, Mr. Gladstone at first continued to occupy the same post; but he resigned it in the course of a few weeks, on finding that it was not the intention of the ministry collectively to oppose the vote of censure implied in the resolution of Mr. Roebuck, in favour of the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol, and the causes of its sufferings. For some time after that date Mr. Gladstone held no public office, but contented himself for a time with lending to Lord Palmerston's ministry an independent support. In the winter of 1858–9 he was sent on a special mission to the Ionian Islands, to arrange certain difficulties which had arisen in the administration of that dependency; and in the following June he resumed office under Lord Palmerston as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which capacity he has been mainly instrumental in the repeal of the paper duty, and in promoting negotiations, conducted by Mr. Cobden, which resulted in the commercial treaty between this country and France. Mr. Gladstone, though originally opposed to any intervention on the part of the State in the matter of University Reform, lent the Government from time to time very valuable assistance, by supporting the suggestions of the Oxford University Commissioners, through his extensive personal and official influence with the authorities of Oxford as one of the representatives of that university in Parliament. In his private capacity Mr. Gladstone has always been highly esteemed, and his name is not unknown to fame as an author. His first publication, a treatise entitled 'The Church considered in its Relations with the State,' which he gave to the world in 1840, and which was followed, in 1841, by his 'Church Principles considered in their Results,' each in one volume octavo, stamped him, whilst still a young man, as a deep and original thinker. His views on these subjects, as unfolded in these treatises, as we need scarcely say, had been formed and moulded by the education and associations of Oxford, to which university they are dedicated as the first-fruits of her teaching and training. At their first appearance they were thought worthy of a long and elaborate criticism by the late Lord Macaulay in the pages of the 'Edinburgh Review.' Mr. Gladstone's 'Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation,' published by him in 1845, while the country was on the eve of an important change in her commercial system, were intended to pave the way for the extensive modification of the restrictions on commerce imposed by the then existing corn laws, and gave an able and comprehensive summary of the beneficial results of the tariff of 1842, to which we have alluded above. In 1851 he gave to the world a work of a different kind, and one which created considerable interest both at home and abroad. During a stay at Naples in the previous year, he learned that a large number of citizens of that place, who had formed the "opposition" in the Neapolitan Chamber of Deputies, were exiled or imprisoned by King Ferdinand, and also that (it is said) above 20,000 more of his subjects had been thrown into prison on a charge of political disaffection. Having ascertained the truth of these facts, Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, urging his interposition on their behalf; and Lord Aberdeen's remonstrances proving ineffectual, he published an indignant letter on the subject of the state prosecutions at Naples, which was translated into several foreign languages, and sent by Lord Palmerston to our ambassadors and ministers on the Continent, with orders to forward copies of it to their respective courts. In 1859 he published an elaborate work on Homer, in three octavo volumes. In July, 1861, he was solicited to become a candidate, in the Liberal interest, for South Lancashire, but declined to forsake his former constituents.

On the dissolution of Parliament in July last, he again offered himself as a candidate to represent the Oxford University, but was defeated by a considerable majority, Mr. Gathorne Hardy being returned in his stead. Mr. Gladstone was immediately afterwards proposed and returned for South Lancashire.

From his first entrance into the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone's reputation has always stood high as a Parliamentary orator; his voice is clear and musical, his command of language perfect, his expression ready and fluent; and there is a stateliness and finish in the flow of his periods which is seldom met with in the present day. Whatever question is before him, he is sure to take it out of the beaten path of debate, to present it in some new and unexpected light, and to invest it with classic and historical allusions.

In 1839 Mr. Gladstone married Catherine, daughter of the late Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, county Flint, by whom he has a numerous family.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 169.—GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK HOWARD, EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.

B. 1802; d. 1864. Eldest son of the late Earl; better known, until his succession to the earldom in 1848, as Lord Morpeth. Having been educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford,

where he obtained two University prize poems and the highest classical honours, he commenced his public career at an early age, and sat first in the House of Commons as Member for Morpeth. He was afterwards elected to Parliament for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and up to 1841, under the Melbourne ministry, was Chief Secretary for Ireland, where he was universally beloved. When the Whigs came again into power in 1846, he was appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and succeeded Lord Campbell as Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He has acquired a high reputation as a man of letters and high mental culture. He travelled in America a few years ago, and shortly after his return to England, in the autumn of 1850, delivered, before the Mechanics' Institute at Leeds, a lecture on America, and another on the 'Life and Writings of Pope,' which attracted no small attention, partly from the intrinsic value of the lectures themselves, and partly from the then novelty of a lord's lecturing to a society of mechanics. He has since visited the East, and has published his impressions of his tour under the title of 'Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters.' He is also the author of a work on Prophecy. On the accession of Lord Palmerston to the premiership in 1855, the Earl of Carlisle was nominated by Her Majesty Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, to which office he was reappointed on the return of his party to power in 1859. In that capacity he devoted much labour and pains to the development of the agricultural resources of Ireland, and to the spread of a general system of liberal and enlightened education.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 170.—FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE, VICOMTE DE CHATEAUBRIAND.

B. at St. Malo, 1768; d. 1848. A distinguished French writer, who was educated for the Church, but who subsequently entered the army. After pursuing his studies at Dol and Rennes, in his seventeenth year he joined the regiment of Navarre as sub-lieutenant, and repaired to Paris, where he witnessed all the splendours of the throne soon doomed to fall. On the eve of the meeting of the States-General in 1789, animated by a love of adventure, he went to America. Here he spent two years amid the wild grandeur of savage life, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," when accident threw into his hands a journal which revealed to him the immense events which three years had sufficed to bring about in his native country. The French monarchy existed only in name, a turbulent democracy had taken its place, and the emigrant nobility were turning their swords against their country. It was in their ranks that honour, as understood among "gentils hommes," had marked out his place; and thither he betook himself. Wounded at the siege of Thionville in 1792, he was conveyed in a feeble state to Jersey; and after a partial recovery he sailed for England, where he suffered great privations, which a few translations, and, as he subsequently made known, the timely aid of the Literary Fund Society, enabled him to mitigate rather than relieve. Here he published his first work, entitled 'Essai Historique et Politique sur les Révolutions Anciennes et Modernes,' 1797. After the 18th Brumaire he returned to France, and contributed to the 'Mercure.' His 'Attala' appeared in 1801; and was followed in 1802 by his most celebrated work, 'Génie du Christianisme,' which has become like a household word through the Christian world. Soon afterwards he was appointed by Napoleon Secretary to the French Embassy at Rome. In March, 1804, he was nominated Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland; but he resigned on learning the melancholy fate of the Duc d'Enghien, and resisted all the overtures which Napoleon subsequently made to him. For a long time he had meditated a grand poetic work, founded on the great events of Christianity; and to qualify himself for this undertaking, he visited in 1806 the great scenes of Bible history, and on his return in 1807 he published 'Les Martyrs,' and four years later his 'Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem.' In 1814, Chateaubriand hailed the Restoration in a *brochure*, entitled 'Buonaparte et les Bourbons.' At Ghent he was considered one of the ministers of Louis XVIII.; in 1815 he was created a peer of France, and the following year he became a member of the Institute. 'La Monarchie selon la Charte,' which he published the same year, threw him for some years into discredit with the Court; but in 1820 the highest State appointments once more lay open to him, and he became successively Ambassador at Berlin in 1820, at St. James's in 1822, and the same year Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Vilèle ministry, when he organized the invasion of Spain under the Duc d'Angoulême, and took part in the Congress of Verona, the history of which he afterwards recorded. In 1824, being summarily dismissed from office, he took refuge in the columns of the 'Journal des Débats,' where he vigorously attacked his former colleagues; and on their fall in 1828, he was sent as Ambassador to Rome, but resigned his office in 1829, on the formation of the Polignac administration. On the news of the outbreak of the Revolution of 1830, he hastened to Paris, where he was hailed with acclamation by the people; but after delivering a glowing oration in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux, he retired from the Chamber of Peers, never to enter it again. From this period he personally took leave of politics; but he continued to send forth from time to time pamphlets on the Government of Louis Philippe, conceived in so bitter and violent a spirit, that he became an object of suspicion to the ministry, and was summarily arrested, but soon discharged. His last years were spent in domestic privacy, cheered by the sympathy of "troops of friends," who looked up to him with respect bordering on veneration; and he expired almost at the moment when some of the most terrible scenes of his early life were renewed in the streets of Paris. Besides the works above mentioned, Chateaubriand wrote 'Études Historiques,' 'Essai sur la Littérature Anglaise' (a poor production), and many others, including numerous pamphlets upon historical subjects and the politics of the day. A splendid edition of his collected works was published at Paris in 1826, for which he received £25,000. His 'Mémoires,' to which great importance was attached during his lifetime, have been published since his death; but even the events of his chequered career, set forth with all the gracefulness of his fluent pen and the fervour of his glowing imagination, lose much of their interest from the overweening vanity which peers through every page, and which has converted that which might have been a grand *pièce justificative* of a life as remarkable for political changes as the era in which it was passed, into a theme for the regret of the thoughtful and the satire of the scornful.

(Translation.)

"*Wednesday, 13th May*, 1840.

"My Lady,—You have done me an honour of which no one can be more sensible than I am; it needed all your influence and generosity to have ventured to shield (or encircle) with your talent my name, which is not happy (or fortunate).

"Accept, Madame, I pray you, with my sincere thanks, the homage of my respect.

"(Signed) Chateaubriand."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 171.—GEORGE GORDON, LORD BYRON.

B. at Dover, 1788; d. at Missolonghi, 1824.

We published in our First Volume, pages 24 and 25, an extremely interesting letter from this immortal poet, and in our Second Volume, page 159, a portion of his manuscript from 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' We need, however, offer no apology for giving another letter from so great a celebrity as his Lordship.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sa derson, Esq.*]

No. 172.—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

B. 1805. This distinguished author and statesman has already twice graced our pages (see Vol. I. pp. 4 and 123). In our present number we give a beautiful inedited page of his manuscript poetry in the shape of some admirable lines, commencing

"Deep is the slumber of the sleeping babe,"

signed, and dated "Bradenham, March, 1837." They give ample evidence of Mr. Disraeli's talent as a poet.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 173.—EMMA, QUEEN DOWAGER OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Queen Dowager Emma is partly of Hawaiian and partly of European race; her father was one of the native chieftains, and her mother was granddaughter of John Young, one of the companions of Vancouver. She was married to the late King of the Sandwich Islands, Kamehameha IV. (who died Dec. 1863), in 1856, but her only child died in 1862, and the throne is now filled by her husband's brother, with the title of Kamehameha V., who has upheld the constitutional government which was instituted in 1848. The Chamber of Nobles and the Chamber of Representatives are convoked every two years, and it is their duty to make the laws and to vote supplies. The present Cabinet is composed of Messrs. Crosnier de Varigny, Minister of Finance; R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Affairs; C. G. Hopkins, Minister of the Interior; C. C. Harris, Minister of Justice; and E. H. Allen, Keeper of the Seals. M. Crosnier de Varigny is a Frenchman, who, though only thirty-five years of age, has been a resident at Hawaii for ten years, and was called to office by the present sovereign on his accession to the throne. Being already a member of the French Consulate, M. de Varigny only accepted office with the consent of the Emperor. Mr. Wyllie is of Scotch origin, and has held his present office twenty years. Major Hopkins is English, and is brother of Mr. Manley Hopkins, the Hawaiian Consul-General in London, author of a good book on those islands. Messrs. Harris and Allen are both Americans. The Bishop of Honolulu is an English clergyman, who went out in 1862. Queen Emma came to England on a visit to Lady Franklin, and is now about to move into the Royal apartments at Claridge's Hotel as a guest of the English Court. Her purpose in visiting this country is to interest the friends of English Church missions in the welfare of the Christians among her own people. It may be remembered that her husband was the Hawaiian King who invited the planting in his dominions of a branch of the English Church, the King who himself translated the English Prayer-book into the native language and wrote the preface to it, which the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge have published as one of their own tracts.

The portrait we give of Queen Emma is taken from a photograph by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins.

The autograph "Emma" is that used by her Majesty in signing official documents and on other formal occasions; that of "Kaleleo Kalani," signifying in the native language "she who soars in the heavens," is the one used by her in friendly correspondence.

Her Majesty is in her twenty-ninth year.

No. 174.—AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF SUSSEX.

B. 1773; d. 1843. The sixth son and ninth child of George III. After having made some progress in his studies under private tuition, he went to the University of Göttingen, and subsequently travelled in Italy. During this tour, and while still under age, he contracted at Rome a marriage with Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, in Scotland. The marriage ceremony was performed at Rome by a clergyman of the English Church, in April, 1793, and in consequence of doubts having arisen whether a marriage performed by a Protestant clergyman in Rome, where there is no British representative, could be valid, the ceremony was repeated at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, on December 5, 1793. At the instance of the Crown, this marriage was, in 1794, declared, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, to be null and void, by the terms of the Act 12 George III. c. 111, called the Royal Marriage Act. It is the opinion of eminent lawyers that several important points in the question involved were left untouched by the decision in this case. But the decision was in effect affirmed by the rejection by the House of Lords of the claim of Sir Augustus d'Este to take his seat as a peer of the realm. The Duke was for some years separated from Lady Augusta, who died on March 5, 1834, and the fruit of the union was a son, Colonel Sir Augustus Frederick d'Este, born January 13, 1794, and a daughter, Ellen Augustus d'Este, born August 11, 1801, who both survived their parents. Prince Augustus was raised to the peerage on November 27, 1801, when he received patents as Baron Arklow, Earl of Inverness, and Duke of Sussex. Parliament voted him an income of £12,000 a year, which was afterwards increased to £18,000. The Duke of Sussex early adopted, and was, to the last days of his life, a steady and persevering advocate of the Liberal side in politics. In his votes and speeches, at various times, he supported the abolition of the slave-trade and of slavery, and the removal of the Roman Catholic and Jewish disabilities. He was a friend to religious toleration in its widest sense. He took a warm and active interest in the progress of the Reform Bill, and gave his support to the principles of free trade. He was also connected with many public and benevolent institutions. On his eldest brother becoming Prince Regent in 1810, the Duke of Sussex became Grand-Master of the United Order of Freemasons of England and Wales. In 1816 he became President of the Society of Arts. On November 30, 1830, he became President of the Royal Society, which office he relinquished in 1839. Some years before his death he contracted a second marriage, without acceding to the terms of the Royal Marriage Act, with the Lady Cecilia Letitia Buggin (widow of Sir George Buggin), who, on March 30, 1840, was raised to the dignity of Duchess of Inverness. His Royal Highness died at Kensington Palace. The events of his life portray his character. He was a man of most kindly disposition, and singularly free from ostentation. He was bountiful to many institutions for purposes of charity and social improvement; and, notwithstanding this drain on his comparatively limited means, he left behind him one of the most magnificent private libraries in Britain, consisting of upwards of 50,000 volumes, 12,000 of which were theological. An elaborate catalogue of a portion of it, entitled 'Bibliotheca Sussexiana,' was prepared by Dr. Pettigrew. The first volume, relating to theological and Biblical manuscripts, appeared in 1827; the second volume, relating solely to the unrivalled collection of printed Bibles and portions of Bibles, was printed in 1839.

The Duke's autograph, given in the present number, is both curious and interesting.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 175.—ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

B. 24th February, 1774; d. 8th July, 1850. Was the seventh and youngest son of George III. He received his earliest education at Kew, and having completed his studies at Göttingen, he served as a volunteer under the Duke of York, during the campaign of 1793, in Flanders, where he received two wounds; and he bore an active share in the various operations of the arduous campaign in 1794 and 1795. In 1803 he was promoted to the rank of General, and appointed colonel-in-chief of the King's German Legion; in 1813 he received the field-marshal's bâton; and at the close of the war in 1815 he was nominated Viceroy of Hanover—an office which he held till 1837, when the death of his brother, William IV., opened the succession to the throne of Hanover to the Duke of Cumberland. His administration of the affairs of that country, if not brilliant, was characterized by great discretion; and in 1831, his mild yet firm conduct went far to extinguish the strong party animosities, which had nearly kindled the flames of civil war. After the close of 1837 the Duke chiefly resided in this country, where he endeared himself to all classes of the community by his affability and *bonhomie*. He was a zealous supporter of all charitable institutions, and few anniversary meetings or festivals were thought to be complete if the directors had not secured him for the chairman. In politics, the Duke was a Liberal Conservative; but he made it a point of never voting, though he might speak, against the ministers of the Crown. Besides being patron of the Art Union, he was exceedingly fond of the fine arts, especially of music, and at one period of his life distinguished himself as an amateur performer on the piano and the violin. We have only to add that on May 7, 1818, the Duke of Cambridge married the Princess Wilhelmina Louisa, daughter of Frederick, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, who with a son and two daughters (the present Duke of Cambridge, the Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary), the issue of their marriage, still survive.

In our second volume, page 166, we gave an autograph of His Royal Highness; in the present number we publish another letter, which will be found equally interesting.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 176.—ARTHUR WELLESLEY, DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

B. 1769 (the same year that gave birth to Napoleon Bonaparte, Marshal Soult, Chateaubriand, and Alexander Humboldt); d. 1852.

In our first volume (pp. 21, 77, and 119), we published autographs of His Grace after he had received the title of Duke of Wellington.

The letter we now give was written when he was General Sir Arthur Wellesley, Chief Secretary in Ireland; it is dated July 7, 1808, just previous to his departure for Corunna, where he landed on the 20th of the same month.

For the edification of our readers we extract from 'Lodge's Peerage' for 1838, a list of his Grace's Titles and Orders, of which no other man probably ever possessed so many:—

Arthur Wellesley, Duke and Marquis of Wellington, Co. Somerset, Marquis of Douro, Earl of Wellington, Co. Somerset; Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesley, both in the same county, *in the Peerage of the United Kingdom*, K.G., and G.C.B.; Prince of Waterloo in the Netherlands, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and a Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Duke of Vittoria, Marquis of Torres Vedras, and Count Vimiera in Portugal; Knight of the Foreign Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, and St. George of Russia, the Black Eagle of Prussia, the Golden Fleece of Spain, the Elephant of Denmark, St. Ferdinand and Merit, and St. Januarius of the Two Sicilies, Maximilian-Joseph of Bavaria, Maria-Theresa of Austria, the Sword of Sweden, the Holy Ghost of France, the Tower and Sword of Portugal, the Annunciade of Piedmont, and William of the Netherlands; a Field-Marshal in the army, also in the armies of the Emperors of Austria and

Russia, the kings of Prussia, Portugal, and the Netherlands, and Captain-General of the armies of the King of Spain, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade; P.C., Constable of the Tower and of Dover Castle; Warden, Chancellor and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire and of the Tower Hamlets, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Commissioner of the Royal Military College and the Royal Military Asylum; an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, a Governor of King's College, London, and of the Charterhouse, and D.C.L.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 177.—HENRY WILLIAM PAGET, MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

B. 1768; d. 1854. We gave an autograph of this distinguished warrior and statesman (vol. i., p. 77), written in 1847, when Master-General of the Ordnance. The present specimen bears a much earlier date (1820), and is interesting as showing the kindness of his nature and the goodness of his heart.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 178.—HENRY PETTY FITZMAURICE, MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

B. 1780; d. 1862. An autograph of this veteran statesman was given in our first volume (page 130). The letter now given was written by his Lordship, in the French language, in 1820.

(Translation.)

"*Bowood, October* 3.

"Allow me, Sir, to offer you my sincere thanks for having been so good as to think of me, and also for the little work which you have had the kindness to send to my house in town, and which has reached me at my present residence. I have read it with interest, and cannot conceive for what reasons the French Government has wished to prohibit it, unless it be that they fear the effect of the enlightenment which they themselves feel obliged to treat with ridicule.

"I intend going, towards the end of this month, to spend some weeks in Paris, and hope, when passing through London, to have an opportunity of repeating to you my thanks, and also the assurance of the esteem with which I have the honour to be, your very faithful servant,

"LANSDOWNE."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 179.—WILLIAM LAMB, VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

B. 1778; d. 1848. At pages 70 and 79, vol. i., we published letters of this celebrated statesman. The one we give in the present number is much more legible than his Lordship's letters usually are. It was written in 1820, before his elevation to the peerage, and is signed "Wm Lamb."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 180.—LORD WILLIAM GEORGE FREDERICK CAVENDISH BENTINCK.

B. 1802; d. 1848. Third son of William Henry, fourth Duke of Portland. This nobleman (best known as Lord George Bentinck) entered the army, but quitted the profession of arms to take a part in the politics of his country. In 1826 he became private secretary to his uncle, George Canning, who was then Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In 1827 he was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of King's Lynn, for which he sat till the close of his life. Up to 1846 he may be said to have been an ardent supporter of Sir Robert Peel; but when, in that year, that statesman repealed the corn-laws, he became one of his greatest opponents. Lord George threw great ardour and energy into all that he undertook; and, with Mr. Disraeli for his ally, was one of the strongest opponents of free trade. He was passionately fond of horseracing, and was wont to say that "the winning of the Derby was the blue-ribbon of the turf."

In all racing matters, indeed, he was a leading authority, and, under his superintendence, some excellent regulations were established at the principal racing-meetings of England.

The autograph we publish has reference to his Lordship's favourite sport.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 181.—JEAN PIERRE DE BÉRANGER.

B. at Paris, 1780; d. 1857. The greatest lyric poet that France has produced. To his grandfather, who was a tailor living in the Rue Montorgueil, and an aunt by the father's side, he was indebted for his early nurture and education. When he was ten years of age he went to reside at Peronne, in Picardy, with his aunt, and here he led for some time an indolent and unsettled life, trying several occupations, including that of a pot-boy, and settling in none, till he was at last apprenticed to a printer in the town, and from this period gave himself up to literary pursuists. In 1795 his father took him to Paris, where he wanted his assistance in certain banking operations in which he was engaged; but in 1798 the bank failed, and Béranger bade adieu to financial operations for ever. During the period that followed he produced his best songs, but, embittered by disappointment and hopeless of success, he collected all the poems he had written and sent them to Lucien Bonaparte, the brother of the First Consul, who was known to be a liberal patron of literature, and in this instance did not belie his reputation. With the assistance thus rendered, Béranger soon found employment for his pen. In 1805–1806 he assisted in editing Landon's 'Annales de Musée,' and in 1809 he was attached to the University with a small salary of 1200 francs, which, however, sufficed for all his wants. Meanwhile he went on cultivating the Muses, and delighting all who knew him with the songs, chiefly amatory, which he then composed. In 1815 he first came before the world as an author, though many of the poems then printed had been circulated in manuscript, and the sensation produced by this first publication was immense. France hailed in Béranger a poet who was not only able to sing of love and wine as none since Anacreon had ever sung of them before, but who gave the noblest and most heart-stirring expression to that sense of blighted glory and humbled pride which then smouldered in the breast of the whole people. His second series of songs, published in 1821, cost him his place and three months' imprisonment in St. Pélagie; and for his third series, published in 1828, he was condemned to nine months' imprisonment in La Force, and a fine of 10,000 francs. But the fine was paid by the poet's admirers; while from behind his prison-bars Béranger kept up so deadly a fire on the Government, that he contributed more effectually to destroy it than all the blows of the heroes of the "Three Glorious Days." After the election of Louis Philippe to the throne, he declined to accept of any reward for his services, and retired first to Passy, next to Fontainebleau, and finally to Tours, where he completed what he called his 'Mémoires Chantants,' by the publication of his fourth series of songs. Speaking of these masterpieces of poetic skill, Goethe says, "Béranger was never at school, and never studied at a University. But his songs are, nevertheless, so full of mature cultivation, of grace, wit, and subtlest irony, they are so artistically finished, and their language is so masterly, that he is admired not only by France, but by the whole of civilised Europe. His songs have shed joy into millions of hearts; they are familiar even to the working classes, and at the same time they are so high above the level of commonplace, that the intercourse with these graceful spirits accustoms and compels the people to have better and more generous thoughts." At the Revolution of February, 1848, Béranger was elected to the Constituent Assembly; but after one or two sittings he sent in his resignation, and finally retired from the storm and turbulence of political life. His last years were solaced by the kindness of numerous friends, who admired in him the straightforward, honourable man, as well as the national poet. Though a republican at heart, Béranger looked upon Napoleon,

in his rise from a simple artillery officer to be the Emperor of the French, as an incarnation of the national spirit; and he did so much to perpetuate the superstitious reverence of the people for his name as to pave the way for the advent of his nephew and successor to the imperial throne. In his 'Autobiography,' a posthumous publication, Béranger has given a most interesting account of his struggles with fortune, his private adventures, the development of his mind, the origin of his works, the manner of their success, the friendships and the persecutions they brought him, and the reasons of his retirement from public life.

(Translation.)

"23*rd December*, 1848.

"My dear Child,—I was about to write to you when your message reached me. I therefore begin by thanking you, and then I throw myself at your feet that you may forgive me for not having come to take my leave of you. But I have a cold, and the bad weather alarms me. You are so good that you will not be annoyed at my disregard of my promise.

"I wish also to hand you a line for Wilhem. I enclose it, and you will have merely to seal it.

"If your departure should be postponed, have the goodness to let me know. Should you remain with us another day, the weather may be fine, and I would take advantage of it to present to you my wishes for a good journey. Accept them at all events, as also my wishes that you may speedily be relieved from all anxiety for the health of your father.

"I embrace you, and shall look forward to meeting you next year.

"Adieu.

"Béranger."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 182.—EDWARD MATTHEW WARD, R.A.

B. in 1816. A celebrated English historical painter, and of living English painters is, perhaps, the most widely known on the Continent. He is among that class of artists whose career has proved comparatively unchequered from its very beginning. Even from his boyhood he manifested a taste for art and a desire to become a painter, and his parents not only offered no opposition, but, on the contrary, spared no expense to enable him to pursue his profession with the greatest advantages. His mother was the sister of Horace Smith, the author of 'Rejected Addresses,' and, like the mothers of most great and distinguished men of all times, she too was the good genius of his taste and inclination. "I cannot," Mr. Ward himself says of that noble-hearted woman in a letter, "forbear paying a tribute to the memory of my dear departed mother, to whose devoted tenderness, sound judgment, and natural good taste, though unacquainted with the practical part of art, I am chiefly indebted for much of whatever success has accompanied my professional efforts; and it is a great source of happiness to me to know that she lived long enough to find her many hours of anxious solicitude not without their ultimate reward; she witnessed the approbation which critics and the public were pleased to bestow on many of my first exhibited pictures."

Like Gainsborough, he was fond of adorning his copy-books and the books of his father with "pictures," which showed an aptitude for the ludicrous and grotesque perhaps, more than for the beautiful, but which, as well as the first efforts of his pencil, determined the father to make painting the profession of his son's education. The young artist, however, began at the wrong end: he was ambitious of being a "painter" at once, and was permitted to receive lessons in oil-colouring without acquiring a knowledge of the principles of art. Luckily, a wise monitor stepped in, ere much time had thus been thrown away; Chantrey, to whom the father had shown some of these embryo-pictures, recommended a thorough educational course of drawing from the antique and anatomical subjects. In 1834 he was introduced, through Wilkie, to such a study at the Royal Academy, and in the same year, at the age of eighteen, he exhibited his first picture at the latter institution—a portrait of O. Smith, the comedian, in the character of Don Quixote. The following year brought the first trouble in his artistic life, the rejection of a picture intended to be exhibited at the Royal Academy, —a circumstance which mostly decided him to seek further and greater improvement in Italy. This was in 1836. At Rome he worked and studied with the love and conviction of a true artist for about three years. During this time he obtained, in 1838, the silver medal from the Academy of St. Luke, and exhibited at our Royal Academy his picture of 'Cimabue and Giotto,' in 1839, after his return from Rome, having on his way home also visited Munich and there studied fresco, under Peter von Cornelius, but he was never favourably impressed with this style of painting. The picture of 'Cimabue and Giotto' at once brought him into considerable notice, and public and critical attention attached to his name became still more favourably impressed when the Duke of Wellington bought his picture of 'Napoleon in the Prison of Nice.' In 1843 he exhibited his well-known picture of 'Dr. Johnson reading Goldsmith's Manuscript of The Vicar of Wakefield' (engraved by Bellin), which gained for him much well-merited applause. So also did his contributions of the year 1844, 'Goldsmith as a Wandering Musician' (engraved by W. H. Simmons), and 'La Fleur's Departure from Montreuil' (lithographed for the Art Union of London). The year 1845 also greeted him triumphantly at the Royal Academy, when his charming picture of 'Dr. Johnson in the Ante-room of Lord Chesterfield' (now in our National Collection, with the 'Fall of Clarendon,' painted in 1846), excited the greatest admiration. In the same year he was elected an A.R.A., and in the following year he exhibited the 'South Sea Bubble,' a fine work in every quality of art; then followed 'Highgate Fields during the Great Fire of 1666,' and 'Interview between Charles II. and Nell Gwynne' (1848); 'De Foe and the Manuscript of Robinson Crusoe' and 'Young Benjamin West sketching the Baby in the Cradle' (1849); 'James II. hearing the Intelligence of the Landing of the Prince of Orange' (1850); 'The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple' (1851), followed by 'Charlotte Corday on her way to the Place of Execution,' 'The Last Parting of Marie Antoinette and her Son,' 'Ante-chamber at Whitehall during the dying moments of Charles II.,' 'La Toilette des Morts,' 'Visit of the Foundlings to Hogarth's Studio in 1739,' 'The Night of Rizzio's Murder,' works too recent and too well and deservedly known for their exquisite taste, powerful colouring, and artistic influence, to require any further criticism here. Also his two pictures of 'The Execution of Montrose' and 'The Last Sleep of Argyle,' painted, out of a series of eight pictures, for the corridor of the House of Commons, are so vividly before all eyes as to require mention only.

Mr. Ward is still in the prime of life, we may therefore reasonably expect he is destined to produce even greater works than those he has yet sent forth, although he already ranks among the best historical painters of Europe, and this mark of distinction is only what he is entitled to. (From Mr. Dafforne's biographical sketch in the 'Art Journal,' 1856.)

We may mention that he is the husband of Henrietta Ward, whose charming sketches in No. IX. of our publication must always be remembered with much pleasure by our readers. We have the good fortune to publish in our present number three original sketches by this distinguished artist. The first (No. XXX.) represents an Italian Fishing-boy; the second (No. XXXI.) is a study for his last picture 'The Death of Rizzio.' It is the dark figure of Ruthven as he enters the room to denounce Rizzio. The third (No. XXXII.) is merely a fancy sketch, but is interesting from its masterly style.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 183.—MISS SUSAN CUSHMAN (MRS. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT).

B. at Boston, U.S., March 17, 1822; d. in Liverpool, May 10, 1859. A most distinguished actress. "Susan Cushman," remarks the 'New York Times,' "first appeared on the theatrical stage in this city in 1837, and after a brilliant career of ten years' acting in Europe and America, retired from the profession in Liverpool.

"In the United States, where this lady passed the first six years of her professional life, she was well known as an artist of taste and judgment, and a highly accomplished woman.

"During her brief career she successively played the 'juvenile tragedy' and 'genteel comedy' business, as it is theatrically termed, to Mr. James Wallack, Mr. Forrest, and Mr. Macready, and was the original representative in Philadelphia and New York of the principal female parts of most of our recent dramas —Grace Harkaway to her sister's Lady Gay Spanker, Pauline in the 'Lady of Lyons,' Florentine in 'Time Works Wonders,' Julie de Mortemour, Lady Alice Hawthorn, Lady Teazle, etc. In 'The Happy Man,' and in most of poor Power's best pieces, that delightful comedian has often declared that he never had a more clever supporter than Miss Susan Cushman, who displayed a racy humour and a love of fun seldom looked for among the Juliets and Desdemonas of the stage. The former character was not one of this lady's American parts, but since her arrival in England she has actually performed that one character of Juliet upwards of *four hundred nights!*

"There is something painful to the really intelligent playgoer, who can critically appreciate the excellences of genuine acting, in the loss of even a single actor or actress from a stage not over-rich in talent; and we can scarcely name an artist in the profession whose loss we should more deeply lament than that of this highly-gifted lady. There was something so cheerful and affable in her address, and so lady-like in her manner, that we were at once put in good humour with the play and with all the company when she appeared."

Her greatest effort on the stage, on which her fame principally rests, was decidedly that of 'Juliet,' although a few have assigned the palm to her Ophelia, Helen in the 'Hunchback,' Olivia and Lady Teazle in the 'School for Scandal.' In all the parts she played, there was the true *artiste*. Charles Dickens, we think it was, once said, "Her voice answered to her form, and her expression to both." "Who," remarked the late editor of the 'Sun,' "can ever forget her beautiful face and elegant figure while leaning over the balcony, and in her sweetest feminine accents exclaiming to Romeo,

"''Tis but thy name that is my enemy
. . . . . .
Romeo, doff thy name,
And for that name, which is no part of thee,
Take all myself'?

We have seen the house breathless and charmed during the delivery of the above exquisite passage. In the balcony scene and the one with the Nurse (Mrs. Glover, a very good judge, said she never 'acted with such a winning Juliet,'), no actress ever equalled her, and this, we think, is now admitted on all sides." Sheridan Knowles wrote:—"Miss Susan Cushman's 'Juliet,' in the tender and love scenes, was far superior to Miss O'Neill's —as a whole, never equalled; loving and loveable." Macready, we are told, was delighted with her rendering of the character of Ophelia.

On her retirement from the stage in 1848 Miss Susan Cushman married Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, the eminent chemist (for whose memoir see New Series, No. 4, p. 13). She visited America in the spring of 1858, and received very great attentions and kindnesses from those friends who had for some years watched her progress and success. During her stay in Washington she was presented by Lord Napier to the President, who is said to have remarked that he "never met a more elegant woman." Soon after her return from the United States in the autumn of the same year, "she was taken seriously ill, and although the best medical aid was procured, she was prematurely cut off, leaving a devoted husband, relatives, and numerous friends to deplore her untimely loss." So great was the respect in which this talented and amiable lady was held, that the obituary notice of her was given with a black margin (a very unusual occurrence) in several of the leading newspapers. Mr. Whitty of the 'Liverpool Daily Post' wrote, "Death never laid its hands on a more dignified, a more accomplished creature!"

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 184.—FREDERICK ROBSON.

B. at Margate, 1821; d. in London, 1864. A celebrated actor. He was apprenticed at an early age to a copper-plate engraver in the Metropolis; but not relishing this occupation, he was tempted to essay the stage, and while yet a very young man, made his *début* at a private theatre in Catherine Street, in the part of 'Simm Mealbag,' in the drama of 'Grace Huntley.'

The following is an extract from the 'Era,' August 21, 1864, on the death of Mr. Robson:—"Another bright particular star in the dramatic world has shot its sphere, and left no substitute to fill the void. Thomas Frederick Robson, who for more than fifteen years has held the highest place in his peculiar line of art, and been the admiration and the marvel of the public, was last Wednesday conveyed to 'that bourne from whence no traveller returns.' Few theatricals have started into fame and distinctness with such rapid strides as did the late Mr. Robson. His remarkable genius and bursts of truthful nature took the town by storm, and stamped him as an actor of consummate art and originality. Unlike other comedians, Mr. Robson had no definite line, and, though an *artiste* in all he ever attempted, never rose to distinction in a legitimate part. He was eminently an actor of the time, nay of the day, and mounted to eminence by grasping authors' crude thoughts, dressing their outlines, and making great creations of sketchy fragments. As a burlesque actor—burlesque in the high acceptation of the term—he was the greatest *artiste* that ever trod the stage, and was the first performer who ever taught the profession how a character could be played on the confines of the sublime and the ridiculous. This remarkable gift, with his startling and tragic transitions from grotesque humour to thrilling pathos and reality, in each phase masterly and sudden, spellbound his auditors, and while riveting their attention, commanded, as with galvanic wires, their alternate tears and laughter. The transitions which called forth these changes of moods and humours in his audience were as abrupt as they were wonderful in their completeness and effect; the one moment the jigging, ambling vagabond, convulsing his hearers with laughter; the next, the incarnation of truth and pathos, making the tears of his audience wash out the unworthy wrinkles of the yet unfinished laugh. Who, in fact, can ever forget the magical power exercised over their emotions and feelings by the departed actor when in the vigour of his strength and popularity? or who fail to remember the half-angry feelings with which they contemplated the seemingly ridiculous and puppet-like use he made of their passions—now pulling up the sluices of their eyes, anon twisting their risible muscles into every conceiveable shape and expression? Though less refined and artistic in characters of a more legitimate cast than the just critic might desire, there can be no question that Mr. Robson was always a safe and thoroughly good actor, displaying, even where least expected, an amount of genuine feeling that, from its truthfulness, was doubly effective. Still, it was in those new phases of character, either written for him, or which by his genius he made his own exclusively, that he so eminently excelled, and on which as a first-rate artist and an actor he was unapproached in his line, that the real honour and fame of this gifted comedian will always rest. There are other actors left among us quite as capable of touching our sensibilities, and perhaps of commanding our tears; there are low comedians quite as side-aching and laughter-rousing; but there is no actor living who combines the two gifts in so eminent a degree as that possessed by the late Mr. Robson."

The letter we publish, our readers will perceive, refers to theatrical business.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 185.—QUEEN ANNE.

B. 1664; d. 1714. Second daughter of James II., by Lady Anne Hyde, daughter of the great Earl of Clarendon. In 1668 she married Prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, all of whom died young. In 1702, on the death of William III., she succeeded to the Crown. Her reign was a continual scene of public glory; and the domineering power of the French nation was completely subdued by the vigour of the British troops, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough. One of the greatest events of this important reign was the union of Scotland with England. On account of the number of eminent literary characters who flourished in her reign, it has been called the Augustan Age of Britain. Queen Anne will ever stand distinguished for the general excellence of her private character.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 186.—GEORGE I. OF ENGLAND.

B. 1660; d. 1727. King of Great Britain; was the son of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Frederic, Elector-Palatine, and grand-daughter of James I. He was trained to arms under his father; married his cousin, Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the Duke of Zell, in 1682; served in three campaigns with the Emperor's army against the Turks in Hungary; and succeeded to the Electorate in 1700. In 1706 he was created Duke of Cambridge, and succeeded to the throne of England on the death of Queen Anne, in 1714. The next year a rebellion broke out in Scotland, in favour of the Pretender, but this was soon entirely quelled, and several of the leaders lost their lives on the scaffold. The new family, however, was by no means popular; and the Whigs, with a view to support it, introduced septennial parliaments; while the King, who probably considered the British Crown precarious, endeavoured to increase his Continental power by the purchase of Bremen and Verden. This involved him in a quarrel with Charles XII. of Sweden, who, in conjunction with the Czar Peter, meditated an invasion of Scotland in favour of the Pretender; but the death of Charles XII., in 1717, put an end to this alarm. The same project was afterwards attempted by Spain, whose minister, Cardinal Alberoni, had formed the celebrated quadruple alliance, to carry it into effect. This was met, on the part of England, by the sailing of a naval expedition under Sir George Byng, who nearly destroyed the whole of the Spanish fleet, and recovered Sicily and Sardinia, which the Spaniards had seized. In 1720 the famous "South-sea Bubble" was the source of great calamity to thousands of families, and produced such disturbances, that the King, who had gone to visit his German possessions, was suddenly recalled. In 1722 a new conspiracy against the Government was discovered, but no serious result occurred from it. In 1725 a treaty between Spain and the Emperor excited the jealousy of the King, who deemed it necessary to counteract it by another between Great Britain and most of the other European powers. The Spaniards then commenced the siege of Gibraltar; but all disputes being arranged by negotiation, the British monarch set out on a journey to the Continent, where he was seized with a paralytic attack, and died at Osnaburg, in the 68th year of his age, and the 13th of his reign. George I. was plain and simple in his taste and appearance; though grave and sedate in public, he was gay and familiar with his intimates; combining a good share of sense with natural prudence, and showing much skill in the management of his hereditary dominions. His marriage was an unhappy one, and he had repudiated his wife many years before his death.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 187.—GEORGE II. OF ENGLAND.

B. 1683; d. 1760. Son of George I.; married, in 1705, Princess Caroline, of Brandenburg-Anspach, who died in 1737. In 1714 he came to England with his father, and was, previous to his accession to the throne in 1727, created Prince of Wales. At this period the country was in a state of great prosperity, and peace being restored in 1729, the administration of the internal affairs of the kingdom occupied a large share of attention. In 1739, however, war was declared against Spain, when Admiral Vernon was sent with a squadron to the West Indies, where he demolished Porto Bello, but failed in his attempt on Carthagena. In 1743 the King headed his army on the Continent, and gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1745 the Pretender's eldest son, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, landed in the highlands of Scotland, and was joined by several of the clans; but, after obtaining various successes, his followers were defeated by the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden, in 1746. This episode in British history has been a prolific theme with Jacobite lyrists. Whilst it continued, however, the people of England testified their attachment to the Hanoverian dynasty by numerous public demonstrations of loyalty. In 1748 the war with Spain was ended by a treaty of peace, concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1751 died Frederick, Prince of Wales, between whom and his father there never existed any cordiality. In 1755 war broke out between England and France, which was at first very unpromising; Braddock was defeated and killed in North America, and Minorca, in the Mediterranean, was taken, for allowing which, Admiral Byng, who was sent to relieve it, was shot. About this time, Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, became Prime Minister, and public affairs began to assume a much more promising aspect. In 1758 a treaty was entered into between England and Prussia, and the French power was nearly destroyed in the East Indies. In America, Louisburg was taken, and the capture of Quebec, where Wolfe fell, was followed by the conquest of Canada. Cape Breton had already been recovered; in the East, Clive had captured Calcutta, won the battle of Plassy, and was driving the French from every possession which they held in that quarter. The island of Guadaloupe and the settlement of Senegal were taken. Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet under Conflans, and the British flag waved triumphant in every part of the world. In the midst of this blaze of glory, George II. died suddenly, at Kensington, by the bursting of the right ventricle of the heart.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 188.—CHARLES JENKINSON, FIRST EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

B. in 1727; d. in 1808. An English statesman. Eldest son of Colonel Jenkinson; was educated at the Charterhouse and at University College, Oxford. He entered Parliament in 1761, and soon took office as Under-Secretary of State; in 1766 he was made a Lord of the Admiralty; in 1772, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; in 1778, Secretary at War; and, in 1784, President of the Board of Trade. He was a great favourite of George III., and was often accused of being one of his secret advisers. In 1786 he was created Baron Hawkesbury; in 1796, Earl of Liverpool; and he died in 1808.

He was the father of Robert Banks Jenkinson, second Earl of Liverpool, who, as Lord Hawkesbury, had filled the various offices of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; he ultimately became Prime Minister, on the death of Mr. Perceval, in 1812, and held that elevated station until 1827, when an apoplectic and paralytic attack rendered him incapable of public business.

The letter we publish was written by the Earl of Liverpool, in 1804; it was addressed to Messrs. Cadell and Davies, the eminent publishers of that time, and refers to the printing of a work on coins by his Lordship, who was a great numismatist.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 189.—GEORGE HAMILTON GORDON, EARL OF ABERDEEN.

B. 1784; d. 1860. He succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather in 1802, and in 1814 was created Viscount Gordon, in right of which he sat in the House of Lords. On account of his former classic researches into antiquarian remains, he was called, in Lord Byron's 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' "the travell'd Thane, Athenian Aberdeen." It is as a politician and statesman, however, that he is best known. In 1813 he was sent on a special mission to Vienna, and was the means of bringing over Austria to the alliance against France. Subsequently, he was recognized as a stanch adherent of the Tory party, and accepted, under the first administration of the Duke of Wellington, the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which he retained till the ministry resigned, in 1830. Whilst in office he assisted in establishing the independence of Greece. Under the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel (1834–5) he was Colonial Secretary, and on the restoration to power of that statesman, in 1841, he once more became Foreign Secretary, which office he held until the ministry fell, in 1846. On the death of Sir Robert, the Earl of Aberdeen was considered to be the virtual representative of what was known as the Peel party; and on the fall of the Derby ministry, in 1852, he was empowered to form a new administration. This he effected, and he steadily endeavoured to prevent the country from entering upon the conflict with Russia. All his efforts, however, were unavailing, and war was declared against the northern autocrat. Under the remainder of his administration, the public believed that the war was not conducted with that degree of vigour necessary to ensure favourable results. Failing to receive sufficient support to enable him to carry out his measures, the Earl resigned in 1855. He afterwards took no active part in public affairs. As an author, the Earl is known by a work entitled, 'An Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture,' embodying the result of his antiquarian researches in Greece.

[*From the Collection of W. A. Day, Esq.*]

No. 190.—THOMAS HERON JONES, VISCOUNT RANELAGH.

B. 1812. The only son of the late Viscount. Succeeded to his father's titles in 1820. He held for some years a commission in the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, and served with some distinction in the Spanish campaign of 1835–7, under Sir De Lacy Evans. His Lordship has taken a very active part in helping forward the volunteer movement. He holds the colonelcy of the 2nd or South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, to which the autograph now published refers, and which shows what great interest his Lordship takes in that corps.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 191.—EDWARD LAW, EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH.

B. 1790. The descendant of an ancient family which was seated for many generations at Askam, Cumberland. His grandfather, the Right Rev. Edmund Law, D.D., was many years Bishop of Carlisle, and the author of several religious and scientific works which have outlived his generation. The eldest and the youngest of his sons became respectively Bishops of Elphin and Bath and Wells, while the third son, Edward, rose to be Lord Chief Justice, and to be created Lord Ellenborough. The subject of our memoir was sent to Eton at the usual age. In 1814 he entered Parliament as M.P. for St. Michael's, a small Cornish borough, since disfranchised, which he continued to represent down to the time of his accession to the honours of the peerage as second Baron, in 1818. In the House of Commons he was in no way distinguished by a display either of great oratorical powers or of signs of future statesmanship. From an article in the 'Edinburgh Review' (October, 1830), it would appear that in early life he had exchanged the strong Toryism of his father for a more Liberal creed. He was Lord Privy Seal, and afterwards President of the Board of Control, under the Wellington administration of 1828–30. He was, however, re-appointed to this office, with a seat in the cabinet, on the construction of Sir Robert Peel's first and brief administration of 1834–5, on whose retirement from office he went into opposition. In 1842 he was sent out to India by Sir Robert Peel as successor to Lord Auckland. Reaching India in the midst of a crisis till then unexampled, when on all sides "men's hearts were failing them because of fear," he, by dint of his innate force of character, in the short space of two years avenged the outraged British name, restored confidence to the army, suppressed the rising spirit of revolt, and made over the country to his successor, enjoying a degree of prosperous stability to which it had attained under no previous ruler. To use the language of the Bengal 'Hurkaru,' "After arriving in India in 1842, Lord Ellenborough took two or three months to look about him. He soon found that the administration of his predecessor had been a 'secretariat administration,' and to that cause alone he attributed the fact that after an experiment of five years it had closed in dismay, disorganization, and defeat. He therefore came without hesitation to the manly resolution to trust entirely to his own resources; to take the executive power from the hands of his secretaries, and to wield it himself. Hence it was that his administration was unparalleled in the history of India, and hence it is that the country which he found distracted, shaking to pieces, with an exhausted treasury and a discontented army, he left in a condition to which it had never before attained; the coffers overflowing, the army enthusiastic; officers and men adoring him, and the secretaries in their proper places. Hence, too, his unpopularity with the civil service. He might truly have said, 'Alone I did it.'" The summary of Lord Ellenborough's Indian career may be stated in a few words. Though, on first landing in India, he professed pacific intentions, it was not long before he found it necessary to draw the sword in earnest. Affairs in Affghanistan having been brought to a successful issue, and General Sir G. Pollock and his comrades having recovered the persons of Lady Sale and the other captives from the hands of the Affghans, the British forces evacuated that country, bearing the gates of Somnauth in triumph, and having also destroyed the fortress of Ghuznee. Scarcely had this been carried into effect when the Ameers of Scinde took up arms; but the late General Sir Charles James Napier was dispatched against them by Lord Ellenborough, and after one or two decisive victories, including the bloody battle of Meeanee, the territory of Scinde was formally annexed to the British dominions. Doubts have been cast in many quarters on the justice of the course pursued by his lordship in the Scindian war, and the invasion of that country has been regarded as an unprovoked aggression: but those who use such language forget that the Ameers drew down retribution upon themselves by violating their solemn treaty with us ere its wax had time to cool, and by attacking the British resident, and levelling his house to the ground. In the following year (1843) Lord Ellenborough invaded the independent Mahratta state of Gwalior, in conjunction with General Sir Hugh (now Lord) Gough, for the purpose of putting an end to the civil strife which was raging there during the regency of the youthful rajah. Scarcely had the war been brought to a close, the Mahratta troops being defeated by the forces under Gough and the late Sir John Littler, when Lord Ellenborough was recalled by the Board of East India Directors, by what the late Duke of Wellington characterized as "a most indiscreet use of authority," and contrary to the wishes of the Government of Sir Robert Peel, who almost immediately, on his return to England in 1844, appointed him to the post of First Lord of the Admi-

ralty, and elevated him in the peerage as Earl of Ellenborough and Viscount Southam. He resumed office in 1858 under Lord Derby, as President of the Board of Control, but resigned office a few weeks afterwards on account of a difference with his colleagues as to the treatment of the revolted subjects of the British Crown in India after the cessation of the mutiny.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 192.—STAPLETON STAPLETON COTTON, VISCOUNT COMBERMERE.

B. 1773; d. 1865. Only surviving son of the late Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart., M.P. He was educated at Westminster School, and entered the army in 1791. He served with great distinction both in India under Wellesley and Cornwallis, at Bhurtpore and Mallavelly, and subsequently in the Peninsular campaigns, throughout which he ably co-operated with the Duke of Wellington in command of the cavalry division, and was second in command at the battle of Salamanca. At the close of the war in 1814, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Combermere, taking his title from the venerable abbey of that name, which was granted to his ancestor by King Henry VIII. He subsequently held the chief command of the British forces in the East and West Indies, and the governorship of Barbadoes, and was raised to the Viscounty in 1826. His Lordship, besides being a field-marshal in the army, was Constable of the Tower of London, Colonel of the 1st Life Guards, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower of London, and a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and of St. Ferdinand of Spain, etc. He represented a family who were seated at Coton, in Shropshire, before the Norman Conquest.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 193.—ADMIRAL LORD HOOD.

B. 1724; d. 1816. Was the son of a clergyman at Thorncombe, in Devonshire; entered the royal navy at the age of sixteen. For his bravery in the capture of a 50-gun ship, in 1759, he acquired the rank of post-captain; and was present, as rear-admiral, at the famous defeat of De Grasse, by Rodney, April 12th, 1782, when his services on that occasion were rewarded with an Irish peerage. In 1784 he was elected into Parliament for Westminster; but in 1788 he vacated his seat on being named one of the lords of the admiralty. In 1793 he signalized himself by the taking of Toulon, and afterwards Corsica; in reward of which achievements he was made a viscount, and governor of Greenwich Hospital.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 194.—ADMIRAL EARL HOWE.

B. 1725; d. 1799. He entered the naval service at the age of fourteen, and at twenty was appointed to the command of a sloop of war, in which he beat off two large French frigates, after a gallant action; for which he was made a post-captain. After a variety of active service, he obtained the command of the 'Dunkirk,' of 60 guns, with which he captured a French 64 off Newfoundland. In 1757 he served under Admiral Hawke, and, the year following, he was appointed commodore of a squadron, with which he destroyed a number of ships and magazines at St. Malo. In 1759 Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of York, was put under his care, and the Commodore, on the 6th of August, took Cherbourg and destroyed the basin. This was followed by the unfortunate action off St. Cas, where he displayed great courage and humanity in saving the retreating soldiers at the hazard of his own life. The same year, on the death of his brother, he became Lord Howe, and soon afterwards had a great share in the victory over Conflans. When Admiral Hawke presented him, on this occasion, to the King, his Majesty said, "Your life, my lord, has been one continued series of services to your country." In 1763 he was appointed to the Admiralty board, where he remained till 1765, when he was made Treasurer of the Navy. In 1770 he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. In the American war he commanded the fleet on that coast. In 1782 he was sent to the relief of Gibraltar, which service he performed in sight of the French and Spanish fleets, which, however, avoided an action, though far superior in numbers. In 1783 he was made First Lord of the Admiralty, which office he soon afterwards resigned; but, at the end of the year, he was re-appointed, and continued in that station till 1788, when he was created an English earl. In 1793 he took the command of the Channel fleet, and, on June 1, 1794, obtained his splendid and decisive victory over the French fleet. The same month he was visited on board his ship at Spithead by the King and Queen, when his Majesty presented him with a magnificent sword, a gold chain, and medal. He also received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, the freedom of the city of London, and the applause of the nation. In 1795 he became General of the Marines, and, in 1797, was honoured with the Garter.

[*From the Collection of Philip Langman, Esq.*

No. 195.—ADMIRAL JOHN JERVIS, EARL ST. VINCENT.

B. 1734; d. 1823. A distinguished English admiral, who commenced his career afloat in his tenth year. He participated in the battle gained by Keppel in 1778; in the relief of Gibraltar, under Lord Howe; and in 1782 held the command of the expedition which captured Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, and Martinique. In 1795 he was made Admiral of the Blue and placed in command of the Mediterranean fleet, with which he defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets off Cape St. Vincent,—a victory which was chiefly owing to the skill and daring of Nelson, then captain of a 74-gun ship. For this service Jervis was raised to the peerage, with the title of Earl St. Vincent. He subsequently took the command of the Channel fleet, and was, during the Pitt Administration, First Lord of the Admiralty, in which office he distinguished himself as a reformer of old abuses in the naval administration. At the coronation of George IV., in 1821, he was nominated Admiral of the Fleet. There is a monument to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral.

At page 250 of our Second Volume we gave an autograph letter written by his Lordship in his eighty-fifth year. The present letter was addressed to Lord Nelson in 1801, and refers to the death of his brother, Mr. Maurice Nelson, of which Lord St. Vincent had just heard.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 196.—KARL LEBRECHT IMMERMANN.

B. at Magdeburg, 1796; d. at Düsseldorf, 1840. A very distinguished lyric, epic, and dramatic poet. He studied law at the University of Halle, served as a volunteer in the German War of Independence in 1815, and afterwards entered the Prussian Government Service, holding appointments at Magdeburg, Münster, and Düsseldorf. In the year 1834 he undertook the management of the Düsseldorf Theatre, which he thought of raising to a model institution; and he, in fact, achieved something really wonderful with the slender means at his command, and, it must be said, under great sacrifices on his own part. Not meeting, however, with the hoped-for acknowledgment, he returned to his official employment after a lapse of two years. Of his very numerous writings, the novel of 'Münchhausen,' with its wonderful descriptions of Westphalian peasant-life, has

especially obtained great and merited success. O. L. B. Wolff, in his letters written on a journey to Paris, speaks of Immermann in the following terms :—"Careless of the public, though often misunderstood by it, which circumstance was enough to hurt his feelings, Immermann advanced steadily on his path; he had developed his mental powers through the study of the best writers of all times, and, nevertheless, known how to remain original. A noble progression and a pure development, by means of his own intellectual powers, were unmistakable in him; every new work of his pen proved this, and, finally matured by the fire of his own imagination and his own heart, the finished poet stands before us, a gigantic nature which knows how to govern itself worthily, and, at the same time, a man of a noble and tried character, who remained faithful to his inner voice, and whom neither the hooting of the crowd nor the feeling of his own self could abduce from his chosen path." Heinrich Heine calls him an eagle, and he is right; Immermann's spirit is always soaring high above all that is common; he is one of the few poets who, in every sense, do honour to the German fatherland.

The letter we have the good fortune of reproducing, is addressed to Immermann's celebrated fellow-poet, Ferdinand Freiligrath.

(Translation.)

"I herewith enclose, my dear friend, the letter from Cotta. Excuse my not having sent it before now, and let me know when you have come to an arrangement with the Sosius, as I take the deepest interest in all that relates to yourself and the fate of your poems.

"For 'Nisa' and the 'Orientals' my best thanks. The lovely bather has charmed me very much, and I should like to have been the old goat. I do not know the original; the translation, however, must be a masterpiece, for it is charming indeed. In the 'Orientals' I have read *patch-wise* (as we say in my native home), but too little yet to form a judgment. The 'Chorus of the Turkish Troopers' has affected me wonderfully; during two nights, when suffering from rheumatic pains, and not being able to close my eyes, I murmured continually to myself:—

'My dagger, black with gore, down at my side is swinging,
And at my saddle-bow my battle-axe is ringing!'

"I am very busy with 'Münchhausen,' and have written a fair piece of the 'Peasant Wedding.' I cannot guess if it will be as well received in Germany as it is at Elberfeld. The continued silence of the journals might speak against it. God be with you in the new year, *i. e. not* the God of *cant* and *cotton*, as instituted by the Rev. Krummacher, of Elberfeld, but that God who flies over the Sahara, breathes poetry in Shiras, and looks down upon Yemen with shining, starry eyes!

"Yours,
"Immermann."

"Düsseldorf, 8 January, 1839."

[*From the Collection of Ferdinand Freiligrath, Esq.*]

No. 197.—MARY ANNE PATON (MRS. WOOD).

B. 1802. A very celebrated *cantatrice*. From her earliest childhood she had a great passion for music. When only four years of age she could play the harp and piano. At five she composed some fantasias, and at eight years of age she appeared at several concerts in Edinburgh. In 1822, Miss Paton first appeared in London at the Haymarket, as Susannah, in the 'Marriage of Figaro,' and met with great success. Shortly afterwards she was engaged at Covent Garden, replacing Miss Stephens in the principal characters. In 1824, Miss Paton was married to Lord William Lennox, but the union proved a most unfortunate one, and terminated in a divorce. She afterwards married Mr. Wood, a celebrated vocalist on the Covent Garden boards. In 1829, she appeared at Covent Garden, as Reiza, in Weber's 'Oberon,' with Mr. Wood as Sir Huon. In 1831, Mrs. Wood was engaged at the King's Theatre, where she appeared on the 5th April in the opera of 'La Cenerentola.' In so fine a house for sound, her full rich voice was heard to great advantage. Her enunciation of Italian was admirable, and her correct intonation and knowledge of music were fully appreciated by the critical audience. From the King's Theatre, Mrs. Wood went to Drury Lane, where she performed in opera some time with her husband. In 1840, Mr. and Mrs. Wood were induced, by tempting offers, to cross the Atlantic. They were much liked in America, where they realized considerable gains. On their return home they invested their earnings in the purchase of an estate in Yorkshire, intending to retire from public life, but they were shortly induced to reappear, and in 1844 Mrs. Wood was singing in opera at the Princess's Theatre.

Mrs. Wood continues to live in the neighbourhood of Leeds, in great peace and comfort, varying her occupations by taking a few pupils, some of whom have gained distinction.

The autographs of Mr. and Mrs. Wood are written on the same sheet of paper; the quotation and signature of Mrs. Wood at the head of the page, that of her husband at the foot, as shown in our copy.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 198.—ROBERT KEELEY.

B. 1793. A celebrated comic actor. He was apprenticed and brought up as a printer, but relinquished this occupation for the stage. He made his *début* at Richmond, and shortly after was engaged at the West London, now called Prince of Wales's Theatre. In 1822, Mr. Keeley made his first appearance before a Covent Garden audience, in the part of Darby, 'Poor Soldier.' Mr. Keeley was chiefly celebrated in comedy, burlesque, and farce, and was a very amusing and entertaining actor. He married a clever actress, named Goward (better known as Mrs. Keeley), by whom he has had two daughters, both of whom have been upon the stage, and one of whom was married to the late Mr. Albert Smith. Mr. Keeley retired into private life some years since.

The amusing lines we give are a fair specimen of the conundrums for which Mr. Keeley was so famous in his character of 'Billy Black,' in which he had such a run at Covent Garden.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

Nos. XXXIII.-IV.—RICHARD WESTALL, R.A.

B. 1765; d. 1836. An English historical and poetical painter and designer. He was placed as an apprentice with an engraver of heraldry on silver and other materials, who lived in Gutter Lane, Cheapside. Towards the end of his apprenticeship, he was permitted by his master to attend at the Royal Academy in the evenings, to practise drawing, where he formed an acquaintance with Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Lawrence.

It is not necessary to follow Mr. Westall in his progress; the subjects he chose, and the style in which he represented them, were suitable to the time; he became a favourite with the public, to whom his manner was new, and his affectations appeared elegant. Episodes of love seemed best suited to his gentle mind and pencil; he painted pictures of 'Sappho in the Lesbian Shades,' 'The Boar that killed Adonis brought to Venus,' 'Calypso entertaining Telemachus in her Grotto,' 'The Marriage Procession, as described on the Shield of Achilles,' 'Venus recumbent, attended by Cupids.' He was employed by Alderman Boydell to embellish Milton and Shakespeare; in his illustrations of the first there is grace, and sometimes an approach to grandeur.

Mr. Westall was elected an academician in 1794, in the same year that Mr. Lawrence and Thomas Stothard arrived at the like honour. Mr. Westall gave lessons in drawing to the Queen when she was Princess Victoria.

Of the two beautiful sketches we reproduce, the first (No. XXXIII.) represents a scene in Lord Byron's 'Bride of Abydos,' the second (No. XXXIV.) is from Sir Walter Scott's 'Ivanhoe.'

No. 199.—FREDERICK WILLIAM, KING OF PRUSSIA.

B. March 22, 1797. Son of Frederick William of Prussia and Louise Auguste Wilhelmine Amélie, daughter of Charles Louis Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. In 1857 he was nominated Regent for his brother, the late King, who had lost some of his faculties through a severe illness, and on his death, in 1861, succeeded to the throne as William I. The events that have taken place during his reign are of so recent a date that they do not require recapitulation here.

His eldest son, Frederick William Nicholas Charles, Prince of Prussia and heir to the Prussian throne, married, in 1857, Victoria, the Princess Royal of Great Britain.

(Translation.)

"I will accept your proposal of the 14th of this month to dedicate the symphony to me, which you have composed for the Lower Rhenish Musical Festival.

"*Töplitz, July* 27, 1827. "(Signed) Frederick William.

"To the Composer Mr. Ferd. Reiss, Frankfort-on-the-Maine."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 200.—LOUIS PHILIPPE, KING OF THE FRENCH.

B. in Paris, October 6, 1773; d. at Claremont, August 26, 1850. At pages 3 and 20 of our First Volume will be found two letters of his Majesty, one in French and the other in English; we now give another specimen of his bold and free hand, dated 1820.

(Translation.)

"*Paris, February* 7, 1820.

"Pray, my Lord, accept my best thanks for your kind attention. The illustrated catalogue of the fine library which I admired at Stowe is a very valuable book, and to me it is doubly so, from having received it from you.

"Permit me, my Lord, to repeat to you the assurance of my high consideration for you.

"Your much attached

"Louis Philippe of Orleans."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 201.—ADOLPHE THIERS.

B. at Marseilles, 1797. A celebrated French statesman and historian. We have already published two letters from this distinguished man (see Vol. I., p. 23, and Vol. II., p. 252); we now give another letter, which was written to his friend, M. Bérard, in 1838.

(Translation.)

"My dear Mr. Bérard,—I send you the two minutes (memoranda), which you will have the kindness to get Mr. Lemarre to sign. Be good enough to inform me, by a word, if he yields to your obliging negotiation (service).

"Ever yours,

"*Wednesday morning.* "A. Thiers."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 202.—FRANÇOIS PIERRE GUILLAUME GUIZOT.

B. at Nismes, 1787. A distinguished French statesman and writer. At page 22 of our First Volume we gave one of his letters, dated 1858; we now publish another one, written to Madame A. Lenormant, in 1838.

(Translation.)

"Will you be kind enough, Madam, to remind M. de Chateaubriand that the election of the Académie Française takes place on Thursday next, the 28th? As he no longer attends the Academy, he may possibly forget it; and you know you are my negotiator (go-between). I shall certainly come to see you before your departure for Passy.

"A thousand kind respects,

"Guizot.

"*Monday, 25th.*"

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 203.—MASSIMO TAPARELLI D'AZEGLIO.

B. at Turin, 1798. The life of this distinguished man is like a romance. He has been a soldier, a painter, a writer, an important statesman; and in every position he has acted perfectly his part. He is descended from one of the noblest families of Turin. His father was in early life an officer in the army, and after the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, he represented the Sardinian Kingdom as Ambassador in Rome, and conducted a newspaper, 'L'Amico,' of a very conservative character. His sons were all men of great mind. Roberto, the eldest, acquired great reputation as a writer, and his illustrations of the Turinese Gallery of Pictures are greatly admired. Prospero Luigi, the second son, though belonging to the Society of the Jesuits, became a very profound philosopher, and his works obtained the commendation of Vincenzo Gioberti, the most furious enemy of the Jesuits. Massimo, the third son (the subject of our present memoir), was educated in Florence, and after the restoration of the House of Savoy in Piedmont, he was admitted into the army as an officer of cavalry. But he was a warm lover of the arts, and, abandoning military life, he went to Rome to study the pictures of the great masters. He became a very considerable painter, and the Galleries of the Louvre, of Turin, of Florence, and of all the most important cities of Italy, contain many of his pictures, among which, a very remarkable one is that representing the origin of the Sforzas, the powerful family who so long reigned in Milan. Massimo d'Azeglio is without doubt one of the most eminent Italian landscape painters. He married the daughter of Count Alessandro Manzoni, the most celebrated Italian poet, philosopher, and novelist of this age. After his marriage he appeared as a writer. His historical romances, 'Ettore Fieramosca' (1833) and 'Nicolo dei Lapi' (1841), are two masterpieces, and they served to develope and increase in Italy the love of independence. He lived a long time in Rome, and, well acquainted with the defects of the Papal Government, he described them in a very judicious book, 'Degli ultimi Casi di Rimini' (1846). He was among the number of the enlightened men who determined Pope Pius IX. to grant some liberties to his subjects, and by several pamphlets he helped the progress of the revolution in 1848. He took an active part in the war against Austria, and, as a colonel of volunteers, fought hard at Vincenza, and was dangerously wounded in the leg. After the unfortunate defeat of Novara, King Victor Emmanuel appointed him Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council. In this position he struggled hard to preserve liberty in Piedmont. In 1850 he called Count Cavour to the Ministry, and when he found that Italian affairs required hands more vigorous than his own, he himself recommended Cavour to the King to replace him as President of the Council. Since this time Massimo d'Azeglio has chiefly devoted himself to the study of literature and the arts, and is Director of the Gallery of Pictures at Turin; but when he sees the liberty of his native country in danger, he writes very estimable small and popular works, to correct and to enlighten the minds of the Italian people. Every one values the sentiments of Massimo d'Azeglio, who is doubtless one of the most active and veteran soldiers of liberty in Italy.

(Translation.)

"*Foreign Office, Turin, 4th December*, 1850.

"Sir,—I am acquainted with everything you state in your Petition of the 30th November in order to your admission into the consular service. The superabundance of persons devoted to this public service,

and the approaching new organization of the Consulates, according to which must be settled the number and the relations of the persons to be employed, have decided me to suspend the admission to the examination of those who desire to undertake either the consular or the diplomatic service.

"Receive the expression of my feelings of esteem towards you.

"(Signed) Azeglio."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 204.—CAMILLO BENSO, COUNT DI CAVOUR.

B. at Turin, August 10, 1810; d. June 6, 1861. An eminent Italian statesman. By nature he was gifted with a mastermind, and inherited from his father a considerable fortune. His education was completed in the Military Academy of his native town, and, according to the common practice of the Piedmontese nobility, at eighteen years of age he was received into the army as a Lieutenant of Engineers. But a military education was not suitable to his character, and in 1831 he renounced the profession of arms and devoted himself to the study of political economy and agriculture; and in order to improve and to extend his knowledge, he visited the most important states of Europe and lived a long while in England, observing and studying the customs, the laws, and the character of its people. He became a very warm lover of the English nation and of everything belonging to England, and when later in life he had in his hands the whole administration of Italy, his enemies reproached him with the excessive affection he had for the English system of government. At this time his name acquired some importance as a writer on political economy, and among his publications we cannot pass over the following, written by him in French:—'Des Idées Communistes et des moyens d'en combattre le développement,' 'Sur l'État actuel d'Irlande et sur son avenir,' and 'Des Chemins de Fer en Italie,' which gave evidence how much his mind was acquainted with every difficult question of statesmanship, though he was then quite a youth.

After his return to his native country, he applied himself to diffuse among the Italian people the ideas which he had collected in his journeys, and, above all, he procured the amelioration of the education of youth, which at that time was entirely committed to the clergy. In 1842 he constituted a society for the progress of agriculture, and in the 'Review,' which was published by the same association, he wrote not a few interesting articles.

After the proclamation which gave liberty to the press and the settlement of the representative government in Piedmont, he directed the 'Risorgimento,' a newspaper in which he maintained the great idea of Italian union and independence. He was elected a Member of the Sardinian Parliament in 1849, and in his maiden speech demonstrated that he knew the way to strengthen the liberty of the State better than any man in Piedmont. We believe that if the Government of that country had been in the hands of Cavour during the war against Austria in 1848 and 1849, the union and independence of Italy would not have been delayed for so long a time. But at length Cavour was appointed as Minister of Trade in 1850, whilst Massimo D'Azeglio had the administration of foreign affairs, and held the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. These two great men became rivals, and D'Azeglio, taking occasion from the nomination of Rattazzi to the Presidency of Parliament, promoted by Cavour against D'Azeglio's will, proposed to the King a new ministry, in which Cavour was not appointed. But D'Azeglio had not sufficient vigour to direct the affairs of Government, and, as a loyal man, in the month of October, 1852, renounced the power, and, upon his proposition, Count Cavour replaced him as the President of Council. After this, Cavour did not leave the direction of the Government, except for very short intervals, and he was enabled by his activity, largeness of mind and judgment, to advance the liberty of his country and secure the union of Italy. In order to succeed in this ardent desire of his heart, he promoted the closest unity of Sardinia with England and France, and when, in 1854, the war against Russia broke out, he assessed a contingent of 15,000 men for the Crimean Expedition. This step was the means of giving him a voice in the Parisian Congress of 1856, in which he warmly defended the interests of his country, and persuaded Napoleon to dispatch an army to expel the Austrians from Italy and to effect the union of the different states, too long divided against themselves. Every one has seen the carrying out of this noble design. Cavour, helped by Garibaldi, drove the Bourbons from Naples, and they would, without doubt, have expelled the Pope from Rome, had not death struck down Cavour at this moment. He died in 1861, at a time when his life was most needful to his country. His loss was worse to it than the loss of a hundred battles, and, like Moses, he died in the sight of the promised land.

(Translation.)

"The bearer of these lines is General Klapka. I beg of you to communicate to him all your ideas as to the forces of the Austrians in Italy. He is a man who has and who deserves all my confidence.

"(Signed) C. Cavour."

[*From the Collection of Ferdinand Freiligrath, Esq.*]

No. 205. FRANCESCO DOMENICO GUERRAZZI.

B. at Leghorn, 1805. A celebrated Italian statesman and author. He studied for the law at the University of Pisa. He wrote several tragedies, amongst others one called 'Priam,' and some poems after the style of Byron. At the age of twenty-two he published a historical novel, 'La Battaglia di Benevento,' which was several times reprinted, and translated into many foreign languages. Two other novels, 'L'Assedio di Firenze,' and 'Isabella Orsini,' followed soon afterwards; these were written during his imprisonment, for the author had already entered upon political life by taking part in the conspiracies of 1831.

In 1838 Guerrazzi adopted the children of his brother, who died from cholera, and brought them up as his own. He then followed the profession of a barrister with the greatest success, without altogether neglecting his literary pursuits. In 1847 he published, at Florence, three more novels, namely, 'Veronica Cybo,' 'Le Petit Serpent,' and 'Les nouveaux Tartufes;' also a drama, entitled 'I Bianchi e Neri.'

In 1847, his Republican opinions turned the different sections of the Liberal party against him; he was arrested, and imprisoned in a fortress in the island of Elba. On being set at liberty he was nominated a deputy of the Grand Council, aided M. Montanelli to quell the disturbances at Leghorn, was called with him to the ministry on the 13th October, 1848, and, like him, adopted the policy of the continuation of the War of Independence, and the convocation of an Italian constituent assembly. M. Guerrazzi avoided all dissension by promoting the reforms which arose out of the new constitution. But, shortly afterwards, Leopold II., by his sudden flight to Gaeta, caused the chiefs of the revolution to assume a new character. Nominated by the Chambers a Triumvir with MM. Montanelli and Mazzoni, M. Guerrazzi, as dictator, had the whole responsibility of the government until the 12th of April, 1849.

In the meantime, the Republic had been proclaimed at Rome, and many of the Tuscan patriots, M. Montanelli at their head, desired the annexation of Tuscany to the Roman States, which M. Guerrazzi opposed. During this time the state of the interior became worse, the division in the country and in the army was most serious; the majority of the people regretted the Grand-Duke; and General Laugier, enlisting in his suite a portion of the troops, placed himself in open opposition to the provisional government. M. Guerrazzi marched in person against him, at the head of the militia and the troops that had remained faithful to the cause of the revolution, and dispersed the small grand-ducal army.

Notwithstanding this success, a quarrel between some Leghorn volunteers and the people, at Florence, sufficed to restore courage to the Leopold party, and to re-establish his government. M. Guerrazzi was arrested, and endured a long and rigorous detention in the fortress of Belvedere; was afterwards arraigned before a special criminal court, and condemned to perpetual banishment.

The recent events of Italy have restored him to a political position, and he is now a Member of the Parliament of Turin.

(Translation.)

"My dear Sir,—I called to present my respects to you, or, rather, if I may speak sincerely, to talk of the aid you promised me. I wish to be informed, by your kindness, if there is in the library a poem on the expedition against the State of Tunis, undertaken by Charles V. It is written by a bishop, whose name I do not remember.

"Is it possible to see the illustration of St. Matthew's Church, written by our J. Doria?

"Forget me not. I am, respectfully,

"Your affectionate

"(Signed) F. D. Guerrazzi."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 206.—GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

B. at Nice, July 4, 1807. This most distinguished Italian patriot and General has already appeared in our columns, in the shape of a long and most interesting letter, written in the Italian language, on the subject of the Volunteer movement in England (see Vol. I. page 34). No apology, however, is necessary for giving a second short letter (in French), which is interesting as being dated from his rocky home at Caprera, so recently as 1863, to his distinguished friend and brother-in-arms the famous Hungarian General Klapka.

(Translation.)

"*Caprera, June* 26, 1863.

"My dear General,—I thank you for your letter of the 23rd May, and, like you, I have great hopes for the future, when we shall understand each other perfectly.

"I am much grieved for your filial affliction, and I am always your devoted

"G. Garibaldi.

"*General Klapka.*"

[*From the Collection of Ferdinand Freiligrath, Esq.*]

No. 207.—KARL JOSEPH ANTON MITTERMAIER.

B. 1787. A celebrated German statesman and lawyer. He was educated at Landshut and Heidelberg, and in 1809 became a private tutor in the former town.

In the following year he published a work entitled 'A Manual on Criminal Proceedings' (Handbuch des peinlichen Processes), which procured for him a great reputation. In 1819 he was appointed to a professorship at the University of Bonn, which he resigned in 1834 for one at Heidelberg.

He is the author of a great number of highly-esteemed works on the jurisprudence of Germany, which have rendered his name celebrated.

Mittermaier at the same time traced out for himself a political career, which he followed with steadfastness and honour. He was eloquent, graceful, of so affable a disposition and so much uprightness, that even his adversaries respected him.

During the time he had a seat in the National Assembly, he was one of the principal chiefs of the moderate democratic party. Elected in 1831 as a representative of the town of Bruchsal, he contributed, both by his votes and his speeches, to the promulgation of several liberal laws and reforms. Being of a conciliating disposition, he often appeased or turned to the advantage of the country the serious differences that arose between the two Chambers; and it is to him in a great measure that Germany is indebted for its new civil laws. Nominated from the commencement as President of the Assembly, he held an equal balance between the Left, represented by MM. Rotteck and Itzstein, and the Right, of which M. Welcker was the leader. He supported the Declaration of the Chambers, "No budget without the liberty of the press." He was successively a member of the Diet in 1833, 1835, 1837, and 1839, but in 1841 the grief occasioned by the death of his son caused him to absent himself for a few years. He re-entered it in 1846, and in the following year was re-elected President.

The events of the year 1848 tended to increase his reputation. He was first elected President of the Provisional Parliament at Frankfort, and afterwards took his seat in the German National Assembly as representative of the town of Baden. As a member of the Constitutional Committee, he did all in his power to unite by general laws the heterogeneous elements of the Germanic Confederation. It is well known what obstacles this idea, entertained by a great number of the leading men, met with in its application, and how the German Revolution terminated. Mittermaier, discouraged, returned to his studies at Heidelberg in 1849. After having taken part for a short time in the discussions of the important clubs which then agitated Germany, he retired altogether from political activity, and gave his whole attention to his works on jurisprudence.

The interesting letter we publish is written in the French language; it is dated from Carlsruhe, 4th April, 1840, and is addressed to the Chevalier Cibrario, the celebrated Italian historian and statesman, who was Minister for Foreign Affairs under Count Cavour in 1855.

(Translation.)

"Monsieur le Chevalier,—I am ashamed of the delay which my reply has met with. After having received your letter of the 10th March, I wrote to Mr. Russ; and as he did not honour me with a reply I wrote to him again, but in vain; Mr. Russ did not answer. I then addressed myself to the Post-Office, and received for answer that the letter for your address was paid on the 23rd of January, and was forwarded the same day. I hope you have received that letter. I am at a loss to understand the silence of Mr. Russ, but I must tell you that he is a man fond of making many promises without keeping his word. I do not believe that he will undertake the translation of your excellent work. Dispose of me if you wish to have any information that I can supply you with.

"Accept my thanks for the pamphlets with which you have honoured me. All that relates to the history of Italy interests me exceedingly, and the profundity of your researches—the spiritual manner in which you examine history—augments the interest of all your productions.

"You shall have, in a short time, a parcel of works and dissertations (in Latin) on various subjects. The most interesting are on the history of the law. I flatter myself they will please you. If you desire to profit by some historical works written in German, I could send you a rich collection; I should have great pleasure in doing so. Allow me to ask if the Society has not published a new volume of the 'Monumenta Historiæ Patriæ' (I possess two volumes of this remarkable collection). I should be very grateful if I could have the remainder.

"I beg of you to remember me to the friends at Turin who received me last year with so much kindness.

"Accept the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honour to be, Monsieur le Chevalier,

"Your very obedient servant,

"(Signed) Mittermaier.

"*Carlsruhe, 4th April*, 1840."

"I beg of you to tell Mr. Bertini, to whom I wrote four weeks ago, that I cannot obtain a copy of the Saxon Bill (projet de la loi saxonne) *sulle camere mortuarie.*"

"*Superscription:*—

"To the Chevalier Cibrario,

"Councillor at the Court of Accounts,

"Member of the Academy, etc.,

"Turin,

"Sardinia."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 208.—SIR WILLIAM CHARLES ROSS, R.A.

B. 1794. His father was a miniature painter and drawing master of considerable repute; his mother, also a clever artist, was a sister of the late Mr. Auker Smith, Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy, whose book-plates, from the designs of Smirke and others, are much esteemed; one of his best large engravings is from Northcote's 'Death of Wat Tyler,' executed for Boydell's edition of Shakespeare. Inheriting thus from his parents an inclination towards art, young Ross early made it his study, and, as he grew up, his success was evidenced in a most remarkable way; for few, if any, artists of his time succeeded in obtaining so many testimonials of honour. At the age of ten he entered the schools of the Royal Academy, his first efforts being directed to historical subjects; when only thirteen years of age he received from the Society of Arts the small silver palette, for a copy, in chalk, of his uncle's engraving, 'The Death of Wat Tyler;' and in the following year, 1808, the silver medal and the sum of twenty pounds, from the same society, for an original drawing, the subject, 'The Judgment of Solomon;' and again in 1809, the large silver palette, for a miniature of 'Venus and Cupid.' In 1810, he once more had awarded to him the silver medal and twenty pounds, for an original drawing, 'Samuel presented to Eli;' in the year following, another silver medal for an original drawing, 'The Triumph of Germanicus,' and a gold medal for a miniature of the Duke of Norfolk. In 1817, he gained the gold medal for the best historical painting, 'The Judgment of Brutus,' and the Academy's silver medal for a drawing of 'Academical Study.' Such a succession of prizes has fallen to the lot of few art-students. Though there seemed every prospect of his attaining eminence in historical painting, Sir William Ross determined to abandon the higher walk of art, for the more lucrative practice of portraits and miniatures, the latter especially. What the result has been the world of aristocracy knows in its possessions, and the world outside that limited but magic circle knows in what it has seen in the Academy. Ross held the same position with respect to miniatures, that Lawrence did with reference to portraits in oil. The studio of each was visited by the rank and fashion of the country; and among royal personages who sat to Ross, some of them more than once, may be mentioned the Queen and the late Prince Consort, Queen Adelaide, the Duchess of Kent, the late Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Leiningen, several of the younger members of the royal family, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Princesses of Saxe-Weimar, the King and Queen of the Belgians, King Louis Philippe and his royal consort, with many others of the junior members of their family.

The miniatures of this artist are exquisite examples of this class of works; their charm lies in their supreme grace and delicacy. Others may surpass him in power of expression, but in elegance of treatment, in truth and in purity of colour, he had no rival. His portraits of females are especially beautiful, and remarkable for every quality that constitutes the refinement of art. Out of his studio, Sir William Ross was one to attract respect and admiration; of winning manners, kind, gentle, and simple-minded, his presence was ever like sunshine in the social circle. He was never married.

In 1838, Ross was elected Associate of the Royal Academy, and, in 1842, Academician; the same year the honour of Knighthood was conferred upon him. When, in 1843, the "Cartoon" exhibition took place in Westminster Hall, he was one of ten artists, selected by the judges, who received a premium of £100 each, as exhibiting works which were considered worthy of reward. The original offer by the Government of premiums of this amount was five only; but there were so many works deemed equal in merit, that ten others were named in addition. The subject of Ross's cartoon was 'The Angel Raphael discoursing with Adam;' the composition showed that if the artist had applied himself to historical painting, he would have attained a high position. ('Art Journal,' 1860.)

[*From the Collection of James Dafforne, Esq.*]

Nos. 209 and XXXV.—JACOB THOMPSON.

B. at Penrith, in 1807. A distinguished English painter, whose charming picture of the 'Highland Ferry-boat' has, through Mr. Willmore's large and beautiful engraving, become known in all quarters of the globe.

The history of artist-life is, as a rule, a story of difficulties, doubts, and disappointments, and that of Jacob Thompson is no exception. Persevering energy, however, and an enthusiastic love of his art, combined with the kindness and sympathy of some who saw and appreciated his talent, enabled him to struggle successfully against all adverse circumstances, and have placed him in a position both honourable to himself and most creditable to the arts of his country. His family, like that of Benjamin West, belonged to the Society of Friends. The father had been, till 1812, a prosperous manufacturer, but in that year he experienced such unforeseen and complete reverses in trade, as resulted in his almost total ruin. Then came the sorrowful realities of life, rendered more bitter to the child from his earlier recollections of affluence and indulgence. As he advanced in years, and a talent for drawing began to manifest itself, his troubles increased also; for the aspiration to become an artist found little favour at home, and only his old nurse, "Old Hannah," who served in his father's family and in his own for more than fifty years, encouraged and aided him in his noble pursuit. To his extreme mortification and disgust, the boy was placed behind the counter of a grocer at Penrith, ostensibly to supply the place of an absent apprentice, but in reality to test his mettle and to see if he could be brought to bear the yoke. After many trials, remonstrances, and even chastisements, his parents so far yielded to his importunities as to article him to a common house-painter. New struggles arose, but he conquered them manfully, at a time when the endeavour to obtain even the necessaries of life was an arduous one. How long the hapless votary of his fascinating art might have been doomed to snatch opportunities, "few and far between," of cultivating his taste, if his path had not been unexpectedly made somewhat clearer and easier to him, it were impossible to tell. A fortunate circumstance brought him, while sketching one day, in contact with the late Earl of Lonsdale, who took an interest in his "noble passion;" a room was set aside for him at Lowther Castle, and such progress was made that Lord Lonsdale brought some specimens to town, in order to consult Lord Farnborough and other acknowledged connoisseurs how far it might be advisable to place his *protégé* with some London artist. Encouraged by Sir Thomas Lawrence, President of the Academy, and by Robert Smirke and Hilton, Royal Academicians, he entered the schools of that institution. His first pictures exhibited at the Academy were two full-length portraits, in 1833. The next, 'Harvest Home in the Fourteenth Century,' was hung at the British Institution in 1837. About this time he painted for Colonel Lacy a large picture of 'Druids cutting Mistletoe;' and the patronage of the late Marquis of Bute, the Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, Henry Howard, of Graystoke, and others, ensured him an independent position. In 1847 he exhibited his well-known effective picture of 'The Highland Ferry-boat,' engraved on a large scale by the late Mr. Willmore, A.R.A. Then followed 'The Proposal' (1848); 'Acis and Galatea' (1849); 'Ullswater, from Sharrow Bay,' a charming bit of landscape, and 'Ptarmigan' (1850); 'The Highland Bride's Departure' (1851); 'Autumnal Evening, Loch Etive' (1852); 'The Hope Beyond,' perhaps the best picture from the pencil of our artist (1853); 'The Course of True Love never did Run Smooth,' (1854); 'Mountain Rambles' (1855); 'Sunny Hours of Childhood' and 'Looking Out for the Homeward Bound' (1856); 'The Pet Lamb' (1857); 'The Signal' (1860), a work of a most pleasing and highly popular character, as such transcripts of nature and life always are,—it was beautifully engraved by Charles Cousen for the *Art Journal*, September, 1862; 'They have seen Better Days' (1861); 'The Holiday' (1863); 'The Height of Ambition' (1864). Among other works painted by

Mr. Thompson, mention may be made of 'Crossing the Loch,' engraved by Mr. Mottram, 'Pluto and Proserpine,' 'The Downfall of Pride,' 'The First Meet,' 'House in the Highlands,' etc. etc. 'The Agony in the Garden' and 'The Annunciation,' painted, in 1845, for altar-pieces in the church of St. Andrew's, Penrith, are also well deserving every praise and attention for the boldness and power of their composition. The same energy which in earlier days triumphed over difficulties that would have crushed a more feeble spirit, still makes its way through every hindrance. Mr. Thompson's career has been steady and persevering; the high position he has gained, the comforts with which he is surrounded, and the highly intellectual society that finds its way to "The Hermitage" as visitors, must prove a source of gratification to himself and read a useful lesson to young aspirants to fame when struggling with difficulties, showing them what may be obtained, even under the most trying circumstances, by genius and well-directed labour. Mr. Thompson's appreciation of nature is just and refined, and he has the faculty of rendering his works popular by his simple and pleasant method of treating them. Well may Goethe say of such artists, "They comprehend the simple truth that the highest, the only operation of art is representation." (Abbreviated from Mr. Dafforne's biography in the *Art Journal*, 1861.)

The sketches we have the pleasure of offering to our readers are studies from, or for, his pictures; thus, No. 1, for 'The Holiday,'—No. 2, from 'The Highland Ferry-boat,'—Nos. 3 and 4, for 'First Lesson in Dancing,'—No. 5, for 'The Downfall of Pride,'—No. 6, 'Gipsy Heads;' portraits of the well-known gipsy-fiddler, Sam Draper (Hertfordshire).

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 210.—MR. JOHN PRITT HARLEY.

B. 1786; d. 1858. A celebrated comedian. Son of Mr. John Harley, a silk-mercer, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. He received a respectable education, and at fifteen was placed in the shop of a linendraper. Whilst in this capacity he contracted an intimacy with the then amateur Oxberry, who was the companion of his Sunday walks, the confidant of his scenic wishes, and the judge of his probationary efforts. He was next placed in the office of Messrs. Winders and Holloway, of Chancery Lane, where he remained some time, though never seriously intending to follow the profession of the law. In 1806 he joined Mr. Jerrold's company at Cranbrook, in Kent, and after playing for several years in the provinces, he ultimately made his first appearance in London at the English Opera House on the 15th July, 1815, as Marcelli, in 'The Devil's Bridge,' and Peter Fidget, in 'The Boarding-house.' His reception was flattering in the extreme; and in Mingle, Leatherhead, Rattle, and Pedrillo, he increased the favourable impression he had made. The English Opera House, at that period, much wanted such a comedian; Mathews had been secured at the Haymarket, Bannister and Fawcett had

"Fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf."

Harley combined with his talent an anxious wish to please, and the most indefatigable industry; in addition to which, what proved a *summum bonum* in manager Arnold's eyes, "he sang his music well."

Ere many weeks had elapsed, Mr. Harley received a liberal offer from the management of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, and, on Saturday, September 16, 1815, made his appearance as Lissardo, in the 'Wonder.' His success was "a palpable hit." As Bannister meditated retiring, and Lovegrove was confined by illness from 1814, and only appeared once in the ensuing year, Harley came to old Drury under more fortunate auspices than perhaps any actor since Thespis drove his car. For though Bannister retained his 'Acres,' and our hero was obliged to play 'Fag,' yet the veteran could not endure study, and in all the new pieces Harley was employed, as also in almost all Bannister's characters in opera—for six-and-thirty years' practice had not improved the great Walter's voice—so that Harley was continually before the public in excellent parts, and those parts, too, in which he most excelled—the comic heroes of opera, the buffas of the English stage. In 1823 he appeared at the Haymarket, and afterwards, we believe, at the Princess's and some other theatres, but of his subsequent career it is unnecessary to say much: he had now become an established public favourite, and even his defects were regarded with affection by his numerous admirers.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 211.—MADAME CELESTE.

B. in Paris, 1814. A popular actress. First appeared in London at Drury Lane, in ballet, in 1830. Her long and successful career at the Adelphi Theatre has rendered her performances so familiar to the English public, that it is unnecessary for us to particularize them. Since quitting the Adelphi she has played for two or three seasons at the Victoria Theatre, and is now performing in America.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 212.—MISS KATE JOSEPHINE BATEMAN.

B. at Baltimore, 1842. A great tragic actress. She was a precocious child, one of "the Bateman family" who exhibited at the St. James's Theatre in 1851. She has since, we believe, spent much time in private study, and her reappearance on the stage took place in 1859. She then successively performed, in the principal American theatres, the parts of Evangeline, founded on Longfellow's poem of that name; Geraldine, in a play written for her by Mrs. Bateman, her mother; Julia, in Sheridan Knowles's play of 'The Hunchback;' Pauline, in the 'Lady of Lyons;' and Shakespeare's Juliet and Lady Macbeth. Miss Bateman's appearance in London, on the 1st October, 1863, at the Adelphi Theatre, created a profound interest: the expectation of the play-going public was wound up to the highest pitch, nor was it, we may venture to say, in any respect disappointed. Miss Bateman's impersonation of Leah, one of the most difficult characters ever written for the stage, not only equalled, but surpassed, any anticipations that could have been formed. It was evident that a great tragic actress had dawned upon us, one to be compared only with Rachel or Ristori.

In conclusion, we beg to quote a passage from an admirably-written pamphlet, entitled 'The New Actress and the New Play at the Adelphi Theatre, by Charles Lamb Kenney, Esq.,' published in 1863, shortly after Miss Bateman's appearance in London, which has most opportunely fallen into our hands:—

"The first impression produced by a performer, upon whose pretensions we are for the first time about to decide, affects the mind like a prognostic. We consult the beating of our hearts, the condition of our nerves, to discover the symptoms of that magnetic influence it is so common and so natural to attribute to the presence of a master-spirit. The emotion produced by the first glance at the features, person, and deportment of the new actor or actress, the first accents of the voice, awaken within a prophetic spirit; these few brief and rapid observations are as heavenly signs from which we draw the horoscope of the artist's future destiny. We are all physiognomists and interpreters of omens in our way, and never more emphatically or successfully so than on these occasions, for the presentiment thus formed is seldom, if ever, at fault. A mediocre actor will never by any assumption of pregnant looks mislead the divining instinct stirred within the spectator at this their first confronting; nor is the outward stamp of power—of the *mens divinior*—ever wholly effaced from those who possess it, be they ever so unnerved by the terrible misgivings which are as the trial of faith of those

who are called to shine as lights of the world of art. To this rule Miss Bateman presents no exception. Who that sees her for the first time when, at the end of the first act, she rushes on the stage, pursued by the infuriated mob, and standing in the midst of her assailants, keeps them at bay by the sullen and contemptuous defiance that flashes from her large eyes, while her figure is drawn up erect with indomitable pride, does not at once confess that he is in the presence of one whose fervid conceptions can communicate to her soul, in all their intensity, the stormy emotions of our common nature, and who, giving them expression in looks, tones, and gestures harmoniously suited to each degree and alternation of feeling, moves at once our deepest sympathies, and stirs our admiration for the grand and beautiful. In a few seconds we have already half taken to our hearts the firm conviction that there stands before us one of that rare order of dramatic artists who possess that peculiar combination of endowments which are necessary to constitute real tragic power, and which Talma so emphatically described. 'When we consider,' wrote the great tragedian, 'all the qualities necessary to form a veritable tragic actor, and when we represent to ourselves all the gifts with which nature ought to have endowed him, is there any room to wonder that they should be so rare? Among the majority of those who present themselves in the career, one has intellect, but his soul is of ice; the other has sensibility and no intelligence. Such a one possesses both these qualities, but to so feeble a degree that it is as if he had neither: his acting is ineffective, all his expression is languid, uncertain, and colourless; he speaks in turns loud and low, quick and slow, and as it were hap-hazard. This one has been graced by nature with every fortunate gift of mind and soul, but his voice is arid, dry, and without accent, and refuses itself to the expression of passion; he weeps and makes no one weep with him; he is moved and cannot move others. That one possesses a sonorous and touching voice, but his features are mean, his stature and mould without a particle of the heroic. Contemplating the sum of happy chances which a man should unite in himself to be a great actor, it is impossible to feel astonished at the small number of tragic actors and actresses.' . . .

"The scene in the second act, in which Leah and her Christian lover meet at night, and mutually resolve to escape the trammels of race and religion, which restrain them from uniting their lives as their hearts are united, and seek 'that western land of promise where none suffer for their creed,' developes the character of the Jewess, and exhibits in the germ those elements which are to be brought into tragical collision with the subsequent course of events. And here we are enabled to judge of Miss Bateman's power of seizing on the leading traits that enter into the conception of a character, and consistently working them out in its general embodiment. In this power of moulding the separate elements of character that make up the composite individuality of a dramatic personage into one blended and harmonious whole—and bringing us acquainted with a 'being' and not with a 'part'—lies the essential quality of acting, without which, it is merely declamation accompanied by gesture. The faculty of keeping present in the mind's eye the entire conception of a human being with such or such qualities, peculiarities, and attributes, and reflecting it back in our very selves, is the true holding the mirror up to nature, which constitutes the actor's vocation. In his province, 'the vision and the faculty divine' must be his no less than the poet's, and by its possession his claim to be the poet's interpreter must stand or fall. Let me at once say, that in my eyes, Miss Bateman bears this stamp of her vocation in all that she says, and does, and looks in the character of Leah; and as Macklin was pronounced 'the Jew that Shakespeare drew,' she is the Jewess of the German dramatist."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 213.—MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.

B. 1838. This popular danseuse and actress first appeared, in London, at the St. James's Theatre, in 'Magic Toys,' in which she introduced her celebrated "Sailors' Hornpipe." She afterwards appeared at the Lyceum, where 'Magic Toys' was reproduced especially for her, and she now belongs to the Drury Lane company.

Her Continental tour, extending over about eighteen months, was a great success; she created quite a *furore* by her national English dances.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 214.—MISS ELEANOR BUFTON (MRS. ALFRED SWANBOROUGH).

B. in Wales, 1840. A celebrated actress. First appeared at Edinburgh, in the comedy of 'The Clandestine Marriage,' where her *début* was a decided success. After playing two seasons in Edinburgh, Miss Bufton came to London, and played at the St. James's Theatre, under Mrs. Seymour's management. Here she met with a most encouraging reception, and could, after this, have no doubts as to her success in the foremost city in the land. This engagement, however, was not of long duration, owing to the termination of the management.

Miss Bufton next joined the Princess's Company, where she remained for four years, leaving only on the retirement of Mr. Charles Kean. During the period that she remained at this celebrated house she became exceedingly popular; and there are few of our readers who will not remember her splendid personation of Hermia in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' Ferdinand in the 'Tempest,' Nerissa in the 'Merchant of Venice,' Regan in 'King Lear,' and many other characters in which she distinguished herself.

On her leaving the Princess's she made her appearance at the Strand, and thus added another star to that bright galaxy of actresses, combining the highest order of talent with great personal beauty, for which this theatre has become so justly celebrated since the management of Miss Swanborough.

In 1860 Miss Bufton married the second brother of the fair lessee, a wine merchant, carrying on business in the City.

In private life our heroine is highly respected, her kind and amiable disposition and virtuous habits securing for her on all hands an extensive circle of warm and ardent friends. She is equally an ornament to the stage and the domestic hearth; and that she may long be spared to still further adorn them is our sincere and heartfelt wish.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

*** The two sketches by Richard Westall, R.A., given in our last number, were from the Collection of Mrs. Noseda.

Nos. 215-16.—VICTORIA MARIA LOUISA, DUCHESS OF KENT.

B. August 17th, 1786; d. at Frogmore, near Windsor, March 16, 1861. Mother of Her Majesty the Queen, and sister of Leopold, King of the Belgians. Daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. Married, first, Charles Louis, Prince of Leiningen; secondly, H.R.H. Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., who died January 23rd, 1820. The Latin proverb says, "*Talis pater, talis filius.*" We may apply the old adage to the Duchess of Kent and to her august daughter, and say, "*Talis mater, talis filia.*"

The letter in German was written by H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent to her grandson, Ernest, Prince of Leiningen, Count Palatine of Mosback, etc. etc., Captain in the Royal Navy of Great Britain.

The letter in English, the concluding part of which we reproduce, was addressed by H.R.H. to Lady Cornwallis.

(Translation.)

"*Frogmore, Nov.* 26, 1857.

"My beloved, dearest Ernest,—I should like to know how this beautiful weather suits you. It does not much agree with me, as it is really too damp. Aunt Feodore has informed me that she had written to you on your birthday, but had not received an answer. She is afraid that her letter has not reached you.

"The Siamese Ambassadors dined yesterday at the Castle. These good men are not handsome. Be kind enough to remember me kindly to Alfred, if you see him. Remember me likewise to Mr. Cowell, and ask him whether he can recommend us books for Alfred,—I mean for Christmas.

"I have not heard anything regarding aunt Victoria's visit to Osborne. I am afraid I shall not be able to go, as I dread catching cold there. It is just a year since I have been so unwell. Farewell till we see each other again. For ever

"I am
"Your most loving
"Grandmother."

[*From the Collection of Philip Hannington, Esq.*]

No. 217.—MEXICAN MANUSCRIPT RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF MEXICO FROM 1168 TO 1576.

The manuscript, four pages of which we reproduce, bears the date of 1576, a few years after the conquest of the empire of Mexico by the Spaniards. At that time historical events were still related by hieroglyphic signs, adopted in all the Aztec manuscripts. In the present one the historiographer has, however, added as a complement a text in old Mexican. The years are represented by small squares containing alternatively a reed, the head of a rabbit, a flint-stone, and a house. This series of four figures recurring periodically are no better explained by commentators than as the numerical order from one to thirteen, marked by small circles, and which are always regularly repeated. Some authors have pretended that the series of four figures represent the four seasons; but the facts related in this manuscript, the chronological order of the *Incas*, the date of the conquest by the Spaniards, that of the introduction of Christianity, etc., entirely contradict this assertion.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 218 & XXXVI.—FREDERICK HENRY ALEXANDER, BARON VON HUMBOLDT.

B. at Berlin, 1769; d. 1859. A most distinguished German philosopher and traveller. Was the son of a wealthy soldier who had served under Frederick the Great of Prussia. Having previously received an excellent rudimentary education at home, he was sent with his elder brother, in 1786, to the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, to study the natural sciences. In 1788 he quitted Frankfort for Göttingen, at which Heyne, the great classical scholar, was then a professor. Heyne's son-in-law, George Forster, had accompanied Captain Cook in his discoveries in the South Seas, and his glowing descriptions of those regions made a deep impression on the young man's mind. In 1790 Humboldt accompanied Forster in a tour through the Rhine districts and Holland, and afterwards visited England with him. His scientific observations made in Germany were afterwards published in 1790, under the title of 'Mineralogical Considerations on Certain Basaltic Formations on the Rhine.' His intention being to seek employment in the civil service of the Prussian kingdom, he subsequently went to Hamburg to study book-keeping and the other forms of commercial knowledge, and afterwards studied in the mining academy of the eminent Werner, at Freiburg. In 1792 he obtained the post of mining superintendent in the works at Baireuth, in which situation he remained till the year 1795, during which time he wrote many scientific articles for the German periodicals, and published a botanical work in Latin, called 'Specimens of the Flora of Freiburg.' Soon after the production of this work he resigned his post as mining superintendent, having determined to explore those parts of the world which had been left unvisited by travellers. "I had, from my earliest youth," he says, "felt a burning desire to travel in distant lands unexplored by Europeans." The disturbed state of the Continent at the time, owing to the wars consequent on the French Revolution, prevented him from executing his design for about two years, during which time he resided at Jena, and became acquainted with Göthe and Schiller, and occupied himself with the composition and publication of 'Investigations on the Muscles and Nerve-fibres, with Conjectures on the Chemical Process of Life,' and 'On Subterranean Gases;' two small works which established his reputation as a natural philosopher. A short visit to Italy was made in 1799, and, in the same year, he went to Paris, with the view of accompanying the expedition about to be dispatched from that capital to Egypt. The expedition was abandoned; but Humboldt made the acquaintance of Bonpland, who was to have been the naturalist of the journey, and the two learned men resolved to undertake a great enterprise together. Their first idea was to explore Northern Africa; but, being prevented by the English cruisers in the Mediterranean, they landed in Spain, and obtained permission from the Government to travel in the Spanish possessions of South America. In the month of May, 1799, the two travellers embarked at Corunna, and, eluding the English cruisers watching the port, reached Teneriffe, where they ascended the peak and collected some valuable scientific data. Going on board their vessel again, they sailed for Cumana, in South America, which was reached in July. Humboldt and his companion now proceeded to explore the great South American continent, and to collect a body of scientific information, during five years of adventurous research, theretofore unparalleled. For sixty-five days, Humboldt navigated, in an Indian canoe, the Orinoco, the Rio Negro, and the Atrabapo, discovering the connection between the Orinoco and the Amazon. The botany, mineralogy, geology, the physical aspects of the country, and the habits of the natives, were all observed and noted during this great journey. He now returned to the coast and embarked for Havannah, where he sojourned for some time. Returning to South America in 1801, he travelled southward till he reached Lima, crossing the Cordilleras and Andes five times during the journey. In June, 1802, he ascended Chimborazo to an elevation of 19,300 feet, the highest point of the mountain ever attained by a human being. In December, 1802, he embarked for Guayaquil, and in the April following reached Mexico, in exploring which and the adjoining countries he spent a year. Wishing to complete his scientific observations of the island of Cuba, he once more set sail for Havannah, in 1804. A visit to the United States, and a short stay in Washington and Philadelphia succeeded, after which he quitted America for France, and arrived at Bordeaux in August, 1804. He spent nine months in Paris arranging his notes, and assisting Gay-Lussac in making some experiments relative to the chemical

composition of the atmosphere. After spending a short time in Italy and at Berlin, where he obtained permission from the king to take up his residence in the French capital while his works were being printed, he returned to Paris. In 1807 appeared the first of a large number of volumes, all published under the general title of 'Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland in the Interior of America between the years 1799–1804.' In this magnificent undertaking, composed partly in Latin, partly in French, he was assisted by Oetmans for the astronomical, Arago and Gay-Lussac for the chemical and meteorological, Cuvier for the zoological, and Klaproth for the mineralogical divisions. It was mainly divided into six great sections, which again were subdivided into many more, the botanical portion alone consisting of twenty volumes, embellished with 1200 plates. He spent a portion of the years 1827–28 at Berlin, whither he had been invited by the King of Prussia; in 1829 he, at the express desire and at the sole expense of the Emperor Nicholas, set out with Rose and Ehrenberg to explore the eastern provinces of Russia, and in nine months travelled, between St. Petersburg and the Chinese frontier, over a distance of 2320 geographical miles. The results of this expedition were published by him at Paris in 1843, under the title of 'Central Asia; Researches on its Mountain-chains and Climatology.' Between the years 1830 and 1848, although he desired to keep aloof from politics, he was entrusted by the King of Prussia with several diplomatic missions to the court of Louis Philippe. In 1848 he went to reside near the King of Prussia, whose court he ornamented till his death. In 1845 he commenced his great work, 'Kosmos, or a Physical Description of the Universe,' which was concluded in 1851, and which has become exceedingly popular in an English translation. He was a member of almost every scientific body in the world; an Associate of the Academy of Sciences of Paris and Berlin; was decorated with many orders, and was a Grand Officer of the French Legion of Honour. By the labours of his long and valuable life he earned the title of creator of the science of comparative geography, and revivor of the study of the natural sciences. In addition to those already quoted, the titles of a few of his most important works may be given: 'Essay on the Chemical Analysis of the Atmosphere;' 'Pictures of Nature;' 'Essay on Electrical Fishes;' 'Essay on the Geography of Plants;' 'Causes of the Difference in Temperature of various Portions of the Earth's Surface;' 'Fragments of Asiatic Geology and Climatology;' and 'The Progress of Nautical Astronomy during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries.'

At page 37 of our First Volume we gave a short note written by Humboldt to one of the ladies of the Court at Berlin. The more interesting letter we now publish is not dated, but as his celebrated friend, Leopold von Buch, whose death he is lamenting, expired in 1853, it must have been written in that year.

Humboldt was accustomed to write all his letters during the night; he wrote them on his knee, crossing the right over the left one.

(Translation.)

"Dear Professor,—I have just received your very kind letter and charming 'Reisebilder' (Pictures of Travel), in days full of deepest sorrow for me. The loss of a friend (for sixty-three years has my friendship with Leopold von Buch never been clouded, since I first met him at Freiburg, in 1791), has most deeply affected me.

"You will have seen from my letter to your father, to whom I wrote a short time ago, how much attached I am to your family, and how warmly I welcome with you all the pleasurable excitement of every progress in your works. As soon as I shall be more composed, I shall allow your mild oriental air to waft around me! Oh that the power of Christian love and charity, of which you are speaking with so much praise, might also enter the hearts of the Montmorencys of the Uckermark in *the Chambers*, that in the execrable persecution of the Jews, now so progressing, the 'Christian Germanic State' may become encivilized. With amicable esteem and attachment,

"Your

"A. von Humboldt.

"*Sunday night.*"

[*From the Collection of Ferdinand Freiligrath, Esq.*]

No. 219.—PHILIP HENRY, FIFTH EARL STANHOPE (LORD MAHON).

B. at Walmer, 1805. An eminent English historian and statesman. Only son of Philip Henry, the fourth Earl. He was educated at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, and was created D.C.L. in 1834. In 1832, as Lord Mahon, he was elected Member of Parliament for Wotton Basset, which place he continued to represent till its disfranchisement by the Reform Act. He was then (1832) returned for Hertford, but unseated on petition. He was, however, again elected in 1835, and continued member for Hertford till 1852. In the House of Commons Lord Mahon secured a high though not a brilliant reputation. In politics he was a follower of Sir Robert Peel, for whom he had also a strong personal attachment. Under the brief administration of the Duke of Wellington, December, 1834, to April, 1835, he held the office of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in the ministry of Sir Robert Peel he was Secretary to the Board of Control from July, 1845, to 1846. As a politician he will be chiefly remembered by the Copyright Act (5 & 6 Victoria, c. 45, known as Lord Mahon's Act), which he introduced and carried, and which has been generally regarded as a very satisfactory adjustment of the law of copyright. To his efforts also must be ascribed the resolution adopted by Government to form a national gallery of historical portraits.

But it was in literature that Lord Mahon won his principal reputation. His earliest work was a 'History of the War of Succession in Spain' (1832), with an Appendix (1833), which by its research and impartiality secured general praise. A far more important work was his 'History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713–1783,' of which the first volume appeared in 1836; other volumes appeared at intervals, but the seventh and concluding volume was not published till the summer of 1854. This work greatly raised the literary character of Lord Mahon. Possessing all the excellences of his former work, it is written with a larger grasp and in a firmer style. Without any pretensions to the brilliancy of some contemporary historians, Lord Mahon secures in a far greater measure than many of them, the confidence of his readers by the manifest desire always shown to do justice to the views and the characters of those from whom he differs, equally with those whose politics are most accordant with his own. He is, too, without aiming at profundity, almost invariably judicious in reflection, temperate in expression, and liberal in opinion. His style is clear and fluent, his narrative well arranged and perspicuous, while in extent of reading and inquiry his work goes far beyond any other treating of the same period. It has, in fact, taken its place as the historical authority for the period of which it treats. A third and revised edition of the whole work was published in 1853–54.

Lord Mahon's other works are 'Spain under Charles the Second' (1840); 'Life of Louis, Prince of Condé' (1845); 'Life of Belisarius' (2nd ed., 1845); 'Historical Essays,' contributed to the 'Quarterly Review' (1849); and a 'Life of Joan of Arc' (1863). He also published 'An Address to the Members of the Manchester Athenæum: the importance of Literature to Men of Business' (1853), and 'Addresses delivered at Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham' (1856). He has likewise edited the writings of the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, of whose family his own is a branch; 'The Letters of Philip D. Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield' (1845), and 'Letters and Writings of P. D. Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield' (1853); a work which might serve as a model of the manner in which letters and writings should be edited. That this is a subject on which Lord Mahon had reflected deeply, might, apart from this work, have been known from his remarks on Mr. Sparks' edition of 'Washington's Letters and Writings.' A more important field for the display of his editorial skill has been afforded to him by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel having confided their papers to his care for selection and publication. As trustee of

the papers of Peel, Lord Mahon has published, in conjunction with his co-trustee Mr. Cardwell, two volumes of 'Memoirs by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.' Vol. I. (1856), containing the "Roman Catholic Question, 1828–29;" Vol. II. (1857), "The New Government, 1834–35" and "Repeal of the Corn Laws, 1845–46." A selection from his correspondence is to follow, but the bulk of the great statesman's papers is to be withheld from the public eye for the present. Lord Mahon succeeded his father as Earl Stanhope, March 2nd, 1855. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, March 22nd, 1827, and President of the Society of Antiquaries in 1846.

[*From the Collection of W. A. Day, Esq.*]

No. 220.—THOMAS MOORE.

B. in Dublin, 1780; d. in 1852. The national poet of Ireland. At page 160 of our second volume we gave some of his manuscript verses, 'On the lady but once seen,' and also the first couplet of 'When love is kind,' with a biographical notice. In the new series, page 44, we published the manuscript of his song, 'One bumper at parting!' In the present number appears what, we think, will be still more interesting to our readers, the first portion of 'The Shamrock,' with the music, written by Moore himself, and accompanied by an interesting letter to Mr. Power, his publisher.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 221.—MRS. MOORE.

We are fortunate in being able to present to our readers, side by side with the autograph of Ireland's favourite poet, a letter written by his beloved wife. In Knight's 'Biography of Moore' we find her thus spoken of:—"In 1811 he married Miss Bessy Dyke, a truly estimable woman, to whom he ever continued fondly attached, and who was the source of all his purest happiness for the remainder of his life." Mrs. Moore's letter was addressed to Mr. Power, her husband's publisher, at a time when "Tom," as she styles him, was suffering from illness.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 222.—DUDLEY COSTELLO.

B. 1803; d. Sept. 30, 1865. A well-known author and journalist. The 'Examiner,' in the conduct of which he had for twenty years past been concerned, gives some interesting biographical particulars relating to the deceased gentleman. Mr. Costello succeeded Thackeray, who, when young in his career, was sub-editor. Dudley was the son of Colonel James F. Costello, of an old Irish family in the county of Mayo (of the Barony of Costello), connected with the Frenches of Roscommon. On his mother's side he was descended from the great reformer, John Knox. His mother was a woman of great wit and genius, and much of his talent was derived from her. A great-uncle of his, dubbed the witty Councillor Costello, is well known in Dublin annals. Mr. Costello was educated at Sandhurst, and, in due time, accompanied his regiment to various foreign stations—amongst others to Bermuda. Here strong literary tastes manifested themselves, and, it was said, he gave up all his leisure to drawing and literature. Whilst here, he issued an amateur newspaper regularly once a fortnight. It was neatly written, and circulated amongst friends as the 'Grouper.' It is said that the staff of young officers whom he had appointed to assist him were sometimes idle and indifferent, and he filled up the whole paper himself, writing in different styles, on all the topics of conversation in the island. For several years this amateur journalism continued to delight the world of Bermuda, the soldier-editor being at the time scarcely twenty. In after-life, having quitted the army, Mr. Costello resided a long time in Paris along with his accomplished sister, the well-known authoress of many graceful works. For a time he was private draughtsman and amanuensis to the famous Baron Cuvier. After this he devoted himself to copying illuminated MSS. in the Bibliothèque Royale, and it is said that he and his sister were the first who drew public attention to copying ancient illuminations, both in Paris and at the British Museum. On his return to London he connected himself with the 'Morning Herald,' the 'Examiner,' and 'Bentley's Miscellany.' When 'Household Words' was started, Mr. Costello was one of the first contributors; and in that and 'All the Year Round' articles from his pen have been very frequent. A work on Spain was planned by him a short time since, but it is understood that no progress beyond a few notes was made.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 223.—JEAN HIPPOLYTE CARTIER, called DE VILLEMESSANT.

B. at Rouen, April 22, 1812. A French journalist. Until fourteen years of age he bore the name of his father, Colonel Cartier. Being only then baptized, he took that of his mother, De Villemessant. He married at eighteen, and for some years was engaged in commercial pursuits in his native city. He then passed three years at Tours and Nantes, went to Paris in 1839, and soon afterwards entered upon journalism. In 1840, he established, at great expense, 'La Sylphide,' and connected himself with the Legitimist party. After the Revolution of February, 1848, he founded, in the month of March, with MM. A. de Calonne and L. Boyer, 'Le Lampion,' which was suppressed two months afterwards. He replaced it by 'La Bouche de Fer,' the first number of which was seized at the office, and then by the 'Chronique de Paris' (January 1, 1850), which was suppressed in June, 1852.

At the beginning of April, 1854, seconded by MM. J. B. Jouvin and Bourdin, his sons-in-law, he resuscitated the 'Figaro,' so many times prosecuted and condemned under various *régimes*. The history of the proceedings against him since its reappearance would fill a volume. In consequence of the stir made by the unfortunate duel of M. de Pène, one of his principal editors, M. de Villemessant gave up 'Figaro' to MM. Villemot and Jouvin, but resumed it again after a few months.

M. de Villemessant has been connected with numerous literary enterprises, and has contributed a great number of articles to various journals.

(Translation.)

"*Office of the Chief Editor of 'Figaro,'*
"21, *Boulevard Montmartre.*

"My dear Friend,—Read the 'Figaro' of to-morrow, and, if it be possible for you, join us. I guarantee that we shall amuse ourselves, and by your profession you ought to be there.

"Write to the office of 'Figaro.'

"A shake of the hand.
"(Signed) H. de Villemessant."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 224.—ADMIRAL WILLIAM HENRY SMYTH.

B. 1788; d. 1865. Only son of Joseph Brewer Palmer Smyth, Esq., a Royalist of New Jersey. He entered the navy in 1805, and served with much distinction through the war. We subsequently find him, entirely through his own resources, and without any official instructions, engaged in conducting a series of hydrographic operations connecting Barbary, Sicily, and Italy,—a service in which he displayed so much talent that Admiral Penrose forwarded to the Admiralty the result of his labours, accompanied by a letter glowing with hearty eulogy. Their lordships promoted him, 18th September, 1815, to the rank of Commander, and expressed their intention of having a selection of his drawings engraved and published. Difficulties unforeseen causing this arrangement to be altered, it was deter-

mined ultimately that the 'Atlas of Sicily' should be engraved, and that Captain Smyth should publish a memoir descriptive of the hydrography of that and the neighbouring islands. In 1817 Captain Smyth was appointed to the 'Aid' sloop, and in her he increased his well-earned fame, by completing the grand survey of the shores of the Adriatic commenced by Napoleon Bonaparte. His next appointment was, 27th January, 1821, to the 'Adventure,' in which vessel he was again ordered to the Mediterranean for the purpose of carrying out a plan he had himself formed for perfecting the survey of that sea. The additions he made, during his absence, to astronomy, geography, and hydrography, procured for him the congratulations of scientific Europe, and raised him to the first order of maritime surveyors. He attained post rank in 1824, and accepted the retirement in 1846. In 1858 he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

Admiral Smyth was the author of many scientific works. He was President of the Astronomical Society, Vice-President of the Royal Society, and a member of various other learned bodies. He was also a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and several other foreign Institutes.

The letter we publish, containing a very clever pen-and-ink sketch, was addressed to Mr. Crofton Croker in 1849. It proves that the Admiral was a great humourist.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 225.—SIR GEORGE HOWLAND BEAUMONT, BART.

B. 1753; d. 1827. A distinguished amateur of the arts, and friend of artists. Was the seventh Baronet of the ancient family of the Beaumonts of Stoughton Grange, Leicestershire. Was educated at Eton; possessed considerable skill as a landscape painter, and was one of the most munificent donors to the British national collection of pictures. He was mainly instrumental in the establishment of the National Gallery, in furtherance of which object he promised to contribute part of his own collection at Coleorton Hall. He accordingly presented to the National Gallery sixteen paintings, chiefly landscapes,—a landscape and figures by Nicolas Poussin; 'Hagar and the Angel,' 'Narcissus and Echo,' the 'Death of Procris,' and a study of trees, by Claude; a view of Venice, by Canaletto; a large landscape and figures, by Rubens; a landscape and figures, by Both, called 'Morning;' a landscape and figures, called 'The Return of the Ark,' by Sebastian Bourdon; 'The Villa of Mæcenas' and the 'Niobe' of Wilson; a portrait of a Jew, and a sketch of the 'Descent from the Cross,' by Rembrandt; a profile of a man, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; 'Pylades and Orestes,' by West; and the 'Blind Fiddler,' by Wilkie. Sir George was one of Wilkie's earliest patrons and best friends. There are also two of his own landscapes in the National Gallery,—a small piece on wood, and 'Jaques contemplating the wounded Stag,' from 'As You Like It.' These two pictures were presented by Lady Beaumont after the death of Sir George. He died in February, 1827, without issue. Lady Beaumont, who was the granddaughter of Lord Chief-Justice Willes, survived Sir George little more than two years; she died in July, 1829.

The letter we publish was addressed by Sir George Beaumont to his friend Mr. John Bannister, the famous comedian; it is not dated, but bears the post-mark of Nov. 16, 1820.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 226.—MR. JOHN BANNISTER.

B. in London, 1760; d. 1836. An admirable comic actor. Son of Charles Bannister, well known as a singer and a wit. Having been favourably noticed by Garrick, he made his *début* at Dury Lane Theatre, as "Master J. Bannister," when twelve years of age. He then quitted the boards for a time, but obtained a permanent engagement in 1779. At first he aspired to tragedy, and gave it a decided preference; but his talents so clearly lay in the opposite direction, that on the death of Edwin he at once supplied his place, giving proofs of first-rate powers, and establishing himself as a public favourite. To name all the various parts in which he excelled his contemporaries, would occupy too much of our space; but many now living have a vivid recollection of him in 'Sylvester Daggerwood,' 'Lingo,' 'Trudge,' the 'Three Singles,' 'Bobadil,' 'Dr. Panglos,' 'Job Thornberry,' 'Colonel Feignwell,' Walter in the 'Children in the Wood,' and many others, and do not hesitate to pronounce that he never has had his equal. Being much afflicted with the gout, he retired from the stage in 1815, having had the good fortune to earn a competence by his profession, and the prudence to keep it. He died November 8, 1836, aged seventy-six, respected and beloved by all who knew him. Nature had done much for Bannister, physically as well as mentally; his face, figure, and voice were excellent; his spirits exuberant; and an open manly countenance was a faithful index to the heart of "Gentleman Jack."

The letter we give was written by Bannister to his friend and brother actor, Mr. Richard Jones, in 1828.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 227.—MISS CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH VANDENHOFF.

B. 1815; d. 30th July, 1860. Daughter of Mr. John Vandenhoff, the eminent tragedian. She made her first appearance in London at Drury Lane Theatre in 1836, in the character of Juliet. She afterwards played at Covent Garden and the Haymarket. Her last appearance was, we believe, on the production of her own piece, 'Woman's Heart,' at the latter house in 1852, from which the autograph we publish is an extract. Miss Vandenhoff was married in 1856 to Mr. T. Swinbourne, now of the Drury Lane Company.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

Nos. 228 and XXXVIII.—JOHN PARRY.

B. in Wales, 1812. A popular comic singer and accomplished musician; is of a Welsh family, the same as that of Dr. Parry, Bishop of Barbadoes. His father was a musician of repute early in the century. He made his first appearance as a barytone singer at concerts about the year 1833, and was received with considerable favour. It was not until some years later, however, that his special talents as a buffo singer and pianist were thoroughly developed. With him originated a kind of musical entertainment in which he has never been equalled. Instrument and voice were combined with scientific felicity in the rendering of comic songs and recitations, the words of which were written for the occasion, in most cases by Mr. Albert Smith. For many seasons, dating from 1840, John Parry's songs, 'Wanted a Governess,' the words of which were written by Mr. G. Dubois, 'Wanted a Wife,' 'Country Commissions,' 'Bluebeard,' 'Fair Rosamond,' etc., were the town rage. No concert seemed complete that did not contain the name of this greatest of comic singers in the programme. Suddenly a severe illness prostrated the popular vocalist. He was for a long time incapacitated from pursuing his former prosperous career. During his retirement, however, he demonstrated his possession of a new talent, by the publication of a whimsical book of caricatures. For some time he officiated as organist in the church of St. Jude, Portsea. At length, his health re-established, he again appeared in public, after an absence of seven years, on the 4th June, 1860, as a partner in the entertainment which Mr. and Mrs. German Reed had already made popular. He was heartily welcomed back, and has since continued before the public—one of the most diverting of its entertainers.

The letter we give was addressed to Mr. John Watkins, the photographer, and is accompanied by a page of very humorous pen-and-ink sketches relating to the photographic art, etc.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 229.—GUSTAVUS, FIRST VISCOUNT BOYNE.

B. 1645; d. 16 September, 1723. A distinguished general. Son of Sir Frederick Hamilton, and great-grandson of the second Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland. His father, Sir Frederick Hamilton, signalized himself in the armies of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and was afterwards under-governor of Ulster. The subject of our notice was a distinguished officer in the service of William III., for whom he raised six regiments, two of which are well known as the Inniskillens. For his services at the battle of the Boyne, siege of Londonderry, and storming of Athlone, he was rewarded with a grant of forfeited lands, appointed brigadier-general of King William's armies, and sworn in the Privy Council. In the reign of Queen Anne he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general, and, by the Queen's successor, elevated to the peerage of Ireland in 1715, and created Viscount Boyne, 28 August, 1717.

The letter we reproduce was penned by him a few days before his demise; the date of his letter, written to his daughter, the Honourable Mary Hamilton, is dated August 30, 1723; he died September 16 of the same year.

(Transcript.)

"*30th August*, 1723.

"Your obliging letter, dear daughter, was very acceptable to me, and to all your friends here. We wished and hoped to have had an account of your safe delivery by it, but do not doubt but next post will bring it to us, and that in a month or five weeks you will be able to visit us here, where you shall have a hearty welcome from your affectionate father.

"(Signed) Boyn.

"All here give you and Harry their service. I would have said somewhat more, but the weather is so hot that I cannot write."

(Superscription.)

"For the Honourable Mrs. Mary Hamilton, at Mr. Dangon's house in Grafton Street, Dublin.

"*Free*, Boyn."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 230.—LORD DENMAN.

B. in London, 1779; d. 1854. An eminent English lawyer. Was the son of Dr. Thomas Denman, a physician of some eminence in the metropolis. At an early age he was sent to Palgrave School, near Diss, in Norfolk, which was then under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld. In 1806 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and engaged in the active pursuit of the law. He entered Parliament for the borough of Wareham, at the general election of 1818, and at once took his seat with the Whig opposition. In the following year he was elected for Nottingham, for which place he continued to sit, to the great satisfaction of his constituents, until his promotion to the Bench in 1832. His first appearance in Parliament was in favour of certain reforms in the law, but it was not until 1820 that the extraordinary occasion of the Queen's trial called forth all his energy, and placed him in a more conspicuous position before the country. When Queen Caroline formed the determination of coming to this country, upon the accession of her husband to the throne, Mr. Brougham at once accepted the office of her Majesty's Attorney-General, while that of Solicitor-General was filled by Mr. Denman. The part taken by Mr. Denman in that memorable trial gave the public a high idea of his courage and uprightness, and contributed, in no slight degree, to its successful result. Mr. Denman was appointed to the office of Common Sergeant, by the corporation of London, in 1822, probably as a mark of their sympathy for the legal defenders of the Queen, in whose affairs Alderman Wood had taken so active a part. It was not until 1828, when Lord Lyndhurst first held the Great Seal, that the King was induced to grant the patent of precedence, to which Mr. Denman had long been entitled. In 1830, upon the formation of Lord Grey's Government, Sir Thomas Denman was immediately raised to the post of Attorney-General, which he held during the momentous debates on the Reform Bill. In 1832, however, upon the death of Lord Tenterden, he was appointed to the Chief-Justiceship of the Court of Queen's Bench, which he held till 1850, having been raised to the peerage in 1834. Of his character as a lawyer, it is not for us to speak, further than to say that, while not reckoned very eminent in the technical scholarship of his profession, and possessed, perhaps, of too much fervour of temperament for strictly judicial functions, his abilities, industry, and conscientiousness made him respected, while the dignity and grace which so remarkably adorned both mind and demeanour made him beloved. As a politician, his life, from his youth upwards, was beyond impeachment, and almost beyond parallel, for purity, courage, and consistency.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 231.—LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE (SIR STRATFORD CANNING).

B. 1788. A celebrated English diplomatist. At page 130 of our first volume we gave an autograph of this distinguished man, signed "Stratford de R." The letter we now publish bears the more familiar signature of "Stratford Canning." It was addressed to his friend, Admiral Sir Philip Durham.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 232.—SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

B. 1770; d. 1844. A distinguished political reformer. In No. 9 of our present series (page 70), we gave an autograph of Sir Francis, written in the third person. We now publish a letter bearing his signature. For a biographical notice we must refer our readers to the number above mentioned.

[*From the Collection of Richard J. Greene, Esq.*]

No. 233.—CHARLES WILLIAM WENTWORTH, FIFTH EARL FITZWILLIAM (VISCOUNT MILTON).

B. May 4, 1786; d. 1857. A distinguished English patrician, and liberal patron of literature and art. Son and heir of the fourth Earl of Fitzwilliam, who played a conspicuous part in politics under Mr. Fox, the Duke of Portland, and Mr. Pitt. The subject of the present notice also mixed himself much in politics in the early part of his career, when Viscount Milton, as his autograph letter shows. But it seems that he did not take much share in public affairs after he was called to the Upper House. Lord Fitzwilliam was the personification of the true English gentleman, an enlightened and liberal patron of arts and sciences, which he highly cultivated. He was master of many foreign languages, especially of French, which he spoke as elegantly as purely.

The house of Fitzwilliam traces its origin to Sir William Fitz Godric, cousin of King Edward the Confessor. Sir William Fitz Godric's son and heir was Sir William Fitzwilliam, who, being ambassador at the Court of William, Duke of Normandy, attended that Prince in his victorious expedition against England, as marshal of the army.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 234.—JAMES EMILIUS WILLIAM EVELYN, VISCOUNT CRANBOURNE.

B. 1821; d. 1865. Eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury.

He was totally blind, having lost his sight in infancy. Considering this fact, he was singularly gifted and accomplished. Knowledge being to him, as to Milton, "by one entrance quite shut out," he found solace in literary composition, consisting principally of essays on history and travels, most of which have been published. He was very expert in all the devices for the edification of the blind, and possessed an extensive library of ancient and modern authors in "blind type," to which he could refer without assistance. In his less studious hours, Lord Cranbourne would resort to the pianoforte, which he played with considerable skill.

Most of his literary papers were taken down orally by his companion and amanuensis, but much of his private correspondence he printed himself by the aid of that ingenious invention by Mr. Hughes, of Liverpool, called the "typograph." His Lordship was skilful in the use of this instrument, and sometimes indited long letters to learned societies in Europe and America, of which he was a member, with remarkable accuracy. He held frequent intercourse with his late friend and fellow in affliction, Prescott, the historian, for whose memoir and autograph see No. 6, new series.

We have obtained a specimen of this lamented nobleman's performance with the "typograph," in the short note given in our present number, and we feel confident it will be viewed as a most curious and interesting contribution to our pages.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 235.—GEORGE CHILD VILLIERS, VISCOUNT VILLIERS OF DARTFORD, VISCOUNT GRANDISON (IRELAND), FIFTH EARL OF JERSEY.

B. August 19, 1773; d. 1859. A distinguished English nobleman. Married, May 23, 1804, Sarah Sophia, eldest daughter of John, tenth Earl of Westmoreland, by Ann, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Child, banker in London. Upon the decease of his father, he obtained Royal permission, in 1812, for his Countess, who eventually inherited the large possessions of her grandfather, and for himself, to assume the additional surname and arms of Child. His Lordship, who had been Master of the Horse during several Tory administrations, was as popular as he was kind-hearted.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 236.—THOMAS CAMPBELL.

B. at Glasgow, 1777; d. at Boulogne, 1844. An eminent English poet. Was the son of a highly intelligent and respectable Scotch merchant, who gave him an excellent education at Glasgow, where he greatly distinguished himself. A translation of his, from Aristophanes, was pronounced by the best judges to be the finest college exercise they had ever seen; and, when little more than thirteen, he won a bursary in his college from a competitor nearly double his age! Such a youth could not be followed by an undistinguished maturity. Leaving Glasgow at an early age, he settled in Edinburgh as a private tutor; and here, when only in his twenty-second year, he published 'The Pleasures of Hope'—by all judges allowed to be one of the most elegant poems in our language. The success of this work was such as to allow of his making a tour on the Continent, whence he gave the world those splendid lyrics, 'Ye Mariners of England,' 'The Exile of Erin,' and 'Hohenlinden.' At the battle of Hohenlinden he was so near, that he could see the returning conquerors wiping their blood-stained sabres upon their horses' manes,—a circumstance to which, in after years, he was often heard to allude. Soon after his return from the Continent, Mr. Campbell married and settled in London, employing himself not only in occasional composition of poetry, but also in the hard literary drudgery of mere compilation. To such works he could not judiciously put a name which already stood so high on the list of England's noblest poets, but we have reason to believe that, from 1803 to 1809, his labours in this way were as intense and extensive as they were creditable to his love of independence. But he now published 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' 'The Battle of the Baltic,' 'Lord Ullin's Daughter,' and 'O'Connor's Child;' and he was engaged, by Mr. Murray, to write the admirable and well-known 'Critical Essays and Specimens.' Subsequently, he edited the New Monthly and the Metropolitan Magazines; and published 'Theodoric,' a poem, besides editing some few reprints and compilations. Early in his career he was relieved from absolute want by the kindness of Charles Fox, who put him on the pension list for £200 per annum. His health had for some years been but feeble, and in 1843 he retired to Boulogne, where he died; but his remains were conveyed to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey.

At page 143 of our second volume we gave the last lines written by Campbell; in No. 3 of the new series (page 21) we published a letter of his, addressed to Mr. J. Heneage Jesse, the poet, and, in the present number we are enabled to present a portion of his MS.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 237.—SAMUEL ROGERS.

B. in London, 1762; d. 1855. We gave an autograph of this distinguished poet in our second volume (page 160), taken from the British Museum. We now publish, from a private collection, a second letter, written by the poet to Mr. Crofton Croker in 1842.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 238.—KARL FRIEDRICH HARTMANN MAYER.

B. 1786. The lyric poet *par excellence* of Germany. He studied law at Tübingen, where he formed a life-long friendship with the poets Ludwig Uhland, Justinus Kerner, and Gustav Schwab, all of whom he survives; he also was and still is intimately acquainted with many artistic and literary celebrities. In 1809 he was called to the Bar, and subsequently lived and worked as an advocate at Heilbronn, until he entered the service of the Würtemberg Government in 1818. In 1843 he was made a councillor of the Court of Justice at Tübingen, where he still resides. A great admirer and close observer of Nature, or, what is the same, of true beauty, his poetry is distinguished by delicacy and nobleness of expression, as well as by those fine and touching traits which distinguish the true lyric poet. At the same time, there breathes through his poems the spirit of freedom and liberty of action; and amiable, kind, touching, and delicate as are his poems, is the nature of the venerable old poet himself. Besides his poems he has published divers prose writings, the biography of his friend Uhland, and his own autobiography in 1864, as well as his correspondence with Nicolaus Lenau, the celebrated Austrian poet.

In our second volume (page 241) we gave an autograph of Karl Mayer, certifying the handwriting of his friend and fellow-poet Ludwig Uhland; we now publish some lines of his own.

(Translation.)

"A VIEW OF OUR TIME.

"Ye have, yon earnest walls, yon towers,
Look'd on the stream for ages past!
I mourn to see *what* work devours
Within its grasp your strength at last.

"Destruction comes! By force 'tis taken!
Its crown the limpid stream shall miss;
Disfigured stones, you'll be forsaken
By the wave's gentle loving kiss.

"Sounds venerable, hush! yon bells!
Die out, sounds of the old grey town!
Her ancient stamp in dust she fells,
To modern tameness she stoops down!

"Karl Mayer."

[*From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.*]

No. 239.—ROSA BONHEUR.

B. at Bordeaux, 1822. The painter of the celebrated picture of 'The Horse Fair,' and many other works, exhibiting her wonderful talent in animal-painting. In our first volume we published an autograph of this distinguished artist, written in 1863; we now give a more interesting letter, which was addressed to Mr. Gambart, in 1857.

(Translation.)

"*Paris, October*, 1857.

"Dear Sir,—I have just arrived from my travels. I hoped that, according to what I wrote from Brest, and many towns through which I passed, that the case containing your engravings would be here; but I find only two letters from the 'Messagerie.' I have just written to the manager, and in two or three days it will be here. I will immediately make the after-touches, and will send you the parcel as soon as possible. I am sorry for all these mishaps, but the time was badly chosen, and the case has been running after me almost like the letters; however, if there is still time, I will do all in my power to render you this little service. I beg of you to say a thousand kind things, on my part, to Madame Gambart, and do not forget me, I pray you, with the Goudart family. Send me, if you can, the Bull's Head, in order that I may retouch that also, or at your convenience.

"I shake you by the hand.

"(Signed) R. Bonheur."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 240.—CATHERINE, COUNTESS DOWAGER OF ESSEX (MISS STEPHENS).

B. in London, September 18, 1794. A very celebrated English cantatrice. Having at a very early age given evidences of her musical talent, she was, in 1807, placed by her father under the tuition of Gesualdo Lanza, a well-known musical professor. From him she learned quickly to sing at sight with perfect correctness, and went steadily, not only through all the gradations of solfeggi, but through a severe course of vocal exercises, with the view of acquiring facility of execution; she also studied a multitude of pieces of music selected, by Signor Lanza, from the best English and Italian operas, and from oratorios. During her studies, Miss Stephens had been heard by Signor Galiloni, who recommended her to the managers of the Opera House, to supply the place of Madame Catalani; but not being perfect in Italian, she was then ineligible for the King's Theatre.

On the 23rd September, 1813, Catherine Stephens made her first appearance in London at Covent Garden, as Mandane in 'Artaxerxes,' with complete success. She was now nineteen, and though not, strictly speaking, handsome, her countenance had an indescribable fascination, owing to the ingenuous simplicity and unaffected sweetness of her nature. The tones of her voice were rich and dulcet, and captivated the ear; its quality was full and liquid beyond that of any other singer then in England; its volume was such that it could be distinctly heard above the band and chorus, and its compass reached to the high D. She seemed to sing from the impulse of her happy joyous nature, and the delight she felt was conveyed to her audience. Simple airs of innocent pathos were her speciality.

She next appeared as Polly in the 'Beggars' Opera,' Clara in the 'Duenna,' and Rosetta, in all of which characters she gained fresh laurels.

In March, 1814, Miss Stephens made her first appearance at the Ancient Concerts, in 'Acis and Galatea,' immediately after which she sang at the fourth of the Philharmonic Society's Concerts, with Braham, and in July she sang at two concerts in York. Her singing of sacred music seemed to want that depth of pathos and exalted fervour which awaken the soul. She excelled in the simple, pure, chaste English style. In February, 1815, a piece called 'Brother and Sister,' by Bishop and Reeve, was produced. In this Miss Stephens sang a song, by Bishop, wherein, in imitation of Braham's song in 'Narensky,' she gave an echo to her own voice. Its success was extraordinary; the echo of her own voice seemed as if produced, not by the singer, but by a viewless power, so aërial and delicate were its tones. She achieved a triumph in this song, which always remained a favourite.

The extraordinary popularity of Mozart's 'Don Giovanni' at the King's Theatre, induced the proprietor of Covent Garden to bring out an English version of the opera, arranged by Mr. Bishop. It was produced on the 20th May, 1817, and the principal parts were well sustained by Sinclair, Duruset, and Miss Stephens. The success of this production originated the practice of adapting to the English stage the most eminent works of foreign composers. The operas in which Miss Stephens performed were, however, generally very indifferent, and little worthy even of a passing notice, being nothing more than "operatic dramas."

In the early part of 1821, Miss Stephens, having had a dispute with the manager of Covent Garden on a question of salary, went to the rival house of Drury Lane, then under the management of Elliston. Here she received but little attention, owing, probably, to the exceedingly indifferent music she was compelled to sing. Dramatized adaptations of Scott's novels, and different ephemeral operettas, formed the *répertoire* from which Miss Stephens had to choose her parts. In August, 1822, she appeared in 'Der Freischütz' with Braham and T. Cooke.

In 1830 Bishop went over to Paris, when 'Guillaume Tell' was at its height of popularity. He attended the performance two or three times, took notes, literally as well as figuratively, and, returning to England, he produced, in conjunction with Mr. Planché, 'Hofer, the Tell of the Tyrol.' This piece was very splendidly mounted, and brought forward at Covent Garden, May 1, 1830, with Miss Stephens, Madame Vestris, H. Phillips, and Sinclair, in the leading characters.

Miss Stephens's earnings were now about £5000 per annum. The theatre yielded her £1500, the Ancient Concerts produced £330, the oratorios £200, occasional appearances at the Philharmonic, City Amateur, and the City Concerts, about £2000 more. Her earnings by singing at private parties could not be computed; by a visit to Ireland alone she gained £5000. Young, charming, clever, and rich, too,—for she was prudent as fortunate,—some surprise was felt that she should not have married. At last, the Earl of Essex, a widower, who had long been her ardent admirer, offered her a coronet, was accepted, and the marriage took place on the 14th March, 1838, at his Lordship's house in Belgrave Square. The Earl settled on his bride a splendid jointure, and allowed her to leave the whole of her own property to her relations. Being very far advanced in years, he survived but a short time to enjoy her society, and by his death, in 1839, she became Dowager Countess of Essex.

The letter we publish was written to Mr. Richard Jones, the eminent actor, by Miss Stephens, at a time when she was somewhat suddenly called upon to take the part of 'Mary Copp:' she asks him, in simple and modest terms, to be allowed to read the part with him.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 241.—MARIA, COUNTESS DOWAGER OF HARRINGTON (MISS FOOTE).

B. 24th July, 1798. A very celebrated English actress. Is a descendant of Samuel Foote, the dramatic author, actor, and wit (called the English Aristophanes), who was born in 1720, and died in 1777. Her father was well known in the theatrical

world, and was, for many years, the proprietor and manager of the Plymouth Theatre. On these boards it was that Miss Foote, in July, 1810, being then only twelve years of age, was first introduced to the public in the character of Juliet. In the following year she sustained a regular cast of characters in her father's theatre; and the Devonshire critics pronounced those assumptions to be masterpieces of the historic art. In 1814, Mr. Foote, having himself abandoned Thespian pursuits, resolved to try his daughter's talents on the metropolitan boards; we find her, therefore, in the month of May of that year, when scarcely sixteen years of age, appearing at Covent Garden as Amanthis, in the elegant little comedy of 'The Child of Nature.' Young, beautiful, intelligent, refined, yet unsophisticated, she was, in fact, almost the character she represented; and it might be very justly said, that if she had art, it was the greatest of all—the very *ne plus ultra* of histrionic excellence, the *ars celare artem.*

She was immediately engaged at a very liberal salary, and continued for some years to renew her engagements at Covent Garden, each new character entrusted to her adding to her popularity. The press, in general, was enthusiastic in her praise. Having played also at Drury Lane, and acquired great celebrity, both in tragedy and melodrama, Miss Foote now had offers of engagements throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, many of which she accepted, with the most successful results, both as to fame and profit. She was also induced to visit Paris, and join the English Company, which was then making an experimental attempt to establish Shakespeare, and some of our popular dramatic authors, on the banks of the Seine.

After a long period of brilliant success on the stage, and the acquisition of a considerable amount of money, Miss Foote terminated her professional career at the Birmingham Theatre, on the 11th March, 1831. On the 7th of April following, she was married to the Earl of Harrington, by whom she had a son (who died in his fifteenth year) and a daughter. The Earl died on the 3rd March, 1851.

At page 28 of our first volume we gave an autograph of Miss Foote. The letter we now publish was addressed, by her, to Mr. Richard Jones, who has made the following interesting note on the fly-leaf:—"Madame Vestris and Miss Foote (Ly Harrington) were about taking the Olympic Theatre, and wished to offer me a share in the concern."

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

Nos. XXXIX.-XLI.—DANIEL MACLISE, R.A.

B. 1811. An eminent modern painter. In the 10th number of our present series (pp. 80 and 42) we gave one of his sketches and a biographical notice. The sketch was an illustration to the story of "Master and Man," in Mr. Crofton Croker's 'Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland.' It represents the "little man" and Billy Mac Daniel seated on the rafters, overlooking the company at Darby Riley's wedding. The three sketches we now reproduce are in illustration of Daniel O'Rourke's dream, from the same work. The first (No. XXXIX.) represents the Eagle addressing Dan "'Pon the honour of a Gentleman;" the second (No. XL.) shows Dan mounted on the back of the Eagle, and frantically grasping its throat while soaring through the air; the third and last sketch (No. XLI.) lands the luckless Dan on the moon, when he is deserted by the Eagle.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. XLII.—DANCING FIGURES, by an anonymous Artist.

We know not by whom these clever sketches were made, but they certainly give evidence of great talent: it is, indeed, extraordinary what expression is given to the figures in their various attitudes by these mere lines. The artist probably is, or at least might have been, great in his vocation.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 242.—LOUISE MARIE THÉRÈSE CHARLOTTE ISABELLE, QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

B. April 3, 1812; d. at Ostend, October 11, 1850. First daughter of Louis Philippe I., King of the French, and of his venerable Queen, Marie Amélie. Married August 9, 1832, to Leopold I., King of the Belgians. (See No. 52 of the New Series.)

In the letter penned by the beloved Queen of King Leopold, see how economical she was about her own dress. "It will cost me a great deal, says she, to order this dress; but 'Bitutte' (probably a tender nickname of the King) asserts that, being a Queen, I must set the example, and that it would be awfully 'shabby' to wear the same dress four times" at a Court ball. It was because good Queen Louise—as she is called even now by the Belgians—was as charitable as she was virtuous, that she was thus economical; she was bargaining for her poor in bargaining for her toilette.

"*Bruxelles*, 8 *janvier*, 1838.

"Un mot seulement, chère amie, pour deux commissions. 1° Ayant prochainement une occasion pour le Portugal, je voudrais savoir, ce que tu crois, qui ferais le plus de plaisir à la Grasse, de robes ou d'un petit bijou. Si tu crois que le bijou soit préférable, veuille me choisir un joli petit bracelet, où je pourrais placer des cheveux des deux enfants. 2° Je t'enverrai aujourd'hui un carton de marabouts, et demain ou après, mes blondes d'or. Si ces blondes d'or sont en état de servir, je voudrais que tu me les fasses disposer sur une robe de bal, dont je laisse la forme au goût de Mdlle Palmyre, avec des fleurs de velours d'une couleur foncée. Je préférerais pour cela, des feuilles de velours vert, comme celles que Mme Lehon avait à Trianon; le vert et l'or ensemble seraient sévères et jolis. Si mes blondes d'or ne peuvent pas servir, tu me fais faire, tout bonnement, une robe de bal garnie de marabouts, et tu fais réserver quelques marabouts pour la coiffure. Je veux, en ce cas, ma robe toute blanche et parée de fleurs avec les marabouts. Je voudrais, dans tous les cas, avoir ma robe de bal au plus tard le mardi 16. Notre bal est le 17. Cela me coûte bien de me commander cette robe, mais Bitutte assure, que, comme Reine, je dois donner l'exemple, et qu'il serait du dernier *shabby*, de faire servir 4 fois la même robe, même avec des décorations différentes, comme j'en avais l'intention. Adieu, chère enfant, mille pardons de te donner tout cet ennui. Je vais aller à Lacken avec le Léopish; il fait très-froid. Je finis en hâte. Toute à toi,

"Louise."

(Translation.)

"*Brussels, January* 8, 1838.

"Only a word, chère amie, respecting two commissions. 1st. Having soon an opportunity of sending to Portugal, I should like to know your opinion; which would be the most acceptable to La Grasse, a dress or some little trinket? If you think the latter would be preferable, will you kindly choose for me a pretty little bracelet, in which I could insert the hair of the two children? 2nd. I will to-day send you a box of marabout feathers, and to-morrow or the next day my gold blond. If this gold blond is in a fit state for use, I should wish you to give orders that it may be arranged on a ball-dress, the style of which I leave to the taste of Mlle. Palmyre, with some flowers of dark-coloured velvet. I should give the preference to some leaves of green velvet, like those Madame Lehon had at Trianon; the green and gold together would be chaste and pretty. If my gold blond cannot be used, you will order to be made for me, very nicely, a ball-dress trimmed with marabout feathers, and you will reserve some of the feathers, and you will reserve some of the feathers for the head-dress. I wish, in that case, that my dress should be all white, and decorated with flowers and the marabout feathers. I should wish, in any case, to have my ball-dress by Wednesday, the 16th, at the latest. Our ball is on the 17th. It will cost me a great deal to order this dress, but Bitutte asserts that, being a Queen, I must set the example, and that it would be awfully shabby to wear the same dress four times, even with different decorations, as was my intention. Adieu, dear child, a thousand pardons for giving you all this trouble. I am just going to Lacken with Leopish; it is very cold. I conclude in haste.

"Entirely yours,
"(Signed) Louise."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

Nos. 243-4.—ANNA-PAULOVNA, QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

B. January 18 (7), 1795; d. 1865. Daughter of Paul, Emperor of Russia. Married, February 21, 1816, William II., King of the Netherlands, who died in 1849. Mother of the present King of Holland, William III.

Her Majesty was beloved by the country of her adoption, and her loss was deeply mourned by all. As to her intellectual worth, the two letters we reproduce show that she was a superior woman. The first letter, dated 1854, relates to the siege of Sebastopol; in the second, penned in March, 1855, she touchingly speaks of her nephew, Nicholas I., then recently dead; and of her great-nephew, Alexander II., the present Emperor of Russia.

(Translation.)

"*Gouldykie*, 14*th November*, 1854.

"Sir,—I cannot return to you the interesting notice on the siege of Sebastopol, that you had the kindness to send to me, without expressing to you my thanks, and telling you how much it has affected me. In reading these details one feels prouder than ever to be a Russian.

"You have lost a friend in Admiral Kopsennoff, whose last moments were so edifying of devotion to his country, and resignation. I have been written that he sent word to the Emperor 'that he felt happy to die in defending his country.' You will have found these words in the rescript which the Emperor has addressed to the widow of the Admiral.

"I learn that, nearly at the same moment, you lost a brother, the one who came to see you a short time since. Believe me, I take a sincere interest in these cruel trials.

"Perhaps the glorious news received yesterday will have afforded some consolation to your feelings, for the national honour exalts the soul.

"A letter from the Grand-Duke Héritier, of 5 Nov. (24 Oct.), assures me of the good health of the Emperor, and informs me that he has been pleased to give the order to the Minister of War to exchange Lord Dunkeln for the brave Kenfevlev, who was taken prisoner, after falling on the field of battle from a contusion in the leg by a bullet. One recognizes the greatness of the soul of the Emperor in this order, for which I am deeply grateful, for it is the happiness of a family.

"I cannot conclude these lines without every kind wish for your health at the commencement of the bad season, and reiterating to you the expression of the distinguished esteem I bear you.

"Anna."

(Translation.)

"*B.*, $\frac{17}{5}$ *March*, 1855.

"Although it is the day on which all my sorrows have combined, I cannot refrain from expressing to you my profound admiration at the magnificent piece of diplomacy you have just communicated to me. To express myself thus is another homage paid to the memory of a beloved brother, and at the commencement of a new reign.

"Anna."

[*From the Collection of Monsieur Auguste Couvreur, membre de la Chambre des Représentants de Belgique.*]

No. 245.—ARTHUR WELLESLEY, DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND PRINCE OF WATERLOO.

(See Nos. III., IX., and XXIV., pp. 21, 77, and 119, Old Series; and p. 1, New Series.)

We have the good fortune to add to the splendid collection of the Duke's autographs which adorn our pages, another one, very scarce, written in French, and signed Wellington, Prince of Waterloo. It is dated from Paris, April 16, 1818.

(Translation.)

"*Paris, April* 16, 1818.

"Gentlemen,—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 2nd, and am much obliged to you for the memoirs that you have had the goodness to send me. I will take care to keep them secret till I know the memoir has been published in Brussels.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient and faithful servant,

"Wellington, Prince of Waterloo.

"To Messrs. Taste, Sen., and Jouband, Brussels."

246.—ALEXANDER DE LAMETH.

B. in 1760; d. in 1837. Like his brother Charles, he distinguished himself by his love for liberty. He served in America during the war of independence; was elected, in 1789, to the États-Généraux by the nobility of Péronne; was there one

of the most eloquent champions of liberty, but he knew how to respect the royal prerogative, and often fought for it with Mirabeau. He served under Lafayette in 1792; he emigrated with him and shared his captivity. Under the First Empire and the Restoration he administered several departments as Préfet. As Member of the Chamber of Deputies, he remained always true to constitutional principles. He has written the 'History of the *Constituante*.'

(Translation.)

"*Saturday*, 22*nd April*,
"4, *Rue d'Anjou, St. Honoré.*

"My dear Feburier,—You do not return my volume of 'Universal Biography,' and I am in want of it.

"Yesterday, Friday, the 'Législature' of that day did not reach me. The porter swears that no one has brought it, however that may be. As I collect the numbers, I must beg you to send me yesterday's with the volume. 'As ever, for ever,

"(Signed) A. LAMETH."

[*From the Collection of Monsieur Auguste Couvreur, membre de la Chambre des Représentants de Belgique.*]

247.—SIMON PAGÈS.

Was the leader of the French Republican party, and on his death (1841) was succeeded in that leadership by his uterine brother, Louis Antoine Garnier-Pagès, who was a member of the Republican government in 1848. We shall have occasion to speak more fully of him shortly.

(Translation.)

"Dear Mr. Urbain,—Here is a young writer whom I should like you to think as well of as I do myself. He is the son of one of my old school-fellows. I am very fond of both father and son. I will speak to you about him as soon as I have the pleasure of seeing you. See if it is possible to employ him on the 'Message.' Try to make the possibility if it does not exist. I shall be exceedingly grateful to you for any kindness you may render to Mr. de Lomottee-Loryon.

"Adieu, with love.

"(Signed) S. PAGÈS."

[*From the Collection of Monsieur Auguste Couvreur, membre de la Chambre des Représentants de Belgique.*]

248.—JEAN BAPTISTE ADOLPHE CHARRAS.

B. at Clermont-Ferrand, January 7, 1810; d. in Switzerland, a few weeks ago. A distinguished French artillery officer, politician, and writer. His father was a General. He finished his military education at the Polytechnic School, which he had left just before the revolution of July, 1830. He signalized himself during the revolution at the storming of the Babylon Barracks.

He afterwards wrote, in the 'National,' some interesting articles on military questions; but these contributions being injurious to his advancement, he resolved to create titles for himself by his services, and requested to be sent into Africa. He then entered (1841) the infantry, and distinguished himself both as a soldier and an administrator. Immediately after the revolution of February, he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonel, and appointed Under-Secretary of State in the War Ministry; he was even Minister in the interim, till General Cavaignac accepted the office in May. He was elected to the Constituency for his native department. At first he voted for the moderate democratic party, and supported the government of Cavaignac. After the election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, he went over to the left, attacked the politics of the Elysée, but without countenancing the motion for the impeachment of the President and his Ministers.

Re-elected to the Legislative, he followed the same line of policy, and acquired a great influence during the late contests in in the Assembly.

On the night of the 2nd December, 1851, he was arrested and imprisoned, and afterwards placed on the first list of expulsion of January, 1852.

Colonel Charras retired into Belgium, and published, in 1858, an historical and strategical work upon the events of 1815, and especially upon Waterloo. He afterwards went into Switzerland, where he married, and where he very recently died, heart-broken, they say.

It seems that Colonel Charras was considered one of the most inveterate enemies of the Second Empire. However this may be, he had the reputation of an honest and consistent man, and the letter we publish can but do honour to his name.

(Translation.)

"To the Editor of the 'Eidgenossische Zeitung,' Berne.

"You have said, on the faith of one of your Paris correspondents, that in the portfolio of General de Lamoricière,—beaten, taken prisoner, and, it appears, searched by his vanquisher,—letters of Montalembert, Falloun, and even Charras have been found.

"Your correspondent has been played upon by one of those tricks familiar to the police.

"Since the month of December, 1857, the time when General Lamoricière thought fit to return to France, I have had no connection whatever with him, either directly or indirectly.

"I beg you will have the goodness to publish this declaration, and to receive the assurance of my perfect consideration.

"(Signed) COLONEL CHARRAS.

"*Basle, October* 7, 1860."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 249.—JEAN JACQUES CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC.

B. at Figeac in 1778. A distinguished French archæologist, and elder brother of the celebrated Champollion le Jeune. From being professor of Greek literature in Grenoble, became, in 1849, keeper of the library in the palace of Fontainebleau, and in 1856 librarian to the Emperor Napoleon III. He has written several scientific, chronological, and antiquarian works, and in 1819 received the prize of the Academy of Inscriptions. He also wrote a work entitled 'The Tournaments of King René,' of which only 200 copies were printed, and which is very expensive. He was also a considerable contributor to periodical literature.

Following the example of his brother, he directed his studies upon Egypt, but confined himself to the description of the Grecian monuments, and left to his younger brother the glory of deciphering the hieroglyphs.

(Translation.)

"A traveller from Egypt desires me to commend to the office of the Legislature a letter relating to the appointment of a consul in Egypt. I take the liberty of writing a word to Mr. Feburier, presuming that there is nothing reprehensible in the letter. The questions of the East are so falsely represented in the West, that it is well to hear a few eyewitnesses.

"I have the honour to renew to Mr. Feburier every assurance of my sincerest devotion.

"J. J. CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC.

"*June* 28."

[*From the Collection of Monsieur Auguste Couvreur, membre de la Chambre des Représentants de Belgique.*]

No. 250.—DR. AUGUSTE NÉLATON.

B. June 17, 1807. A celebrated French surgeon and physician. A member of the Académie de Médecine, and pupil of Dupuytren. Dr. Nélaton is highly esteemed, both as a professor and a practitioner. He is truly a "prince of science," as the French say. He is the inventor of the new system of the immediate extraction of the stone, which has nothing at all to do with the systems of lithotrity. Our readers will remember that he successfully operated on the foot of Garibaldi, and more recently upon King Leopold of Belgium.

(Translation.)

"Sir,—I have the honour of proposing to call upon you with my *confrère*, Professor Langier, at 5 o'clock to-day.

"Accept the assurance of my high consideration.

"(Signed) Nélaton."

[*From the Collection of Monsieur Auguste Couvreur, membre de la Chambre des Représentants de Belgique.*]

No. 251.—PRINCE PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

B. at Rome, in 1815. Third son of Lucien Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I. Ex-member of the Chamber of Representatives. In 1832, he served in Columbia under Santander. Soon afterwards he returned to Italy, and resided in the Papal States, which he was ordered to leave in 1836. He resisted the order, was surrounded by *sbirri*, wounded two of them, and killed their chief; but himself being badly wounded, was obliged to surrender, and was incarcerated in the Fort St. Angelo. After a rather long captivity, he went again to America, thence to Corfu, which he quitted by the "advice" of the English Government, on account of his quarrelling with some Pallikares in Albania. He came back to England, vainly offered his services to France and to Egypt, after 1848 hastened to Paris, where he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Foreign Legion. He was elected, by the Corsicans, to the Constituent Assembly, where he sat with the party of the Mountain. Meantime, he voted always in favour of his cousin the President. In 1849 he proceeded to Algeria, assisted in the preliminary operations of the siege of Zaatchu; but he returned to France before the assault, and without leave. He was cashiered by the Minister for War, and fought a duel with a journalist, who had approved of that measure. After the *coup d'état* of December, he retired into private life. On the re-establishment of the Empire, he received, with his brothers, the titles of Prince and Highness, but without being a member of the Imperial Family. He still remains in private life.

(Translation.)

"Is it possible! Verhaegen is no more! From free Belgium
Death, by an unexpected blow, takes him away,
When he was still able to the commonwealth
To bring the assistance of a luminous mind.

"Noble heart! When roared the political storm,
None, better than he, knew how to receive a proscript?
Thy name, the favourite of the civic suffrage,
In the temple of Memory is for ever written.

"Citizen, in the world where God, in His clemency,
To our poor species assigns progress,
Accept the tribute of my gratitude.

"Be proud of thy country. If the work of its congress,
Fecundated by thy voice, has not given power to it,
It has made it happy and free, and it is a great success."

No. 252.—THE REV. GEORGE CROLY, LL.D.

B. in Dublin in 1780; d. in London, November 24, 1860. A popular preacher and distinguished writer. Was educated at Trinity College. He was ordained to an Irish curacy, but, not obtaining any higher preferment, he turned his mind wholly to literature, and contributed very largely to the periodical press, especially 'Blackwood's Magazine,' and the 'Literary Gazette,' the 'Standard,' and the 'Universal Review.' He was presented, in 1835, to the rectory of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, where he discharged the duties of his office with zeal, and attained high reputation as a preacher, while with unabated diligence he continued his literary labours. Among his many works may be mentioned 'The Three Cycles of Revelation,' 'Life of George IV.,' 'Life of Burke,' essays on 'The Character of William Pitt and Napoleon I.,' 'Tales of St. Bernard,' etc.

The letter we reproduce shows that the reverend gentleman was also well versed in theatrical matters.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

Nos. 253-4.—W. VINCENT WALLACE.

B. in 1812; d. October 12, 1865, at the Château de Bagen, Haute Garonne, Pyrenees, whither the eminent lyric composer had been removed about a month before from Paris-Passy. Mr. Wallace has for many years been subject to intermittent and frequently dangerous attacks of illness originating in dropsical tendency, and for the last twelve months has not been able to leave his bed. Reduced to extreme weakness by this long-continued confinement, accompanied with almost incessant bodily agony, which he bore with the most admirable fortitude, Mr. Wallace was advised by the eminent French physician Dr. Bouillaud to try the effect of the air of the Pyrenees. This was a last resource, and, as it has proved, an unavailing one. The medical men present on the sad occasion state the immediate cause of death to have been "congestion of the lungs." Mr. Wallace leaves a widow and two sons. The deceased was fifty-three years of age.

We are indebted to the 'Orchestra' for the following interesting lines upon the great composer:—

Vincent Wallace occupied a place of his own; he was beyond the usual mass; there is no man in the rear rank to step into the space he leaves, so that the phalanx may march onward unimpaired. Standing at the head of modern composers, the most progressive of them all, he was something more than a prophet and leader of his art; he was a student also, and linked the old with the new. He ripened his own knowledge and his intuitive love of progress with the experience of what had been done before him: he was a preacher of the future, but a student of the past. Neither his immediate successes, nor the flattery of his compeers, nor the recompense which attends popular merit, could tempt him out of that humility which comes to great minds in the contemplation of minds yet greater. When Wallace achieved a success, he did not follow it up with a weaker essay —weaker, as a successful man's second attempt so often is by reason of haste and confidence and want of care; he retired from the front, studied harder yet, and bided his time. He might have left more work behind him, but the work would probably be less good now if he had.

So far back as 1854, when 'Lurline' was produced, the malady of which he died had progressed to such an extent that Wallace was given up by his doctors, but recovered. It was not then ascertained that he suffered from dropsy, though the tendencies subsequently developed themselves with fatal sureness. In the spring of 1864, ten years after his first illness, Wallace, again suffering, came to England from the Continent, and stayed in Stratton Street, Piccadilly; in June of the same year he went by sea from London to Boulogne—a transit which had the effect of developing the disease, the true nature of which no one had suspected. He landed at Boulogne an apparently dying man, and Dr. Martin was sent for immediately. The doctor instantly adopted his former remedies, and advised a treatment in which he was seconded by the advice of the French physicians, Dr. Shrimpton among the number, who all adhered to the idea that the patient had fatty degeneration. Wallace, in an exceedingly weak (almost dying) state, was now removed to Paris-Passy, where among other medical men Dr. Bouillaud attended him. The new physician, a man of more than usual perception, saw the true nature of the disease and enlightened his patient; and last Christmas the painful operation of tapping was so far successfully performed. The disease, when it reaches such lengths, is generally hopeless, and care can only delay, not avert the end; yet Dr. Bouillaud's treatment had this desirable effect, that it enabled Wallace to leave his bed about April, and to take short walks in the Boulevart near his house. Scarcely, however, was he so far advanced

when another attack prostrated him, and he took to the bed from which it may be said he never again rose.

He lived at this time in the *rez-de-chaussée* of a house in Rue Vingt-neuf Juillet, Paris. He was always recumbent; the least effort at sitting up being followed by the sensation of choking. His mind never gave way; his gentle courtesy marked him to the last. In health he had been known by a refinement of breeding and a scrupulousness of etiquette, none too common in these days; and these qualities he showed in the sharpest paroxysm of pain. As he lay there speechless, motionless, weak as a child in his acute agony, he would mutely testify his gratitude to the friend who called, and feebly indicate the chair and glass of wine before he suffered his guest to approach him. He loved to hear about his beloved art, even when he was unable to discourse on the subject. When the score of the 'Africaine' was published, he desired to see it. It was brought to him; but the poor weak hands were unable to raise the heavy book, so it was cut up into small portions, and Wallace thus went through the entire work, analysing every bar, and evincing his appreciation of each meritorious passage. At this period, it was intended at the Grand Opéra, that failing, as was anticipated, the power to produce the 'Africaine' in time, a substitution should be made in favour of 'Lurline.' This, a compliment to an English composer, which is without parallel in France, where incredible jealousy and monopoly exist, naturally caused the greatest anxiety to Wallace, whose unimpaired mind still refused to obey the warnings of disease; and he would fret at the thought of being confined for months to come to a bed, which he was far from suspecting was his death-bed. The care taken of him by Dr. Bouillaud was exemplary; and it should be a matter of satisfaction to those who contributed to the testimonial, that some recognition was made in England of the conscientiousness of one of the cleverest physicians of France, whose kindness to Wallace was ever in his patient's grateful mind.

But the illness went on with varying signs. Sometimes he showed sufficient symptoms of rallying to warrant the belief of his recovery; and the friends who saw him were hopeful. He removed to Passy, where he took up a residence in the *rez-de-chaussée* of a house, the windows of which looked on a little garden and a few trees; and here he saw many of those he loved. Rossini and Thalberg often called; among English friends he was visited by Mr. Duggan, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Farnie, and many others.

Throughout his long and tedious illness the devotion of a true woman went far to alleviate his pain. He could not have had a more loving and self-sacrificing wife than Mrs. Wallace, who nursed him through all. She never left his side even to rest; she slept in a chair by his bed; she was constant by day and night in all the ministry love and untiring care could afford. His every wish was forestalled by this inestimable woman, and his love repaid her amply.

But no mortal care could avert the end which came. Foreseeing that further residence in France could produce no good effect, and hoping against hope, Dr. Bouillaud counselled removal to a softer climate. About the middle of last month Wallace was taken to the house of a friend, the Château de Bagen, in Haute Garonne. Virtually he never left his bed, even on the journey, for he was removed in a recumbent position by easy stages. Here in the Pyrenees the last prostration overtook him, and the issue was too plain to be further mistaken. His nephew, Mr. J. B. Bushelle, was sent for, and arrived in time to receive his last breath.

[*The letter is from the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

We are also enabled to give a few bars of music, bearing the signature of the composer.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 254.—SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY.

B. at Norton, near Sheffield, 1781; d. Nov. 25, 1841. A sculptor of first-rate eminence. Our Number 8, new series, contains an autograph of his, and also a biographical sketch. We are happy now to reproduce another of his letters.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

Nos. 256, XLIV., XLV.—GEORGE JONES, R.A.

B. January 6, 1786. An eminent English painter. Son of John Jones, the mezzotint engraver, the friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Edmund Burke. He was admitted a student at the Royal Academy in 1801, and continued, for some time, to devote himself to the study of painting, until the wars on the Continent induced him to join the militia, in which he rose to the rank of captain. Having volunteered with his company for foreign service, he went abroad, and served under Wellington, his regiment forming part of the army of occupation in Paris, in 1815. After the termination of the war, he again resumed the art of painting, was elected Associate of the Academy in 1822, and Academician in 1824. William IV. appointed Mr. Jones, in 1834, librarian to the Academy, an appointment he held till 1840, when he became Keeper,—a post in which he made himself so popular with the students that they presented him, in 1845, with an elegant silver Etruscan tazza. During the last five years of Sir M. A. Shee's life, Mr. Jones acted as his *locum tenens* in the Presidential chair.

This artist has painted numerous battle-pieces, the chief of which are that of Waterloo, which he has repeated several times, of Vittoria, of Meanee, and of Borodino. In the earlier part of his career he devoted himself almost entirely to the representation of Continental street-scenery. Among the subjects of another class may be mentioned his 'Passing of the Catholic Relief Bill,' and 'The Opening of New London Bridge.' With the exception of Mr. A. Cooper, Mr. Jones is the oldest Royal Academician.

We are happy to be able to afford our subscribers an opportunity to judge of the talent of this veteran artist, by giving two of his pencil sketches. The first (No. XLIV.) represents 'Chantrey at the Forge,' the second (No. XLV.) 'Chantrey in the Studio.' In the 'Foundry' sketch the equestrian figure is the 'George the Fourth,' now in Trafalgar Square; and the large head, near which the sculptor is sitting, is the 'Nelson,' now at Greenwich Hospital. In the "studio" sketch, the two sitting statues are Lords Eldon and Stowell.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

Nos. 257 and XLVI.—JOHN LEECH.

B. in London, 1817; d. October 29th, 1864. In our first volume (page 16) we gave an autograph and a sketch by this inimitable artist; in the second volume (page 164) was published a whole page of his original sketches—among which was one of Lord Palmerston—accompanied by a biographical notice of Mr. Leech, written just after his lamented death. In No. I. of our present series we gave the original of one of his sketches for 'Punch,' and are fortunate enough to be able, in the present number, to reproduce another of these originals. It is entitled 'A Terrible Domestic Incident,' and appeared in 'Punch,' March 3rd, 1849.

[*The letter is from the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.; the sketch from that of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 258.—HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, THIRD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

B. at Broadlands, Hampshire, October 20th, 1784; d. at Brockett Hall, Hertfordshire, October 18th, 1865, two days before his eighty-second birthday. We have already published three of Lord Palmerston's autograph letters, viz.: in No. VIII., Vol. I., p. 70; No. XXII., Vol. II., p. 178; No. 13, new series, p. 100. These letters were written in 1824, 1840, and 1861. The present letter is dated 5th April, 1840, and is addressed to Miss Pardoe.

Lord Palmerston was unquestionably the most influential politician of our time. Few men, indeed, have had a public career so long and so remarkable. That of Prince Metternich lasted fifty-four years—from 1794 to 1848; that of Count Nesselrode, singularly enough, also fifty-four years—from 1802 to 1856; that of Prince Talleyrand began in 1792 and ended in 1834; whilst Lord Palmerston entered upon public affairs in 1806, and remained at the helm until his death: his public life has extended over a period of fifty-nine years.

Henry John Temple, third Viscount Palmerston, is descended from the younger branch of an illustrious house, the Temples, which traces its origin up to the Saxon period, but he takes his title from the Irish peerage. Among his ancestors was Sir William Temple, the famous Ambassador of Charles II. and the friend of Clarendon. He commenced his studies at Harrow, continued them at the University of Edinburgh, and completed them at Cambridge. He distinguished himself during his studies by brilliant abilities, sound judgment, and strength of will, the attributes of truly superior physical organizations.

The Tory party, to which he was attached by family tradition, obtained his support at an early age; he was scarcely twenty years old when, under the auspices of that party, he became a candidate for the representation of the University of Cambridge, then vacant by the death of Mr. Pitt. This was in 1806. But the electoral victory was gained by the opposition candidate, Lord Henry Petty, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, and whom Lord Palmerston joined, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, under the banner of the Whigs. Meantime the rotten borough of Bletchingley soon afforded him an opportunity of entering Parliament, and in 1807, on the formation of the Duke of Portland's administration, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. It was on the 3rd of February, 1808, that Lord Palmerston made his maiden-speech; the question was the justification of the bombardment of Copenhagen. Mr. Canning, for whom Lord Palmerston professed an admiration amounting almost to worship, had just defended the Ministry in a most eloquent speech. Lord Palmerston had then to speak, after his master, in favour of a cause which could be defended only on one ground—the safety of England. However, his speech had much influence, and he developed with close logic his principal argument: "The law of self-preservation, which is the fundamental principle of the law of nations, justifies England in obtaining from Denmark, and consequently in imposing upon her, a neutrality which France would have converted by force into active hostility."

In 1809 Lord Palmerston was appointed Secretary at War, in place of Lord Castlereagh, who had resigned. If we consider the dangers which threatened England at that time, the choice of Lord Palmerston, at the age of twenty-six, for so important a post, is an evidence that he possessed abilities of a nature quite exceptional at his age. A year later he brought forward the War Budget, and was warmly complimented by veteran statesmen and the most influential Members of Parliament. He remained Secretary at War until 1828, under the successive administrations of Mr. Percival, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and the Duke of Wellington.

We have said that Lord Palmerston had completely adopted the political sentiments of Mr. Canning; like him, he was a firm supporter of Catholic Emancipation, objected to Parliamentary Reform, and encouraged liberty abroad. During the latter years of Mr. Canning's administration and from the death of his illustrious friend until his own accession to the Foreign Office, Lord Palmerston frequently took part in the discussion of foreign affairs. His speeches showed an intimate acquaintance with the subjects on which he spoke, and thus prepared the public to look upon him as the most able Minister to put in practice Mr. Canning's principles in foreign politics.

When Mr. Canning became Prime Minister in 1827, and was deserted by most of the Tory Ministers, Lord Palmerston remained faithful to him, and was content to fill the comparatively inferior post of Secretary at War. Canning, who did full justice to his extraordinary talents, regretted this self-denial, which allowed his disciple to devote so much time to the fashionable world, of which he was the idol; and, when harassed by the Opposition, he was more than once heard to say, "Oh! if I could but have hurled my three-decker Palmerston at the enemy!"

At the death of Canning, Lord Palmerston retained his post of Secretary at War under Lord Goderich, and afterwards under the Duke of Wellington. When Mr. Huskisson and his friends separated from the Duke, he retired with them, and after a little hesitation passed over to the Liberal party.

The *contre-coup* of the Revolution of July led to the downfall of the Tories, and Lord Grey, who succeeded the Duke of Wellington, entrusted the Foreign Office to Lord Palmerston. From that time until his retirement from public affairs in 1851, Lord Palmerston followed the fortunes of the Whigs. His separation from the Tories caused him the loss of his seat for the University of Cambridge; but in 1831 he was returned for the county of Hants, and in 1834 for the borough of Tiverton, which he represented till his death.

Lord Palmerston conducted the foreign affairs of England from the accession of the Whigs in 1830, until the retirement of Lord Melbourne in November, 1834. During these four years, so fertile in events of European importance, he devoted himself to the development of the policy commenced by his friend Canning. Belgium had just gained her independence, and he worked actively with France in establishing the Belgian Government on a liberal basis. The Government of Louis Philippe, for highly disinterested political reasons, declining the election of the Duke of Nemours to the throne, but strongly supporting the admission of Belgium into the number of European States, he succeeded in placing on the new throne a prince who had long adopted English ideas. The friends of Poland, however, reproach him with having sacrificed that country to this result.

Spain and Portugal, then under the sceptre of two queens in their minority, were given over to the ambition of two pretenders, founding their claims upon divine right, and openly supported by the absolute sovereigns. Lord Palmerston gave his support to Donna Isabella and Donna Maria, and, with the aid of France, concluded the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, with the object of establishing a counterpoise to the despotic Powers by the formation of two constitutional monarchies in Western Europe.

On his return to power with Lord Melbourne in 1835, Lord Palmerston encountered numerous difficulties, the greatest of which was the rupture of the new alliance with France. The blockade of Brazil, the severity displayed towards the Canadian insurgents, and the war with China to force that empire to buy Indian opium, were of trifling importance compared with his policy on the Eastern question, which brought France and England to the verge of war. The famous treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, which regulated that question to the exclusion of France, was signed in London on July 15, 1840, and it was this exclusion which raised so much animosity in France. War was avoided only through the retirement of M. Thiers, who was succeeded by M. Guizot. The negotiations for this treaty were conducted by Lord Palmerston with great ability and tact. They lasted some months, and the English Parliament knew nothing

of them until their conclusion. Lord Palmerston obtained a promise of absolute secrecy from the representatives of Russia and Prussia at the Court of St. James's, and the secret was scrupulously kept, of which the following is a curious proof. On the evening before the Treaty was signed, the Countess of Lieven met Baron Bulow, the Prussian Minister, at Baron Rothschild's, took him aside, and asked him in her most insinuating tone, "Well, have you put your roast to the fire?"—"It has been at the fire so long, my dear Countess, that it is quite burnt," replied the Baron; and Madame de Lieven proceeded to assure M. Guizot, the French Ambassador in London, that England would never sign the Treaty in which France had refused to take part, and M. Guizot gave the same assurance to his Government. On the same evening, the 14th, Lord Palmerston asked Parliament for funds to carry on the war against Mehemet Ali, and the next day the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance was signed. The rest is known: Lord Palmerston precipitated events, and the intervention of England arrested the victorious march of Mehemet Ali, who restored Syria to the Sultan and returned to his allegiance. English influence acquired a firmer footing than ever in the East, and from that time Lord Palmerston became the idol of public opinion and the real Chief of the Ministry.

From 1841 to 1846, Lord Palmerston sat on the Opposition benches. For his subsequent career we are obliged, for want of space, to refer to our First Vol., p. 9.

He died in peace and without pain at a quarter to eleven on the morning of the 18th of last month; his loss is yet mourned by all, from her Majesty the Queen to the cottager; his funeral was attended by the greater part of the population of London; and his mortal remains repose in the abbey of Westminster, among the great of the empire. His proper resting-place would certainly have been by the side of that of his great friend George Canning; but he is not to be found in the old basilica; the 'Autographic Mirror' unites the two eminent statesmen on the same page.

The pen-and-ink portrait of Viscount Palmerston is from a photograph by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins, Photographers to the Queen, 34, Parliament Street. It was taken on September 7th, 1860, while the Premier was in full possession of his mental and physical capacities, and is therefore much more interesting and valuable than likenesses of more recent date, when age and illness were breaking up his fine constitution. The family of the late Premier have pronounced this portrait to be the truest and best among the many for which his Lordship sat.

[*The letter is from the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.; the portrait from that of the Editor.*]

No. 259.—GEORGE CANNING.

B. in London in 1770; d. at Chiswick in 1827. An eminent English statesman, who supported Catholic Emancipation, detached England from the Holy Alliance, and prepared the independence of Greece. For a complete notice of Canning, we refer our readers to our first volume, pp. 9 and 70.

[*From the Collection of W. A. Day, Esq.*]

No. 260.—LEOPOLD-LOUIS-PHILIPPE-MARIE-VICTOR, DUC DE BRABANT.

B. at Brussels, April 9, 1835. Prince Royal of Belgium, eldest son of Leopold I., King of the Belgians, and of the Queen Louise d'Orléans, grandson of the venerable Queen Amélie. The Duc de Brabant married, August 10, 1853, Marie, Archduchess of Austria. His Royal Highness is a General in the Belgian Army, and, since his majority, a member in the Senate. He takes part in most of the important debates, and devotes a great portion of his time to the public and local affairs of his country.

The lines we reproduce are the substance of a speech pronounced by the Prince; they were very likely intended to be communicated to King Leopold.

(Transcript.)

"Voici ce que j'ai répondu hier au toast porté par M. Delehaye au Roi:—

"'Je crois être l'interprète des sentiments du Roi en remerciant d'abord M. Delehaye des bonnes paroles qu'il vient de prononcer, et en vous proposant ensuite à mon tour un toast qui, vous le savez tous, Messieurs, est bien cher au cœur de Sa Majesté:

"'A la prospérité de la ville de Gand.'

"Au président de la Société des chœurs j'ai dit:

"'Messieurs, je suis fort sensible à l'accueil que me font les Gantais.

"'Puisque vous voulez bien m'en offrir l'occasion, laissez-moi de nouveau vous souhaiter aujourd'hui une longue suite de succès.

"'Je bois, Messieurs, à la Société royale des chœurs de Gand; au développement du goût et de l'art musical en Belgique.'"

(Translation.)

"This was my reply yesterday to the toast proposed by M. Delehaye to the King:—

"'I believe that I am a true interpreter of the sentiments of the King in first thanking M. Delehaye for the kind words he has just spoken, and next in proposing to you, in my turn, a toast which you all know, Gentlemen, is very dear to the heart of his Majesty:—

"'To the prosperity of the town of Ghent.'

"To the President of the Choral Society I said:—

"'Gentlemen, I am much impressed by the welcome given to me by the people of Ghent.

"'Since you are good enough to give me the opportunity, allow me again to-day to wish you a long course of prosperity.

"'I drink, Gentlemen, to the Royal Choral Society of Ghent; to the development of musical taste and musical art in Belgium.'"

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 261.—FOX MAULE, ELEVENTH EARL OF DALHOUSIE, SECOND BARON PANMURE.

B. April 22, 1801. An English statesman. Son of the first Baron Panmure, by his first wife, daughter of Gilbert Gordon, Esq., of Holbeaths; married, in 1831, a daughter of the first Lord Abercromby. The ancient family of Maule was of French extraction, their surname having been assumed from the town and lordship of Maule, eight leagues from Paris. Guarin de Maule accompanied the Conqueror to England, and acquired, as his portion of the spoil, the lordship of Hatton, in Yorkshire, with other extensive estates.

His Lordship has been Under-Secretary for the Home Department, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Secretary at War, President of the Board of Control, and finally Secretary of State for the War Department during the Crimean war. He sat in the House of Commons as the Right Hon. Fox Maule until 1852, when he succeeded his father as Baron Panmure. On the death of his cousin, the Marquis of Dalhousie, in 1860, Lord Panmure succeeded to his Scottish titles and estates. A Governor of the Charterhouse. Was for twelve years in the 79th Highlanders. Lord-Lieutenant of Forfarshire, and Keeper of the Privy Seal in Scotland. His autograph is dated 1848.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 262.—CHARLES R. DARWIN.

B. at Shrewsbury, February 12, 1809. The most celebrated of living naturalists and natural philosophers. He is the son of Dr. R. W. Darwin, F.R.S., and grandson of the celebrated Dr. Erasmus Darwin (1721–1802), author of the 'Botanical Garden,' 'Zoonomia,' etc., and of the not less celebrated Josiah Wedgwood, F.R.S. (1730–1795), the Palissy of England.

He was educated at the Grammar School at Shrewsbury, and in 1825 he went to Edinburgh, and attended the lectures at the University there for two years. At Christmas, 1827, he entered

Christ's College, Cambridge, and took his degree in 1831. In the autumn of that year, the late Admiral Fitzroy, than a Captain of H.M.S. 'The Beagle' offered to give up part of his own cabin to any one who would volunteer to accompany the ship as naturalist on a voyage "round the world." Mr. Darwin offered his services without salary, and sailed in the 'Beagle,' for the survey of South America and the circumnavigation of the globe, on December 27, 1831, and returned to England, October 2, 1836. Mr. Darwin published an account of the voyage, under the title of 'Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of the Various Countries,' etc., which first appeared together with a general account of the voyage by Captain Fitzroy; it has been subsequently been published separately, and has had a large sale; it is well deserving all attention an account of its interesting and graphic descriptions and observations. Besides numerous papers on various scientific subjects, Mr. Darwin edited the 'Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle,' and published three separate volumes on geology, under the titles of the 'Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs,' 1842; 'Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands,' 1844; 'Geological Observations on South America,' 1846. The most important of Mr. Darwin's subsequent works are his monography, in two volumes, published in 1851 and 1853 by the Ray Society, 'On Recent Pedunculated and Sessile Cirripedia;' and two volumes 'On Fossil Cirripedia,' published by the Palæontographical Society. At the close of 1859, Mr. Darwin published his most celebrated work, 'On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection' ("On a appelé espèce toute collection d'individus semblables qui furent produits par d'autres individus, pareils à eux," Lamarck, i. 54), which at once attached a world-wide fame to his name, and may safely be pronounced as one of the most remarkable books of modern times. Of this work, three editions have appeared in England, and eight in various foreign countries, in the French, German, Dutch, and Italian languages. In 1862 he also published 'On the Various Contrivances by which British and Foreign Orchids are Fertilized by Insects, and on the good effects of Intercrossing.' Of separate papers published by Mr. Darwin, the more important have been, "On the Connection of certain Volcanic Phenomena in South America;" "On the Distribution of Erratic Boulders in South America;" "On the Formation of Mould by Earthworms," all published in the Transactions of the Geological Society. In the 'Journal of the Linnean Society' three papers by him have appeared: "On the Dimorphous and Trimorphous States of Primula, Linum, and Lythrum;" and one paper, also published separately, "On the Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants." Mr. Darwin has been elected member of several English and foreign scientific bodies. The Royal Society awarded, in 1853, the Royal Medal, and in 1864, the Copley Medal to Mr. Darwin, for his various scientific works; and in 1859 the Geological Society awarded him the Wollaston Palladian Medal.

Mr. Darwin married his cousin Emma Wedgwood in the beginning of 1839, by whom he has a large family. He has lived for the last twenty-five years at Down, near Farnborough, Kent, and is a magistrate for that county.

[*From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.*]

No. 263.—THOMAS CROFTON CROKER, F.S.A.

B. at Cork in 1798; d. in London, 1854. A distinguished writer and antiquary. When fifteen years of age, he was apprenticed to a mercantile firm; and during his leisure hours he devoted himself to making sketches in pen-and-ink, in which he afterwards excelled, and in cultivating that taste for antiquities which never left him while he lived. In 1819, through the influence of his namesake, Mr. Wilson Croker, the Secretary of the Admiralty, he obtained a clerkship in that department, and soon rose to the most confidential employments in the office to which he was attached. But his official duties in no way damped his literary aspirations. Shortly after settling in London, he contributed several papers to the 'Talisman' on the local antiquities of Ireland. In 1824 he published his 'Researches in the South of Ireland,' with magnificent illustrations. This was followed next year by 'The Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland,' a work which has frequently been reprinted and translated, and which, among other marks of favour, brought him the personal acquaintance of Sir W. Scott, who was delighted with its style and spirit. The long and interesting letter written by Sir Walter to Mr. Crofton Croker on the publication of this work was given in our first series (Nos. XXV.–VI., pp. 204–5). Besides contributing largely to the "Annuals," once so fashionable, in 1827 he became the editor of the 'Christmas Box,' which however only lived two years, and in 1829 he published the 'Legends of the Lakes,' with illustrations by Maclise, which afterwards appeared under the title of a 'Guide to the Lakes.' It would occupy more space than we can spare to enumerate the various other works, and papers to journals, literary and antiquarian, which Mr. Croker contributed. The reader who is interested in the matter may refer to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for October, 1854. Suffice it here to say that they were very voluminous, and that, as a collector of antiquarian and literary curiosities, particularly with reference to Ireland, he was considered an authority on most archæological subjects.

Our subscribers will find, no doubt, that the autograph we present to them of Thomas Crofton Croker is a real gem in every respect.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 264.—ALFRED VICTOR, COMTE DE VIGNY.

B. at Loches, March 27, 1799. A French poet, novelist, and a member of the French Academy. At an early age he was sent to Paris for his education, and soon evinced a desire to enter the military service. At the age of sixteen he was enrolled in the Red Musketeers of the Royal Household, and during the Hundred Days accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent. After serving in the Royal Guard, and afterwards in a regiment of the Line, he got tired of a military life, resigned his commission in 1828, and resolved to devote himself entirely to letters. He had already written a number of poetical pieces, chiefly of a religious character, when in 1826 he published his historical romance, 'Cinq-Mars,' which went through several editions. He has also written several dramatic pieces. His "Othello," a translation from Shakspeare, was acted in 1829, but its success was doubtful; his 'Chatterton,' however, was a complete triumph. In 1843 he published several poems in the 'Revue des Deux Mondes,' which were not so well liked as his earlier lyrics. M. de Vigny was received an Academician in 1845. Since then he has only published the 'Consultations du Docteur Noir' (1856). His style is most chaste and elegant, as our readers will judge for themselves from the beautiful letter we reproduce, and which relates to copyright.

(Transcript.)

"16 *février* 1862.

"Je veux tout de suite vous dire combien je suis sensible à ce souvenir de vous. On avait oublié mon plaidoyer, et l'on n'a pas jugé qu'il fût bon de m'entendre sur cette question. Mais si la cause est gagnée, qu'importe le nom de l'avocat? Que le drapeau de l'intelligence et des lettres s'élève de plus en plus dans notre France, c'est là l'important. Que de temps on a perdu, depuis le jour où la Convention y pensa, au milieu des tocsins et des canons! Que de familles sacrifiées! Dieu veuille que la loi se fasse, et qu'elle soit bonne, et que cette propriété sacrée soit perpétuelle. Le jour où l'on délibérait à la Chambre sur cette loi qui avorta, je me sentis saisi par les coudes, et en me retournant vers celui qui m'arrêtait, je vis Balzac, qui me dit: 'Il n'y a que vous et moi ici des parias littéraires;—voyez, on les a si bien découragés et ils espèrent si peu qu'ils ne viennent même pas écouter la discussion!'

"J'ai beaucoup souffert aujourd'hui, et je suis accablé des lassitudes de cette lutte contre le vautour que Prométhée m'a légué. Il me dévore avec une cruauté inouie.

"Serrez-moi la main, ami bien bon et bien cher; cela me fera quelques douces et consolantes minutes de repos.

"Venez vers quatre heures dans le jour. Je suis un peu moins tourmenté qu'aux autres heures.

"Tout à vous de cœur,
"(Signed) Alfred de Vigny."

(Translation.)

"16*th February*, 1862.

"I desire at once to express to you how much gratified I am by this souvenir from you. My pleading was forgotten, and no one cared to listen to me on this question. But if the cause is gained, what signifies the name of the counsel? That the banner of intelligence and of literature may be raised more and more in our France, that is the important point. What time has been lost since the Convention thought of this, in the midst of tocsins and of cannon! What numbers of families sacrificed! God wills that the law be done, and that it be good, and that this sacred propriety be perpetual. On the day in which they were deliberating in the Chamber on this law, which was rejected, I felt myself seized by the elbow, and in turning to see who stopped me, I saw Balzac, who said to me,—'Of the literary pariahs there are but you and I here;—see, they have been so much discouraged, and they expect so little, that they do not even come to hear the discussion!

"I have suffered greatly to-day, and I am overwhelmed by the lassitudes of that struggle against the vulture which Prometheus has bequeathed to me. It devours me with unheard-of cruelty.

"Give me a shake of the hand, my very good and very dear friend; that will give me some sweet and consoling minutes of repose.

"Come about four o'clock in the day. I am rather less tormented than at other times.

"Entirely yours, with all my heart,
"(Signed) Alfred de Vigny."

[*From the Collection of M. Auguste Couvreur.*]

No. 265.—ALFRED DE MUSSET.

B. at Paris, 1810; d. 1857. An eminent modern French poet, playwright, and novelist. After completing his education at the college of Henry IV., where his fellow-pupil and intimate friend was the Duke of Orleans, son of Louis Philippe, he essayed the most diverse studies. The law, medicine, finance, painting, were in turn engaged in, in turn abandoned. In 1830 he put forth a small volume of poetry, entitled 'Tales of Spain and Italy.' The success which the work obtained was quite undeserved—in a moral point of view, at least; but this early favour encouraged its author to proceed, and to achieve better things. A celebrity at twenty-three, the young poet made a journey to Italy with George Sand, under the name of confidential secretary. Between the years 1836–40 he produced several works, more or less characterized by an affectation of Byronic misanthropy and disgust of things mundane. Two or three collections of poems and a number of plays succeeded, the best of which last, however, were not adapted for the stage. At the revolution of 1848 he lost his post of librarian to the Minister of the Interior, but regained it after the establishment of the empire, with the additional appointment of reader to the Empress. During his last years he gave himself up to play and even grosser pleasures. His last volume of verse was published in 1850, and showed a premature decay of the author's powers. He was nevertheless elected a member of the French Academy in 1852. At his death he left some poems and a drama uncompleted.

The letter we reproduce is a striking proof of his state of mind during the last years of his life.

(Transcript.)

"Je vous attends à l'ombre du corps-de-garde au guichet de l'échelle. Je suis visible le jour et la nuit à Paris, et n'ai pas d'éclipse totale pour vous; je voudrais bien que vous fuissiez de même. J'ai établi aux Thuileries tout mon laboratoire, consistant en une feuille de papier blanc, pour l'avenir, et quelques-unes mal noircies pour le passé. Venez une minute causer avec moi.

"(Signed) Alfred."

(Translation.)

"I wait for you in the shade of the guard-house at the gate of the Échelle. I am visible at Paris day and night, and have no total eclipse for you. I could wish that you were the same. I have established at the Tuileries my entire laboratory, consisting of one sheet of white paper for the future, and some badly blackened ones for the past. Come and talk to me for a minute.

"(Signed) Alfred."

[*From the Collection of M. Auguste Couvreur.*]

No. 266.—CHARLES MACKLIN.

B. in Ireland at the beginning of the eighteenth century; d. 1797. One of the most celebrated dramatists and actors of the English stage. Was descended from a respectable family of the name of M'Laughlin, which, in his own words, he Englishified on becoming an actor. In 1726, he left his school at Dublin for London, and having a passion for the stage, joined several strolling companies, and was afterwards engaged at Lincoln's Inn Fields. For several seasons he performed comic characters, and, in 1735, killed in a duel a brother-actor, Mr. Hallam. In 1741 he established his fame as an actor in the character of 'Shylock,' in the 'Merchant of Venice,' for his own benefit, and restored to the stage a play which had been forty years supplanted by Lord Lansdowne's 'Jew of Venice.' Macklin's performance of this character so forcibly struck a gentleman in the pit, that he exclaimed, "This is the Jew . . . which Shakespeare drew." It has been said that this gentleman was Mr. Pope, and that he meant his panegyric on Macklin as a satire against Lord Lansdowne. He continued on the stage until 1789; but, during the last years of his life, his understanding became impaired, and he died in 1797, at the patriarchal age of 107. His remains were interred in a vault at the north side of Covent Garden Church. His 'Man of the World,' a comedy, exposes meanness, sycophancy, and political servility, with considerable skill; and his 'Love à la Mode,' a very popular farce, also attests the talents of its author. During his long continuance on the stage he experienced the usual vicissitudes of theatrical life; but he was a zealous supporter of the rights of his professional brethren, and, though dictatorial and irascible, a most entertaining companion and a steady friend.

The interesting autograph we publish in our present number is dated 1768; it related to a proposed agreement with Mr. George Colman. The portrait we reproduce was engraved by Ridley, from a painting by Beechey.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 267.—AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY, THIRD DUKE OF GRAFTON.

B. in 1736; d. 1811. An English statesman. Succeeded his grandfather in the family honours in 1757, and in 1765 was appointed Secretary of State; but the year following he relinquished that station, and soon after became First Lord of the Treasury, which he held till 1770. During his administration he was virulently attacked by Junius, who seems to have been actuated quite as much by personal enmity as by political hostility. In 1771 the Duke was nominated Lord Privy Seal, which office he resigned in 1775, and acted in opposition to the Court till 1782, when he was again in place for a short time. After this he was uniformly an opponent of ministers till his death. He was the author of a volume of theological essays.

The autograph we give is interesting. It is evidently a list of the candidates to fill up the situations vacant in the ministry, the formation of which had been intrusted to the Duke of Grafton, on the resignation of Lord Chatham (1768). The names which that list contains are those of William, second Duke of Montrose; Francis, third and last Duke of Bridgewater, who justly acquired the reputation of being the great founder of inland navigation in England, by his enterprising speculation in the celebrated canal which bears his name and which has realized a princely income for his successors; Richard, fourth Earl of Scarborough; George, fourth Viscount Townshend, godson to King George I., and whom the Duke of Grafton styles *my* Lord Townshend; Richard, third Baron of Onslow; John, second Earl of Delawarr. The three other names—Sir John Jennings, Sir Charles Wager, and Sir Adolphus Outon—were, probably, belonging to gentlemen of the legal profession.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 268.—SIR THOMAS BARING, SECOND BARONET.

B. June 12, 1772; d. at Stratton Park, near Winchester, April 3, 1848. Eldest son of Sir Francis Baring, a Devonshire gentleman, who founded the London branch of the family, by Henrietta, daughter of William Herring, Esq., of Croydon, and co-heir of Thomas Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury.

The founder of the house in England was John Baring, Esq., of Larkbear, in Devonshire, who was the son of Franz Baring, minister of the Lutheran church at Bremen.

Francis Baring, the father of Sir Thomas, an eminent London merchant, was created a Baronet in 1793; he left a fortune of more than two millions sterling.

Sir Thomas Baring succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, September 12, 1810. He was best known for his fine taste in art and his magnificent collection of pictures. He never entered much into political affairs. He sat in Parliament for Wycombe in the Parliament of 1830 and 1831; but he resigned his seat in the latter, before its dissolution in 1832, to Colonel the Hon. C. Grey. Sir Thomas married, at Calcutta, in 1794, Mary Ursula, eldest daughter of Charles Sealy, of Calcutta, barrister-at-law, and by that lady, who died July 26, 1846, he had issue four sons and three daughters. The sons are—1st, Francis Thornhill, the present Baronet, who has been Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Admiralty, and who sits for Portsmouth in the House of Commons; 2nd, Thomas, M.P. for Huntingdon, and the head of the London house; 3rd, John; and 4th, the Right Rev. Charles, D.D., Bishop of Durham.

Lord Ashburton was the next brother to Sir Thomas Baring, whom he soon followed to the tomb; his Lordship died May 13, 1848.

[*From the Collection of Philip Langman, Esq.*]

No. 269.—DANIEL MANIN.

B. at Venice in 1804; d. 1857. A most distinguished Italian patriot. Was educated for the Bar, and soon gained great distinction as a pleader. The ardour of his political sentiments had marked him out as one of the leaders of the national party. In 1847 he took an active part in promoting the national movement; for this he was, with his friend Tomaseo, thrown into prison, but while awaiting his trial, the revolutions of 1848 that burst out at Paris, Naples, and Vienna, found an echo at Venice, and the two prisoners were set at liberty by the people and borne in triumph. The expulsion of the Austrians and the proclamation of the republic immediately followed. During the siege, which commenced in the autumn of the same year and lasted twelve months, Manin was at the head of the civil government, and to his counsels and patriotic spirit it was mainly owing that the Venetians maintained so long and brilliant a defence. After the capitulation, Manin retired to Paris, where he maintained himself by giving lessons in Italian, and continued, in various pamphlets and through the press, to advocate the cause of Italian independence,

The letter we reproduce was penned by him as soon as the national subscription for giving a hundred guns to the citadel of Alexandria was conceived (1856); it is a literary monument of the most ardent and eloquent patriotism.

(Translation.)

"*Paris, September* 1, 1856.

"Sir,—One of the most influential of the Italian journals, 'La Gazzetta del Popolo,' of Turin, has adopted the excellent idea of opening a national subscription for giving a hundred guns to the citadel of Alexandria. These guns would be destined to operate against Austria in the approaching war, which we hope is imminent.

"The entire of Italy would doubtless wish to associate itself with this manifestation, the bearing of which appears to me of the greatest importance. It will prove to the most incredulous that the Italians, moved above all and before all by the spirit of nationality, are unanimous in their desire to deliver from shameful foreign domination the sacred soil of their country: and by this visible symptom of collective national life, it will demonstrate the unification of minds which precedes and prepares political unification.

"What will impress upon this manifestation in an incontestable manner the national seal, is the the adhesion of non-Piedmontese Italians.

"Those who live in the provinces directly or indirectly subject to the foreign yoke will certainly not fail to send their contributions in cash, but they cannot, without imprudence, allow their names to be published.

"The dread of the vengeance which might be exercised upon their goods or against their families by perfidious and cruel governments, may perhaps restrain some of the emigrants. But there will still be many for whom these considerations will be powerless to repress the transports of their patriotic devotion.

"For this reason I think that in all cities where there is an Italian emigration at all considerable, that it would be desirable to name some place where subscriptions would be received for this great national manifestation. Subscriptions might also be received, in separate lists, from foreigners, who would, by their signatures, give to the Italians valuable evidence of their sympathy.

"With the consent of the manager of 'La Gazzetta del Popolo,' I take the initiative for Paris. Subscription lists will be found at my residence, 70, Rue Blanche, for Italian emigrants, and also separate lists for foreigners. I trust that this example will be followed in other cities.

"A subscription has already been opened for the English by the 'Daily News' in London, of which Italy will retain a grateful recollection.

"In order to remove any ambiguity or any incorrect interpretation which could be made use of by our enemies, it is well to explain clearly what this subscription signifies.

"It is not a party manfestation; it is not an act of approbation of the policy of this or that government: it is purely and simply a national manifestation. Whoever wishes that Italy should be freed from foreign domination can and ought to subscribe, whatever otherwise may be his opinions on other points of the Italian question. In a word, the signature of the Italians signifies—*We desire that Austria may be driven away;* and the signature of foreigners signifies—*We join with you in that desire.* Neither more or less.

"The question of money is altogether secondary. What is of the greatest importance, is not that the sum raised be considerable, but that the signatures be numerous. Any one may subscribe half-a-franc, and I do not think five francs should be exceeded.

"I venture, Sir, to reckon on your complaisance for the insertion of this letter in your estimable journal.

"I thank you in advance, and beg of you to accept the assurance of my distinguished sentiments.

"(Signed) Manin."

[*From the Collection of M. Auguste Couvreur, membre de la Chambre des Représentants de Belgique.*]

No. 270.—REV. THOMAS RAFFLES, D.D.

B. in London, 17 May, 1788; d. in Liverpool, 18 August, 1863. A celebrated divine and pulpit orator. At an early age he entered the old college at Homerton, near London, where the late Dr. John Pye Smith occupied the theological chair; and on the completion of his studies, in 1809, was ordained to the pastoral office over the Church of the Congregational denomination at Hammersmith. This position he occupied for three years, at the end of which, he removed to his great place of energetic action, Liverpool; and there he officiated in Great George Street chapel from that time until 1861, and continued to preach occasionally till within three months of his death in 1863. Dr. Raffles enjoyed the highest reputation as a pulpit orator and as a man, and his name has been rendered familiar to the public by several literary works, some of which have been widely circulated both in this country and in America. Among them is a volume of 'Poems,' published in connection with his brother-in-law, the late Dr. T. B. Brown, barrister-at-law, and T. H. Wiffen, the translator of Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered.' This was followed by a "Memoir" of the life and ministry of his predecessor, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, a work which has passed through seven editions and has been reprinted in America. In 1817 appeared his 'Letters during a Tour through some parts of France, Savoy, Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands,' in a volume dedicated to his distinguished cousin, Sir Stamford Raffles, in whose company the tour was made. To these publications should be added two volumes of lectures on religious subjects, a great variety of sermons, and many contributions in prose and verse to the pages of fugitive literature. He also kept up the custom of writing a hymn for his congregation, on the first morning of each year, from 1826 to 1861. The *last* he wrote for this purpose, New Year, 1861, has two particularly solemn and touching verses:—

I.

"Rapid flows the stream of time,
Bearing on its troubled wave
Old and young, of every clime,
Onward, onward to the grave:
Onward, onward, still it flows,
Not a moment will it stay;
No impediment it knows,
None can bribe it to delay."

And the third verse:—

"Since the year that's closed began,
O, what myriads it has laid
In that last abode of man!
In that deep sepulchral shade!
All their work on earth is o'er,
All their labour, toil, and strife—
They are seen and heard no more,
In the busy haunts of life."

Dr. Raffles was a LL.D. of the University of Aberdeen, and D.D., Union College, Schenectady, U.S., both honours having been unsolicited by the recipient. We may add that this distinguished, noble-minded, and kind-hearted man was the possessor of one of the finest and most interesting collections of autographs in Europe, which he bequeathed to his eldest son, in whose possession they remain.

The letter we have the good fortune of publishing in facsimile has not been printed in the interesting life of Dr. Raffles, written by his distinguished son T. Stamford Raffles, J.P., the stipendiary magistrate, of Liverpool.

[*From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.*]

No. 271.—WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

B. at Calcutta, 1811; d. in London, 1863. A most popular English novelist, received his first education at the Charterhouse school, afterwards passing to the University of Cambridge, where he had as contemporaries the poet Tennyson, J. M. Kemble, the eminent Saxon scholar, and other young men who subsequently became famous in literature and science. Quitting his *alma mater* without a degree, and in the enjoyment of a respectable fortune, he formed the resolution of studying pictorial art as a profession. With this view he repaired to the Continent, and spent some time at Weimar, where he made the acquaintance of Göthe. His artist life was continued until between his twenty-fifth and thirtieth years, when he relinquished the crayon for the pen. From the commencement of his literary career he appears to have exhibited high qualities as a writer. His progress to popularity was nevertheless slow. He is understood to have been employed upon the 'Times' newspaper while under the editorship of Barnes; but it was in consequence of his success as a contributor to 'Fraser's Magazine' that he became recognized as a witty, elegant, and original writer. His articles in this publication were signed "Michael Angelo Titmarsh;" and, under the same characteristic pseudonym, he produced, separately, 'The Paris Sketch-Book;' 'The Second Funeral of Napoleon,' in three letters to Miss Smith, of London; and the 'Chronicle of the Drum.' As Michael Angelo Titmarsh, he also put forth 'The Great Hoggarty Diamond;' 'Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo;' and a series of Christmas books, entitled 'Our Street,' 'Dr. Birch and his Young Friends,' 'Mrs. Perkins's Ball,' 'Rebecca and Rowena,' and 'The Kickleburys on the Rhine.' In 1846–48 'Vanity Fair' appeared, when he attained at a bound the highest fame. His subsequent works, 'Pendennis,' 'Esmond,' 'The Newcomes,' etc., are so well known that his earlier efforts are forgotten. Our first series is profusely enriched with prose and poetry penned by him, and with striking examples of the quaint mode of his illustrative genius. We now begin to adorn our new series with unpublished autographs and humorous sketches by the lamented writer and artist whose moral life we can resume in those words—"Ars longa, vita brevis."

The page we present to our readers is a part of the manuscript of one of his earlier works, on the back of which are pencilled the sketches Nos. XLIX. and L.; the two others are pen and ink pochades.

[*The MS. is from the Collection of Charles Watkins, Esq.; the Pen-and-ink Sketches from that of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 272.—WILLIAM COMBE.

B. 1744; d. 1823. The author of 'Dr. Syntax.' He was the son of parents in good circumstances, and received his education at Eton and Oxford. His uncle left him a good fortune, on the receipt of which he determined to study law. In due time he was called to the Bar; his handsome person, however, and mental accomplishments soon led him into circles of society and a course of expenditure far beyond his means, and "Duke Combe," as he was called in his days of prosperity, was ultimately involved in the very depths of distress. His emergencies at length drove him to enlist as a soldier at Wolverhampton, in which position his accomplishments and learning excited much sympathy. Roger Kemble was then in the same town with his strolling company, and gave him a benefit which furnished the means of his discharge. On this occasion he spoke an address, in which it was intimated he would solve the mystery of his extraordinary situation. After noticing the various rumours respecting him, he concluded it thus:—"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am going to tell you what I am:—I am, ladies and gentlemen,—your most humble and grateful servant." So saying he disappeared, and was soon afterwards recognised as an under-waiter in a

Welsh watering-place. After this he entered the French army, lived for a short time in a French monastery, and then, under more favourable circumstances, returned to London. Here he obtained employment among the booksellers, and attached himself to literary pursuits altogether. In the year 1806, and for some time after, he was employed on the 'Times' newspaper, and also for 'The Poetical Magazine,' published by the late Mr. Ackermann, and to which the celebrated caricaturist, Rowlandson, was engaged to furnish occasional embellishments. It was determined, by way of giving them additional interest, to produce a series of consecutive illustrations of some one subject. The idea of a tour by an eccentric clergyman and schoolmaster, enthusiastically in love with letters and the fine arts, was decided on, and the plates were executed in monthly succession. As each plate was finished, Mr. Combe adapted a narration in verse to it, which was published with the plate in the next month's number, under the title of 'The Tour of Dr. Syntax in search of the Picturesque.' The whole was afterwards published as a volume, and thus was produced a work which excited more attention and has enjoyed a greater degree of public favour than was ever bestowed on any other publication of this class. In 1808, his pecuniary difficulties brought him to the King's Bench, where he passed the last fifteen years of his life. He became so enamoured of his confinement, that when, in his latter years, his friends offered to effect an arrangement for his liberation, he declined their assistance, on account of the trouble it would give him; observing that if he were again at liberty and established in the most pleasant spot round London, he should only feel perplexed by having to choose his walk. It is singular that a man who wrote so much and so well as Mr. Combe, should not have affixed his name to his productions; but with the exception of one of the later editions of 'Dr. Syntax,' they were all published anonymously. Besides innumerable contributions to periodicals and other books, he wrote 'Clifton, a Poem,' a satire on Sir James Wright; 'The Diaboliad,' a severe satire on many of the most noted personages of the day; 'Lord Lyttelton's Letters,' 'The Devil upon Two Sticks in London,' 'History of the Thames,' 'A Letter to the Duchess of Devonshire on Female Education,' 'Letters from an Italian Nun to an English Nobleman,' professedly a translation from Rousseau; 'The Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque' (and, stimulated by its extraordinary success, second and third parts to it); 'Westminster Abbey,' 'History of Oxford,' 'Dance of Death,' 'History of the Public Schools of England,' 'Dance of Life,' etc. etc.

Mr. Combe was married twice; of his first wife little is known: his second was a sister of Cosway, the painter. One of his best friends was the late Mr. Ackermann, and such was the confidence that subsisted between them, that no contract was ever made as to the price of Mr. Combe's labours. "Send me a twenty-pounder," or "a thirty-pounder," as the want might be, was all that ever passed. He was supplied liberally, his works were profitable, and the publisher satisfied.

[*From the Collection of Miss Wilkinson.*]

No. 273.—DAVID MASSON.

B. in Aberdeen, December 2, 1822. Professor of Literature at University College, London. Was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and subsequently at the University of Edinburgh. He commenced his literary career at the age of nineteen, as editor of a Scottish provincial newspaper, and came to London in 1844, with more general literary intentions. He remained there about a year, contributing to 'Fraser's Magazine' and other periodicals. He then established himself in Edinburgh for two or three years as a writer for Edinburgh and London journals and reviews, and having special engagements with the Messrs. Chambers. He returned to London in 1847, where he has chiefly resided since. In 1852 he was appointed to the chair of English Language and Literature at University College, London, then vacant by the resignation of the late Professor Clough. A mere enumeration of articles contributed by him to the 'North British Review' and the 'British Quarterly Review' alone would prove how deeply indebted to his pen is this branch of our periodical literature. It will suffice to mention his papers on Milton, Carlyle's Latter-Day Pamphlets, Dickens and Thackeray; 'Rabelais, his Life and Genius,' 'Literature and the Labour Question,' 'Pre-Raphaelism in Art and Literature,' 'Theories of Poetry,' 'Shakspeare and Goethe,' 'Hugh Miller of Cromarty,' and 'De Quincy and Prose-Writing.' In 1856 Mr. Masson published some of his essays in a collected form, under the title of 'Essays, Biographical and Critical: chiefly on English Poets;' in 1859, vol. i. of a 'Life of John Milton, narrated in connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time;' and, in the same year, a volume entitled 'British Novelists and their Styles; being a Critical Sketch of the History of British Prose Fiction.' In 1859 he became editor of 'Macmillan's Magazine.'

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 274.—CHARLES READE, D.C.L.

B. 1814. A popular author and dramatist. Youngest son of the late John Reade, Esq., of Ipsden House, Oxfordshire. Was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was successively a Demy and a Fellow, and where he graduated B.A. in 1835. He was subsequently called to the Bar in 1843, at Lincoln's Inn. He first became a favourite with the reading public as the author of 'Peg Woffington' and 'Christie Johnstone;' these were followed in 1856 by a work of fiction, in three vols., 'Never Too Late to Mend;' a short tale, entitled 'The Course of True Love;' and 'White Lies' (3 vols., 1858). Mr. Charles Reade has besides written some successful plays—'Masks and Faces,' etc. He also contributed to 'Once a Week' a serial tale, entitled 'The Good Fight,' which he has since republished in an expanded form, under the title of 'The Cloister and the Hearth.'

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 275.—GIOACCHINO ROSSINI.

B. at Pesaro, near Bologna, 1792. The most popular Italian dramatic composer of the age. When he was born at Pesaro, his parents happened to be staying there with a strolling operatic company, to which they belonged. Gioacchino played the second horn to his father, when he was only ten years old; but having a fine voice, he was placed under a skilful tutor in order to acquire the art of vocalization. At twelve years of age he sang in the churches of Bologna; and when, at fifteen, his voice broke, he was entered of the Lyceum of Bologna, in order to acquire a more abstruse knowledge of the musical art. Young Rossini, however, regarded the study of double counterpoint as drudgery, and happening to hear his master, Padre Mattei, observe one day that single counterpoint was sufficient knowledge for a composer who only aspired to write the lighter kind of music,—"Do you mean to say, Padre," he exclaimed, "that with what I have learned already I could write operas?"—"Why, yes," answered the Padre.—"Then," replied Rossini, "I mean to write operas, and I don't want any more lessons." But although he took no more lessons from Mattei, he laboured assiduously at the task of self-instruction. In 1813 he produced his opera of 'Tancredi,' which at once made the composer famous throughout Europe. Encouraged by this success, he produced a number of other works in quick succession, all of which, however, were inferior to the work which brought him into popularity. In 1816 he produced his world-famous 'Barber of Seville,' at Rome. Those of his later works which keep the stage are—'La Cenerentola,' 'La Gazza Ladra,' 'La Donna del Lago,' and 'Guglielmo Tell.'

This last was written at the age of thirty-seven, and with it closed the career of Rossini as a composer. "An additional success will add nothing to my fame," he said; "a failure would injure it." After holding the post of manager of the Italian Opera at Paris during some time, he, in 1836, returned to his native country, where he continued to reside till 1856, when he repaired to Paris once more, and where he still resides, in the full enjoyment of health, honours, and riches.

The letter we reproduce, dated London, February 23, 1824, was addressed to Madame Bartolozzi, the mother of Madame Vestris. The illustrious maestro asks sixty pounds a month to give lessons *de chant* to *Mdlle. sa fille.* That daughter could not be Madame Vestris, for she had been married in 1815, but must have been a sister of hers.

(Translation.)

"Madam,—I have this morning completed my arrangements with my pupils, as I had the honour to inform you, and I find with pleasure that I shall be able to teach your daughter, provided that my terms are agreeable to you. These terms would be that I should receive sixty pounds per month for the first two months, since mademoiselle would during that time receive my lessons daily, and that the following months I should receive but thirty pounds per month, because mademoiselle would not then require my assistance every day.

"Have the kindness, Madam, to write me a line in reply, and believe me your very humble and obedient servant,

"(Signed) Rossini.

"*Monday, February* 23, 1824."

No. 276.—WILLIAM M'CONNELL.

B. in Warwick Street, Regent Street, 29th September, 1831. A talented and rising artist. At the age of fifteen he entered the theatrical profession, first appearing at the Theatre Royal, Southampton, but only with moderate success. After a lapse of two years he visited Liverpool, and, having abandoned histrionic pursuits, embarked in an artistical career. His first efforts were displayed in a Liverpool comic periodical; shortly afterwards he came to London, was engaged on 'Punch,' and since then, on all the principal illustrated London periodicals, more especially 'The Illustrated Times,' 'London Society,' etc. etc.

Mr. M'Connell's illustrations to his friend George Sala's 'Twice Round the Clock' rank among his ablest efforts, and are alike remarkable for their accuracy of drawing, truthful delineation of character, and the genuine humour which characterizes them. Delicate health, has of late, unfortunately, incapacitated him from so industrious an employment of his pencil as heretofore, but we are pleased to hear that he is now engaged in illustrating several subjects suggested by the forthcoming festive season.

The admirable pen-and-ink sketch published with Mr. M'Connell's letter in our present number, will afford our readers an opportunity to judge of his talent.

[*From the Collection of Charles Watkins, Esq.*]

*** We omitted to mention that the letter from Thomas Crofton Croker, which we gave in our last number, was addressed to his old friend Richard Sainthill, the distinguished numismatist and antiquary of Cork.

No. 277.—ROBERT HARLEY, FIRST EARL OF OXFORD.

B. in London, 1661; d. 1724. An English statesman during the reign of Queen Anne. Was appointed Secretary of State in 1704, in place of the Earl of Nottingham, by the intercession of Marlborough and Lord Godolphin, the Treasurer, who directed the Government; but in him they had introduced an enemy who ultimately upset them. Harley began his scheme for this purpose by undermining the Duchess of Marlborough's influence with the Queen, and Abigail Hill, the daughter of a bankrupt Turkish merchant, whom the Duchess had placed about the Queen's person as a bedchamber-woman, was the instrument of Harley. Abigail succeeded in gaining Anne's goodwill, of which the Queen gave a signal proof by being present at her marriage with Mr. Masham, an officer of the royal household. This event opened the eyes of the Marlboroughs, who impatiently waited an opportunity to ruin Harley. An accident soon afforded this opportunity. The correspondence of Marshal Tallard, who was still a prisoner, passed through Harley's office, and as that Minister did not understand French, it was read by Gregg, one of his clerks. Gregg, a needy Scotchman, took the opportunity to enclose in a letter of the Marshal's one of his own, in which he made an offer to the French Minister to betray the secrets of the country for a valuable consideration. The letter was intercepted, and Gregg was tried, condemned, and hanged at Tyburn. Attempts were made to connect Harley with that crime, but they wholly failed. His reputation, however, suffered with the credulous; Marlborough and Godolphin refused to act with him, and Harley retired from office. But Harley retained his secret influence, and on June 14, 1710, the Whigs were dismissed, Godolphin himself was ordered to break his staff as Treasurer, and Harley became Chancellor of the Exchequer. Next year an event that might have proved fatal to Harley, served only to further his promotion. He was stabbed in council by a French adventurer, who assumed the title of the Marquis of Guiscard and who was under examination for treason. Harley's hurt was slight, but it procured him much sympathy.

The Queen created him Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and shortly after she bestowed upon him the white staff of Lord High Treasurer. At length Bolingbroke, in conjunction with Marlborough, who had been deprived of all his offices, laid a plot for the Treasurer's ruin. Bolingbroke persuaded the Queen that Oxford had privately forwarded the demand of a writ for the Electoral Prince of Hanover, and on July 27, 1713, he was deprived of the Treasurer's staff, but permitted to retain his other offices. Thus ended his course as a public man. He has no title to be called a great minister; his policy was narrow, and he owed his rise to private intrigue.

His son, Edward Harley, the second Earl of Oxford, was the collector of the celebrated Harleian MSS. now in the British Museum. The title became extinct in 1853.

The letter we give, addressed to the doctor of Queen Anne, is dated July 25, 1712.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 278.—JOHN SCOTT, FIRST EARL OF ELDON.

B. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 4, 1751; d. in London, January 13, 1838, being in his eighty-seventh year. A most distinguished lawyer and statesman, who for twenty-five years filled the office of Lord High Chancellor of England. For his biographical notice we must refer our readers to Nos. XV.–XVI., First Series, p. 42.

The letter we reproduce, written by Lord Eldon by the command of the Prince of Wales (Regent), refers to the testamentary papers of the mother of Caroline, Princess of Wales.

[*From the Collection of W. A. Day, Esq.*]

No. 279.—GILBERT MOTTIER, MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

B. at Chavagnac, in the department of the Haute-Loire, 1757; d. in Paris, 1834. A celebrated soldier and patriot. At the age of seventeen he married the granddaughter of the Duke of Noailles; and—although he inherited a large fortune, was of high rank, and had powerful connections at Court—he went, in 1777, to join the war of independence in America. He there raised and equipped a body of men at his own expense; fought as a volunteer at the battle of Brandywine in 1778; at that of Monmouth in 1778; and received the thanks of Congress. He then proceeded to France, in order to obtain reinforcements; returned with the armaments under General Rochambeau; and commanded Washington's vanguard at the time of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis in 1782. The capitulation of York Town followed, and, on the peace with the mother-country, the General returned to France. He was elected a Member of the Notables in 1787, and on the breaking out of the revolution he took part with the friends of liberty, though with wise moderation. In October, 1789, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, and ordered and assisted in the demolition of the Bastille. On the 6th he marched to Versailles, saved the royal family from the outrages of the mob, and placed them under the protection of the National Assembly. In 1790 he proclaimed the "sacredness of the right of insurrection," and established, in conjunction with Bailly, the club of Feuillants. On the attempted escape of Louis XVI., Lafayette lost some of his popularity through being accused of conniving at it; but dissipating these calumnies, he fought against the emigrants and allies in Flanders; and mutual accusations of counter-revolution passed between him and Dumouriez and Collot d'Herbois. He returned to Paris to denounce them and to protest against the violence offered to the King. But the *Mountain* was too strong for him; he was burnt in effigy on the 30th of June, 1792, and being obliged to escape from France, fell into the hands of the Austrians, who imprisoned him at Olmütz. There he remained five years, till after Bonaparte's first triumphant campaign of Italy, when, on the special demand of the latter, he was set at liberty. Layfayette, however, was consistent; when Napoleon became an apostate from liberty, he voted against the consulate for life, and withdrew from public affairs. But after the battle of Waterloo he reappeared to protest against a dictatorship; and having subsequently protested against the dissolution of the legislative body by Prussian bayonets, again withdrew to his estates till he was returned, in 1818, Deputy for the department De la Sarthe. On all occasions, in the Chamber of Deputies and elsewhere, he proved himself the friend of a real but discreet liberty. In 1821 he made a visit to America, and was received with distinction and popular enthusiasm as joint founder of American liberty with Washington and Franklin. No event of moment, still further to commemorate the splendid epochs of his life, occurred till the unconstitutional violence and ordinances of Charles X., in June, 1830, caused his own expulsion, and brought Lafayette on the stage again, in the character with which he commenced his career,—that of Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard and the advocate and supported of a citizen king. He soon after resigned the command; and having seen Louis Philippe recognized as King of the French, he once more retired to the tranquil scenes of domestic life.

Although not possessed of great genius, he was ever actuated by patriotic and disinterested motives; with him the qualities of the heart were superior to those of the mind. Throughout his long career he was conspicuous for his want of foresight and decision, and proved himself more fitted to excite popular commotion than to direct and establish national security. The 'Memoirs' which he left behind him have been published by his family.

The letter we reproduce, dated December 8, 1817, relates to some joint landed property he possessed in the State of Louisiana.

(Translation.)

"*Lagrange, December* 8, 1817.

"Sir,—The hope which has always been given to me of your approaching arrival at Paris has deprived me of the honour of writing to you, and as I do not know when I may have the advantage of seeing you, I address this letter to Mr. Callaghan, who will kindly forward it to you.

"The unexpected loss of your worthy brother, Sir J—— C——, has affected me greatly: the relations of interest which I have had with him, by making me acquainted with his excellent qualities, had inspired me with a very sincere attachment. Knowing that you are the inheritor of his good qualities as of his fortune, it is with much confidence that I enter with you upon our common affairs.

"You know that in addition to the purchase of a considerable quantity of land in the district of Point Coupie, in Louisiana, there existed between Sir J. and myself an arrangement respecting a lot which we hoped to see placed in the neighbourhood of New Orleans. He was at first surprised that I did not exercise more activity in this affair; but in afterwards entering into it himself he found that, with the best will, one mets with, at such a distance and under the circumstances in which we were placed, great difficulties and delays. However, as it may be possible that we obtain a solution in the spring, seeing that we have here M. Gallarin, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, formerly Minister of Finance, and Mr. Brown, formerly Senator for the State of New Orleans, I think we might speak of it this winter with advantage.

"If your intention is, as I am informed, to come to Paris, I should have the honour to converse with you on the subject; in the contrary case, and when you shall have looked into my affair with Sir J., I shall make it my duty to communicate to you whatever information you may require, and to come to an understanding with you on our common interests.

"I shall always hasten, Sir, to offer you the expression of my distinguished consideration.

"(Signed) Lafayette."

[*From the Collection of Richard J. Greene, Esq.*]

No. 280.—ROBERT FÉLICITÉ DE LAMENNAIS.

B. at St. Malo in 1782; d. January 27, 1854. A celebrated French divine and politician. Was the son of a shipowner at St. Malo, and was intended by his father to follow mercantile pursuits; but an unconquerable love of learning led him to acquire, almost unassisted, a considerable share of knowledge. He showed a strong predilection for the Roman Catholic Church, and his fiery spirit soon displayed itself in supporting the most extreme ultramontane views. Soon after Napoleon had concluded the "concordat" with the Pope, he published his 'Reflections on the State of the Church,' which gave great offence to the Imperial Government, and was suppressed. In 1811 he became teacher of mathematics in the chief school of St. Malo. Here he wrote his 'Tradition de l'Église.' As might be inferred from the nature of his opinions, he hailed the restoration of the Bourbons with satisfaction in 1814; and during the "hundred days" he escaped to England, where the Abbé Caron gave him the humble office of usher in a school which he had founded for young *émigrés*. After the fall of Napoleon, in 1815, he returned to France; and in 1817 he published the first volume of his 'Essai sur l'Indifférence en Matière de la Religion,' which, to use the words of one of his disciples, "in one day invested a humble priest with all the authority once enjoyed by Bossuet." Soon afterwards he became connected with the 'Conservateur,' a Royalist journal; but his independent spirit rebelled against the party intrigues which everywhere prevailed; and after his return from a journey to Rome, where he was received with distinction by Leo XII., he published, in 1825, his 'Religion considérée dans ses Rapports avec l'Ordre Civil et Politique,' in which he condemned, with great vehemence, the principles of the French Revolution, and even the *Charte* of 1815, and contended that the Pope should be placed, as in the Middle Ages, at the head of all temporal and spiritual matters. For proclaiming these doctrines he was brought to trial, and condemned to pay a small fine. A change now came over him. Without abandoning his ultramontane views, he became a strenuous advocate for the separation of Church and State. These opinions were set forth with great power in his 'Progrès de la Révolution,' published in 1829, which distinctly foretold the revolution that placed Louis Philippe on the throne in 1830; and in conjunction with M. Montalembert and the Abbé Lacordaire, he then started the 'Avenir,' with the view of effecting a Holy Alliance between the Papacy and Democracy. But these revolutionary sentiments found no echo at Rome; and after a short period passed in negotiating, and in a visit to the Pope, the 'Avenir' was discontinued. M. de Lamennais then quitted Paris for some time; and in 1834 he sent forth the 'Paroles d'un Croyant,' in which he boldly threw off his allegiance to the Pope, who, in return, issued an Encyclical Letter, in which it was formally condemned. This work produced an immense sensation throughout the Continent (more than 100,000 having been sold in one year), and while the author was proclaimed on the one hand as a heretic, a renegade, and a deserter, he was admitted into the ranks of the democrats and the republicans as a devoted friend and as a leader. We pass over various works of a similar tendency which emanated from his fertile pen till 1840, when he was condemned to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 2000 francs, for a publication, entitled 'Le Pays et le Gouvernement,' in which King Louis Philippe, his ministers, and the Parliament were assailed with great vehemence. The next few years were occupied with the preparation of the 'Esquisse d'une Philosophie,' of which four volumes have appeared. After the Revolution of 1848 he was elected a member of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies; and on the *coup d'état* he retired into private life. Towards the close of 1853 he was attacked by a fatal disorder, and strong efforts were made by his friends to induce him to be reconciled to the Church; but in vain. In compliance with his will, his remains were cast into the common grave of the poor, no funeral ceremonies being performed over them.

(Translation.)

"The author of the manuscript of which you have a portion asks me for it again, my dear Victor. Be so kind, if you please, as to send it by the bearer of this note, in order that I may return it with the remainder to the owner.

"Entirely yours very affectionately,

"Mardi. "(Signed) F. de Lamennais."

[*De la Collection de M. Auguste Couvreur.*]

No. 281.—JAMES NORTHCOTE, R.A.

B. at Plymouth, 1746; d. in London, 1831. An eminent English artist and writer on art. He repaired to London in his twenty-fifth year to study painting under Sir Joshua Reynolds. He subsequently commenced as a painter of portraits, and was on the high-road to fame and fortune, when his ambitious mind led him to abandon that line of art, and to visit Italy for the purpose of studying the ancient masters of historical painting. After spending five years in that artistic land, he returned to London, and soon became extensively employed by Boydell and others to make drawings for the "Shakspeare Gallery," a series of prints illustrative of the writings of the poet. During the subsequent half century he lived almost solitary in his studio in Argyle Street, London, where he produced several fine and very excellent works of art, and also occupied himself with literary composition. In 1813 he published 'Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, with an Analysis of his Discourses.' In his eighty-second year he gave to the public his 'One Hundred Fables, Original and Selected,' which were embellished with a number of excellent woodcuts, engraved after his designs. His 'Life of Titian' subsequently followed; but this work is said to have been written by Hazlitt from his notes and conversations. Two of his best paintings were 'The Murder of the Princes in the Tower' and 'Hubert and Arthur.' Northcote was never married, but had an affectionate companion in a maiden sister. He amassed a large fortune by his profession.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 282.—FREDERICK REYNOLDS.

B. 1762; d. 1841. A celebrated English dramatist. Received his education at Westminster School, and having been intended for the law, in which his father made a conspicuous figure, and to which his brother belongs, entered the Temple; but instead of practising for that profession, he devoted his time to the more agreeable study of the Muses. His first piece, 'Werter,' a tragedy, having been rejected by Mr. Harris, was performed at Bath with considerable applause, and afterwards introduced at Covent Garden by Miss Brunton (Mrs. Merry) for her benefit, March 1st, 1786. Its success induced Mr. Harris to accept his next piece, 'Eloisa,' a tragedy, which was well received (Dec. 21, 1786), notwithstanding which, the third night, being the author's, brought him only *eight pounds*, and it was therefore laid on the shelf. Finding the public taste was more inclined to comedy, he produced 'The Dramatist; or, Stop Him Who Can,' which Mr. Harris rejected, and was consequently brought out for Mrs. Wells's benefit, 1789, and though performed with the many disadvantages attending benefit productions, became a favourite piece, and secured the manager's approbation of all his future attempts. This was succeeded by 'The Crusade,' historical romance, 1790; 'Notoriety,' comedy, 1792; 'How to grow Rich,' comedy, 1793; 'The Rage,' comedy, 1794; 'Speculation,' comedy, 1795; 'Fortune's Fool,' comedy, 1796. In consequence of the manager's not bringing out his pieces during the profitable time of the season, he now employed his pen for Drury Lane, where he produced 'The Will,' comedy, 1797; 'Cheap Living,' comedy, 1797; but having no Lewis there to support his heroes, he returned to Covent Garden, and brought out 'Laugh when you can,' comedy, 1798; 'Management,' comedy, 1799; and 'Life,' comedy, 1800. He has been a very fortunate writer, for all his comedies, except 'The Crusade,' which was written for the introduction of some splendid scenery, which had been painted for a less successful piece, having met with much applause.

He married Miss Mansel, who was a favourite actress at Covent Garden.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 283.—DANIEL O'CONNELL.

B. at Kerry, Ireland, August 6, 1775; d. at Genoa, May, 1847. Called in his day "The Liberator of Ireland" and "The Great Agitator." For his biographical notice, we refer our readers to No. XXXII. of our First Series, p. 110. The time has not yet arrived to judge Mr. O'Connell with impartiality, but posterity will not deny that he was a patriot at heart, and that he had noble desires for his country's welfare. Every word of the lines we reproduce in his letter is a fiery cry of patriotism. Yet the last years of his life were frittered away in the pursuit of an impracticable object—yet his last moments were embittered by the spectacle of his unhappy country torn by political dissensions which he had mainly fostered.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 284.—MAURICE O'CONNELL, M.P.

B. in 1803; d. in London, June 18, 1853. The eldest son of Daniel. At the meeting of the first Reformed Parliament, the O'Connell family had seven members in the House of Commons. Of these, Mr. Maurice O'Connell was the most popular with his political adversaries. He never indulged in unseemly language, and never avoided any personal responsibility incurred by his public conduct. It was thought that he was opposed to the ultra-policy pursued by his family after 1829, but he did not like to raise a political revolt against his father. He was no leveller in his political views, and had no desire to uproot the Protestant gentry of Ireland. He had some literary talents, which he did not care to cultivate, and the best of the 'Young Ireland Ballads' are from his pen. Mr. O'Connell had sat for the county of Clare during the Session of 1831, and in 1832 was returned for Tralee, which borough he represented, with the exception of a few months in 1838, until his death.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 285.—JOHN O'CONNELL.

B. at Kerry, Ireland. The younger brother of Daniel. He was not in Parliament, and appears not to have taken any very active part in political affairs. The letter we publish is of interest only as referring to his "dear lamented brother's writing," when written to by a gentleman who was anxious to possess an autograph of the "Liberator."

[*From the Collection of James Couper, Esq.*]

No. 286.—THOMAS STEELE.

B. about 1790. Was of a very respectable Clare family, and was distinguished in early life by an honourable academic career at Trinity College, Dublin. His taste leading him more towards the pursuit of pure science than the cultivation of the classic literature of the ancients, he proceeded shortly after having taken his B.A. degree, to Cambridge, and was admitted *ad eundem* of Magdalen College of that University. His time at Cambridge was spent in the noiseless cultivation of his favourite pursuits, and during his sojourn he made the acquaintance and secured the friendship of some of the most honoured sons of the sister university. We next hear of him as a hero of the Trocadero; and it is well known that he took a gallant part with Sir Robert Wilson and others of our brave countrymen in assisting the Spaniards to secure their constitutional liberty, which ill-fated war of independence was terminated in favour of despotic power shortly after the French army crossed the Pyrenees in 1823. Mr. Steele lost a great deal of his patrimonial inheritance in scientific investigations, and especially in endeavouring to improve the navigation of the Shannon at his own expense. He took a very prominent part in the agitation for Catholic emancipation, and rendered himself very useful to his political leader at the Clare and other southern elections. He also was engaged very prominently and constantly in the anti-tithe war in Ireland which followed the passing of the Relief Bill, and in 1831 he was prosecuted by Mr. Attorney-General Blackburne for what was considered by the Crown-officers a very violent speech which he made before a Kilkenny audience. When offering the required security for his appearance at trial, he said—"You had better take it for double, for I am about to make another speech that will be much worse." Tom, somehow or other, had no predilection for being tried by certain twelve of "the boys of Kilkenny," so he started for Limerick, where he felt himself more at home, and astonished the natives with one of the most violent harangues against the order of things that has been heard, even in Ireland, since the landing of Strongbow. This is still remembered by all who heard it or read it by the name of the "Black Abbey Speech." "By way of no mistake," he addressed a letter to Mr. Attorney-General, calling his attention to a copy of his Limerick performance, which he enclosed to that functionary, with the name of Thomas Steele attached to it for the Government's accommodation. Many might think this the act of a madman; but such men are by no means as mad as cooler heads and calmer natures give them credit for. Very many enthusiasts of the popular party in Ireland look upon a Crown prosecution as an honour of the highest order. To succeed to imprisonment in the cause of their political party is amongst their most golden dreams of distinction on this side of the grave; whilst suffering for conscience sake, to drink of the cup of martyrdom is, according to their fond and firm hope, to be crowned in the other world with a bright reward. With

practical public men in these times and in these countries, patriotism, like charity, begins at home, and with such this modern Andrew Marvel affected to hold no communion. The Government of the day prosecuted him for the "Black Abbey Speech," and failed in its prosecution. In Ireland, above all other countries, the course of law has never yet run smooth. In Crown prosecutions especially, you may have a clear case and be "cast," a bad one and gain a conviction. Morally speaking, you may feel yourself on Christmas-eve under the influence of a vertical sun, or shove your toes into the fire and bring them out frost-bitten. A singular fact concerning the trial which took place at Limerick came to light not long afterwards. The jury consisted of ten Protestants and two Catholics. The latter were for some time for finding the accused guilty, but gave way to the former, who from the first moment of entering the retiring-room declared their intention of acquitting him. When the first news of these prosecutions arrived at Mr. O'Connell's house in Merrion Square, the names of the Right Reverend Dr. M'Hale and other persons of importance, both lay and clerical, were spoken of as having been already selected by the Government for penal notice. The list spoken of as the "real and true one" contained most of the names afterwards indicted and others which were not; but Mr. Steele's name not appearing in it, he paced up and down the apartment in which he had been sitting with Mr. O'Connell and others of the party, and after a good many turns he at last exclaimed, in accents of bitterest disappointment,—"It was *too bad* to leave *me* out." His chagrin, however, passed away next day, when he found that Government had *accommodated* him. Our readers know the ultimate result of the Crown prosecutions, and "Tom" was sadly disappointed at not receiving the martyrdom; but he worked day and night at getting funds for the Repeal Association, of which he was the treasurer. He was a great lover of the arts, being very well acquainted with the works of the great masters of music, painting, sculpture, and architecture; was a thorough man of science, the slightest allusion to pure philosophy being sufficient to bring tears into his eyes; he was simple-minded, single-hearted, thoroughly sincere—whether right or wrong—in all his words and actions. It is a fact,—which Whig, Repealer, and Conservative in Ireland have readily acknowledged,—that if the Repeal rent produced £100,000 per annum, "Poor Tom," who seemed to have taken the vows of poverty and passive obedience at the Green Man's shrine, did not benefit in a pecuniary point of view by the monster collection, for he died a few years afterwards in great poverty; worse than that, he died heart-broken and utterly discouraged, as his idol had done.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 287.—WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

B. at Dromsland, co. Clare, 1803; d. 1865. The successor of O'Connell in his agitation for the repeal of the Union. Was the second son of the late Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart., M.P., and brother of Lord Inchiquin. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. He entered Parliament in 1826, as M.P. for Ennis, in the Liberal interest. He also sat for co. Limerick from January, 1835, down to the year 1849, when he was expelled from the House of Commons and his seat declared vacant on account of sedition. Though a Protestant, he was an active supporter of O'Connell in his agitation for the repeal of the Union; and when the French revolution of 1848 broke out, he took an active part in expressing his sympathy with the Provisional Government, and visited Paris in the hope of obtaining assistance in severing Ireland from the English Legislature. In the summer of that year he appeared in arms at the head of some misguided followers in the south of Ireland, but his attempt to excite rebellion proved a ridiculous failure; he was captured in a cabbage-garden, tried for high treason, convicted, and sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted for transportation. The spirit of rebellion having died out, he was allowed to return to his native country in 1856. Since that date he frequently addressed his fellow-countrymen upon political questions in a tone of exaggerated complaint and invective against the Legislature, but never again attempted to raise the standard of revolution.

The long letter we reproduce depicts in every line his strong love for his country; but besides that he had not the requisite qualities to sustain the part of Daniel O'Connell as the great agitator, he was aiming at impracticabilities.

[*From the Collection of W. A. Day, Esq.*]

No. LIV.—JOHN BAPTIST CIPRIANI, R.A.

B. at Pistoia, in Tuscany, 1727; d. at Chelsea, 1785. A celebrated artist. In 1755 he accompanied Sir W. Chambers to London; was one of the original members of the Royal Academy, and made the design for the Diploma, for which he was awarded a silver cup. His personal character was distinguished by probity, simplicity and benevolence. He is pronounced to have been "fertile in imagination, graceful in his composition, and elegant in his execution."

The sketch we give by him shows that those eulogiums are well merited.

[*From the Collection of Mrs. Noseda.*]

No. LV.—F. M. MILLER.

We present our readers with a sketch by this pleasing sculptor. We shall shortly have occasion to return to him and his works. Suffice it to say for the moment, that his earlier works, 'Titania' and 'Emily of Rylstone,' were produced under the patronage of Mr. Foley, the eminent sculptor, and were considered of sufficient merit to be engraved in the 'Art Journal.' He had no less than five works in the exhibition of the Royal Academy this year.

No. 288.—ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.

B. at Buckingham Palace, November 9, 1841. Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by patent, December 4, 1841, and Earl of Dublin in 1849, Duke of Saxe, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles. Married, March 10, 1863, Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark: issue—Albert Victor Christian Edward, and George Frederick Ernest Albert.

His Royal Highness is K.G., K.S.T., Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword, Great Steward of Scotland, and a General in the army.

The autograph we give of the Prince of Wales has evidently been penned when H.R.H was of very tender age.

[*From the Collection of Philip Hannington, Esq.*]

No. 289.—ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, PRINCE OF GREAT BRITAIN, DUKE OF SAXE.

B. August 6, 1844. Next brother to the Prince of Wales. Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

[*From the Collection of Philip Hannington, Esq.*]

No. 290.—GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

B. at Hanover, March 26, 1819. Earl of Tipperary, Baron Culloden, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., K.P., first cousin to the Queen. A Field-Marshal in the army. Became a Colonel November 3, 1837; promoted to the rank of Major-General, May 7, 1845; was Colonel of the 17th Lancers from April 25, 1842, to September, 1852. Appointed Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, September 28, 1852; Inspector-General of Cavalry, March, 1852; Ranger of Hyde Park, St. James's and the Green Parks, October, 1852; Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; D.C.L. of Oxford, 1853. Commanded the First Division of the British Army in the Crimea. Was in command and with his division at the Alma and at Inkerman. Received the thanks of the Queen and both Houses of Parliament, December, 1854. Appointed General Commanding-in-Chief of the Army in September, 1856, on the resignation of Lord Hardinge, and Colonel of the Grenadier Guards on the death of the Prince Consort.

[*From the Collection of Philip Hannington, Esq.*]

No. 291.—SIR ROBERT PEEL, SECOND BARONET.

B. February 5, 1788; d. in London, July 2, 1850. The most distinguished British statesman of his age. In our first series, vol. i. p. 103, we gave one of Sir Robert Peel's letters, dated "Dublin Castle, 23rd January, 1816," accompanied by a long biographical notice of his political career.

The letter we now reproduce is addressed to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and bears the date "Whitehall, November 7, 1829."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 292.—SIR JAMES WHITLEY DEANS DUNDAS.

B. in Scotland, 1785; d. 1862. An English Admiral. Entered the navy at an early age, and was present at several minor actions during the Napoleon wars. He was for some years a Lord of the Admiralty under Lord Melbourne, and in 1841 became Rear-Admiral. In 1853 he was appointed to the command of the English fleet which was to assist Turkey against Russia. At the commencement of the following year he entered the Black Sea, and in April the English and French fleets bombarded Odessa. In December of the same year, however, Admiral Sir Edward (afterwards Lord) Lyons superseded him in the command. His family name was Deans, his father being James Deans, Esq., M.D., of Calcutta; but he took the names of Whitley and Dundas on marrying his cousin Janet, daughter of the late Lord Amesbury.

The letter we give was penned by him on board the "Britannia, off Dardanelles," and is dated July 23, 1853; it relates to the conduct of Russia towards Turkey, etc.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 293.—JOSEPH HUME.

B. at Montrose, 1777; d. 1855. We have already given one of his letters, accompanied by a biographical notice, to which we refer our readers (see No. 1, p. 3, New Series). Yet we think that our subscribers will be glad to read a second letter of him whose name is indissolubly associated with the Parliamentary history of England, inasmuch as that letter was addressed to the famous Spanish General Mina, the liberator of Saragossa, who had unfurled the standard of freedom in his country in 1822, and who was then fighting for Isabella against Don Carlos (1836).

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 294.—ELIZABETH CLEGHORN GASKELL.

B. in 1802; d. November 12, 1865. A celebrated novelist and biographer. Her maiden name was Stevenson. She was brought up by some aunts of the name of Holland, near Knutsford. It was shortly after Mr. Gaskell's settlement in Manchester, as co-pastor with the late Mr. Robberds, that Miss Stevenson met her future husband while she was visiting the Robberds family. Their marriage took place in 1832, and four daughters were born to them. Mrs. Gaskell lived the honoured and useful life of a minister's wife for many years before her name became known as an authoress. It was not many years ago that it was suggested to her to attempt to divert her mind from a deep household sorrow by the exercise of her imagination in the composition of a work of fiction; and 'Mary Barton' was then written,—much of it on backs of letters and other scraps of paper that fell in her way, probably with no intention of publication, and certainly with no hope of fame. But when she, with the modesty of doubt in her own gift, issued this first work anonymously in 1848, the book was received with great interest and sympathy by the public, and with some hostility by the chief employers of labour in the Manchester district, who were displeased that their relations with their work-people should be discussed in this fashion, and perhaps not altogether satisfied with the spirit of entire justice with which Mrs. Gaskell treated some burning questions of social economy, Since that year, 1848, Mrs. Gaskell has written much, and not many publishing seasons have passed without some work from her pen. Indeed, considering the lateness of the harvest, the wonder is that it has been so bountiful. 'Ruth' appeared about 1852, and although not so striking a work as 'Mary Barton,' Mrs. Gaskell's reputation lost nothing by it. Another of her most popular works was 'North and South,' in which the painful incidents of a strike in the manufacturing districts were narrated with great vigour. Besides these, Mrs. Gaskell wrote many less elaborate stories for the leading serials, some of which were subsequently published in a collective form, under the titles—'Round the Sofa,' 2 vols. 1859, and 'Right at Last,' 1 vol. 1860. But her greatest work, by which she will be longest known, is her 'Life of Charlotte Brontë,' of which it has been said that no biography has equalled

it since Boswell's 'Johnson.' In the earlier editions of this now standard work some personal references were made which created much discussion, and which were omitted from subsequent editions. A contemporary says that "it was composed under all the difficulties which attend the desire to produce the true delineation of a contemporary character without affronting the susceptibility of persons implicated in the events of the biography, but that in the attempt she allowed her eagerness for the vindication or excuse of those in whom she was interested to wound the feelings of those who were indifferent to her,—an error of judgment which she deeply regretted. This untoward circumstance was entirely at variance with the usual spirit of her writings, which are distinguished by an absence of all harsh and narrow views of life, and by a noble tolerance, never indifferent to the principles of virtue or the frailties of mankind." Her 'Cranford,' too, is the purest piece of humouristic description that has been added to British literature since Charles Lamb; and the pathos of 'Sylvia's Lovers,' one of her latest works, bears comparison with the analogous story of 'Enoch Arden.' Madame George Sand said, some months ago, in conversation with an English friend, "Mrs. Gaskell has done what neither I or other female writers in France can accomplish,—she has written novels which excite the deepest interest in men of the world, and which every girl will be better for reading." This is not the time for criticism, which the genius of Mrs. Gaskell might challenge without fear. Her books will be studied in years to come, both for their merits of style and incidents and as a faithful picture of good English life and sound English manners beyond the accidents of class or of fashion. She will herself be remembered with affectionate regret by all who knew her, as a most genial and delightful lady, who gave light and comfort to her home, and pleasure to every society she entered.

Mrs. Gaskell was suddenly struck by death on Sunday, November 12, 1865, while in the act of reading to her daughters. She has thus passed away in the midst of that domestic life out of which her literary talent grew and flourished. (From the 'Manchester Guardian' and the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 295.—MADAME MÉLANIE VILLENAVE WALDOR.

B. at Nantes, 1796. Was educated under the eyes of her father, a prolific *littérateur*, who died in 1846. Married under the Restoration, she began to write only in 1830. Her first work was an historical novel, 'L'Écuyer d'Aubernon.' In 1835 she published her 'Poésies du Cœur,' full of poetical feeling and refined taste. She returned to novels, preferring those depicting the life, usages, and manners of her time. Her works are too manifold to be enumerated here; we must confine ourselves to adding that she was a contributor to the Parisian paper 'La Patrie,' under the pseudonym of *Bas bleu*, and that the lines by her which we reproduce, addressed to Frédéric Soulié, honour her good heart.

(Translation.)

"Will you be good enough, Sir, to let fall from your pen two or three lines which will be appropriated to an album intended to be sold on Wednesday at the sale in favour of the Reformatory children? I enclose a card of this month, in order that you may better understand what it is. I write to you in such haste, Madame de Gasparin having called upon me nearly at the last moment, that I must beg pardon for sending you a first letter in such a careless form. May the object cause you to excuse the style.

"Send me by post these precious lines. Signed by you they will give great value to the album. I should much wish to have them to-morrow, Thursday, at noon.

"Pardon and thanks. Accept, Sir, the expression of my most distinguished sentiments.

"(Signed) MÉLANIE WALDOR.

"12, *Rue du Pot de Fer St. Sulpice*,
"*Monday, February* 24."

[*From the Collection of M. Auguste Couvreur, membre de la Chambre des Représentants de Belgique.*]

No. 296.—FRÉDÉRIC SOULIÉ.

B. at Foix, Arriége, 1800; d. at Bièvre, 1847. A celebrated French novelist, dramatist, and critic, who was educated for the bar, and was admitted as an advocate; but, obtaining little practice, turned his attention to literature, for which he had always a marked predilection. He produced a small collection of poems, in a volume entitled, 'Amours Françaises,' which attracted no notice. The young author, left without any resources, was compelled to take service as foreman to an upholsterer. In this situation he remained until 1828, when his drama entitled 'Romeo and Juliet,' having been successful upon the stage, he was enabled to take his place among the *littérateurs* of his day. With the production of 'Clotilde,' his reputation as a dramatist was fixed. He next commenced contributing romances to the French newspapers, and succeeded so well in this new walk, that in a short time he became the most popular romancist of the day. This position he occupied until 1843, when Dumas and Eugène Sue, following in his steps, somewhat eclipsed his fame. He remained, however, a popular writer until his death. His best romances are, 'Mémoires du Diable,' 'Deux Cadavres,' and 'L'Homme de Lettres.' He was also the literary critic of the 'Journal des Débats.'

(Translation.)

"M. Meissonier is requested to pay to the bearer the sum of one hundred francs, on account of M. Frédéric Soulié.

"(Signed) F. MEREPAS.

"*Paris*, 28*th September*, 1838.

"Received,
"FRÉDÉRIC SOULIÉ.

"*M. Meissonier*,
"22, *Rue Dauphine*."

[*From the Collection of M. Auguste Couvreur, membre de la Chambre des Représentants de Belgique.*]

No. 297.—ALEXANDRE SOUMET.

B. at Castelnaudary, 1786; d. in Paris, 1845. A celebrated French poet, member of the French Academy. In his early age he won many palms in the *jeux floraux* of Toulouse, and then came to Paris, there to contend for the crowns of the French Academy; more than once he was the happy competitor of Millevoye and Casimir Delavigne. In 1810, he published his didactic poem 'Incredulity,' inspired by an ardent faith; this work, and more so an 'Ode to Napoleon the Great,' which appeared the same year, attracted the attention of the Emperor, who nominated him a State Councillor. He passed a few years in complete solitude, and when he reappeared on the world's stage (1820), he successively produced several tragedies which were all very successful; they were 'Clytemnestre,' 'Saül,' 'Cléopatre,' 'Jeanne d'Arc,' 'Élisabeth de France,' 'Une Fête de Néron,' 'Norma.' He then retired again from the scene after the representation of 'Norma,' which took place in 1831, and showed himself again only in 1841, when he produced several other tragedies written with the collaboration of his daughter Gabrielle; they were, 'Le Gladiateur,' 'Jeanne Grey,' etc. During his last retreat, he had composed two great poems, 'Jeanne d'Arc,' and the divine 'Épopée,'—a bold conception that was the counterpart of the 'Paradise Lost,' and in which the poet sings Redemption. Soumet excelled also in the Elegies. He had been elected a member of the French Academy in 1824, and afterwards nominated librarian to the king.

The letter we reproduce was written by Soumet to Frédéric Soulié, then the literary critic of the 'Journal des Débats,' to thank him for his critiques on some of his late works.

(Translation.)

"Thank you, a thousand times thank you, my dear Soulié, for your magnificent articles; I am astonished and delighted with the fine things that I have composed, *in hearing you repeat them*. Your last article is my poetry *transfigured*. I greatly regret not being able to see you to tell you all my gratitude.

"(Signed) ALEXANDRE SOUMET."

No. 298.—JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN.

B. near Cork, 1750; d. in London, 1817. A celebrated Irish barrister, of humble origin; received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and, coming to London, studied the law in the Temple. In course of time he was called to the bar; and though at first he had to struggle with great difficulties, his brilliant talents, exerted in defence of various persons charged with political offences, overcame all obstacles, and he quickly rose to forensic eminence. He became a member of the Irish House of Commons in 1784; and was a powerful member of the opposition until the Whigs came into office, in 1806, when he was made Master of the Rolls in Ireland. This office he held till 1814, and received a pension of £3000 on retiring; after which period he generally resided in London. His oratorical powers were of the most splendid kind; his wit, pathos, and withering sarcasm being alike irresistible; and though mean in personal appearance, and not always using his intellectual weapons with good taste, they enabled him to support the character of a popular advocate and an effective debater.

[*From the Collection of R. J. Greene, Esq.*]

No. 299.—JACQUES-ARSÈNE-THOMAS ANCELOT.

B. at Havre, 1794; d. 1854. A French novelist and dramatist, and a member of the French Academy. He was a clerk in the naval administration, when he produced (1819) his tragedy of 'Louis IX.' which had a brilliant success, and won him the protection of Louis XVIII. His other tragedies were not so successful, and he then wrote 'Marie de Brabant,' a poem, and several novels, the best of which was 'L'Homme du Monde.' After the revolution of 1830, he was deprived of the pension which the king, Louis XVIII., had bestowed upon him, and he devoted himself to more lucrative works—he wrote for the secondary theatres. From 1830 to 1840, he produced a great number of farces and historical comedies, and in 1838 the tragedy of 'Maria Padilla,' which approached 'Louis IX.' He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1841. In tragedy, Ancelot remained true to the classical traditions.

(Translation.)

"My dear Émile,—I arrived last night, and expected to find at home the third number of the *Muse;* I fear that it has been addressed to me at Dijon, and that the Muse and I have passed each other without meeting, which would be nothing new: does it contain my Epistle? Be good enough to send me a copy to my house.

"Good bye, dear friend. Yours with all my heart,

"(Signed) Ancelot.

"*8th September.*

"Offer to your father the homage of my respect, and place me at the feet of Madame Deschamps."

[*From the Collection of M. Auguste Couvreur, membre de la Chambre des Représentants de Belgique.*]

No. 300.—JOHN DORAN, Ph.D., F.S.A.

Born 1807. A very distinguished writer. He is a member of an old family from Drogheda, in Ireland. In early life he resided in France and Germany, and began his literary career by producing a melodrama at the Surrey Theatre when only fifteen years of age, and was next engaged on the 'Literary Chronicle' down to the period when it was purchased by John Sterling and his friends in 1827. In 1835 he published the 'History and Antiquities of Reading in Berkshire.' Subsequently, during eleven years, he acted as editor of a weekly London newspaper. The first work published in London with Dr. Doran's name appended to it was 'Table Traits,' in 1854. In 1852, 'Filia Dolorosa, Memoirs of the Duchess of Angoulême,' had appeared under Mrs. Romer's name, she having commenced it just previous to her last and fatal illness, but three-fourths of the work are written by Dr. Doran. His other works are: 'Life of Dr. Young,' 1854, attached to an edition of his poems; 'Habits and Men,' 1855; 'Lives of the Queens of the House of Hanover,' 2 vols., 1855; 'Knights and their Days,' 1856; 'Monarchs retired from Business,' 2 vols., 1857; 'History of Court Fools,' 1858; 'New Pictures and Old Panels,' 1859; 'The Last Journals of Horace Walpole,' 1859; 'Lives of the Princes of Wales,' 1860; 'A Memoir of Queen Adelaide,' 1861; 'Their Majesties' Servants,' 1863. Dr. Doran, who is F.S.A., M.A., and a Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Marburg, is an extensive contributor to the leading reviews and magazines of the day. All his publications have been received with the greatest favour by the public, and show him a man of indefatigable industry, research, and literary pursuits, with which he combines artistic feelings, a great love for the fine arts, and the minute labours of an antiquarian.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 301.—MICHAEL WILLIAM BALFE.

B. in Dublin, 1808. A distinguished composer. From his infancy he evinced a great talent for music, and received some early instruction at Wexford, from the bandmaster of a regiment stationed there; afterwards he had some further lessons from the well-known composer C. E. Horn, and also from his father. He made very great progress during a brief course of study as a violin player. In 1824 he appeared in the opera of 'Freischütz' at Drury Lane Theatre. A year afterwards he went to Italy, where he first came before the public as a composer, writing a piece entitled 'La Pérouse' for the opera of La Scala. He removed to Paris in 1827, where he met with great success, under the name of "Balfi," as a bass singer, in company with Malibran and Sontag. Having again visited Italy, where he produced a series of operas for Milan, Paris, and London, he became, in 1845, director of the Italian Opera in London. His earliest operas are, the 'Maid of Artois' (in which Malibran obtained such celebrity), 'The Siege of Rochelle,' 'Catherine Grey,' 'Falstaff,' 'Joan of Arc,' 'Kiolanthe,' 'Puits d'Amour,' 'Quatres fils d'Aymon,' all of which met with various degrees of success. In 1839 Mr. Balfe became the lessee of the English Opera House, but the speculation proved a failure. 'The Bohemian Girl' and the 'Daughter of St. Mark' were both brought out at Drury Lane. The latter ran through more than one hundred consecutive nights, and a piece of plate was presented to him by his friends in commemoration of its hundredth performance. The 'Enchantress,' the 'Bondman,' 'L'Étoile de Seville,' the 'Maid of Honour,' 'Elfrida,' 'The Rose of Castile,' 'Satanella,' and 'Bianca' complete the list of his leading compositions. His subsequent career is well known. Besides assisting at most of the leading concerts, he was appointed conductor of music to Her Majesty's Theatre, since the close of which he has again visited America. We are happy to give a few bars from the 'Maid of Artois,' traced by the hand of the celebrated professor, and signed by him.

[*From the Collection of Charles Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 302.—HERMANN KŒNIG.

Many of our readers will remember, no doubt, the talented artist who was the lieutenant of poor Jullien in the Promenade Concerts introduced by the latter in London some twenty years ago, and which had such a run. Like his chief, he has passed away; the king of the cornet-à-piston, who could make his instrument laugh and cry, thunder and sigh. Kœnig was not only a musician, he was also a composer, as our readers will see from the two mementos we give of him.

[*From the Collection of Philip Hannington, Esq.*]

No. 303.—ALEXIS SOYER.

B. at Meaux-en-Brie, France, in 1808; d. at his residence in St. John's Wood, August 5, 1858. He was educated at a mo-

nastic seminary in his native town, under the tutorship of the Grand Vicar, who was his uncle, but finding that he had no vocation for a religious life, he left the establishment and went to Paris, where he was apprenticed to Douix, the celebrated *chef de cuisine* who "reigned" in the time of Charles X. Having served his time, he came to England in 1831, on the invitation of his brother, who was cook to the late Duke of Cambridge, eventually arriving at a position second to none in his difficult art. The most eminent portion of his career as a *chef de cuisine* was undoubtedly the period during which he held the *bâton* in the kitchen of the Reform Club. In that luxurious establishment opportunities were afforded to him of displaying his peculiar powers, which he was not slow in turning to account; and it became a question, for a time, with the outside world, whether the Reform Club contributed to the greatness of Soyer, or Soyer's achievements added to the repute of the Reform Club. But it is, unhappily, a fact beyond dispute, that under the roof of that great house in Pall Mall the great *chef's* star culminated. It is true that a sort of lurid glare flashed over and around him during his brief tenure, in 1851, of Gore House, Kensington, a building associated with the names and fame of Count D'Orsay and the charming and gifted Countess of Blessington. In that, England's first International Exhibition year, the modest brick building, erst dedicated to the most delightful of literary *réunions*, was, as by the wand of an enchanter, transformed into a brilliant refectory, as brilliant, at least, as gas and spangles, gilt paper, and gaudy hangings, could make it. At the bidding of its new and ubiquitous tenant, one chamber became a cave surrounded by thick-ribbed ice, while another presented all the attractions of a rosery or a vinery; while its staircase walls were painted with a succession of grotesque figures by no less famous a hand than that of George Augustus Sala. Appliances were extemporized for the roasting of a Brobdingnagian ox or a Lilliputian ortolan, with equal precision; and the *tout ensemble* took the appetizing name of "The Symposium." One structure improvised upon the grounds was a huge dining *salon*, called "The Baronial Hall," on whose walls were suspended some seventy or eighty well-executed paintings, all from the facile, and more than clever, pencil of the late Madame Soyer. This lady was an Englishwoman, and it was her husband's boast—a true and not an empty boast—that no woman in Europe could excel his wife in the threefold accomplishment of painting, pianoforte playing, and pudding making. Her pictures commanded high prices. Her choice of subject was always happy, and her execution not less so. Her figures of the little dark-eyed, tawny-skinned urchins who, furnished with a couple of guinea-pigs, or a cage of white mice, appeal with small plaintive voices to the sympathies of passers-by, were rendered with singular appropriateness, neither theatrically attitudinized nor coarsely vulgarized, but depicted exactly as they were, and not in those unnatural and impossibly bright blues and reds in which *ad captandum* colourists delight to masquerade their "low-life" pictures. And the same may be said of her more English subjects, Girls returning from Gleaning, and the like, with their pretty bits of landscape background. We dwell upon Madame Soyer's artistic gifts, for the sake of saying that she was none the less, on that account, a thorough English wife, and her husband knew how to prize her. But his married happiness was destined to be very brief. Barely twelve months elapsed before it was his bitter duty to follow her to the grave. How he mourned her, his intimate friends only knew. How he erected over that too early grave one of the most elaborate, but, alas, (in materials) not one of the most enduring, monuments of his grief, every visitor to the cemetery at Kensal Green has ocular proof. That he grew more careless of himself after this sad event, a completely "unsettled" man, indeed, soon became apparent. His superabundant energies were wasted often upon profitless objects, and it was the easiest possible task, for sharks of a certain order, to fawn upon him to his own undoing. He was endowed with a strong desire to be of service to his fellow-creatures, and his labours during the terrible famine which devastated the sister kingdom, as well as at a later period in the Crimea, are points in his comparatively short life, which merit remembrance. With a constitution naturally strong, but undermined by his lately contracted irregular habits, he was called to his last account ere he had reached the close of his fiftieth year. And it was noted that, just as at the death of that far more gifted and amiable, but erratic being, Oliver Goldsmith, poorly-clad but unknown individuals, whose tears attested the sincerity of their lamentations, crowded round the door of their departed friend; so, as the coffin of Alexis Soyer was lowered into the tomb, two or three unknown poor creatures silently dropped their wreaths of *immortelles* upon the coffin, and as silently slunk back into the obscurity from which for that pious purpose they had so briefly emerged.

Of the works published by the late M. Soyer, the most popular are 'The Gastronomic Regenerator: a System of Cookery,' and 'The Modern Housewife,' His experiences at the seat of war in the Crimea, took the shape of 'A Culinary Campaign.' He also published 'Culinary Relaxations.' The most curious of all his printed books is styled 'La Fille de l'Orage,' a ballet with humorous illustrations. This *jeu d'esprit* was privately issued, and is now difficult of attainment.

[*From the Collection of R. J. Greene, Esq.*]

LVI.—MARSHALL CLAXTON.

B. in May, 1813. He was a pupil of the late John Jackson, R.A., and also entered as a student of the Royal Academy in 1831. He received the first medal in the Painting School in 1834. In the next year he received the Gold Isis Medal from the Society of Arts for a portrait of Sir Astley Cooper. During the Cartoon Competition he was successful in obtaining the £100 prize for the cartoon 'Alfred in the Camp of the Danes.' His picture of 'The Sepulchre,' which was exhibited in the Royal Academy, and afterwards in the International Exhibition in 1862, was greatly admired by foreign artists as well as British. Mr. Claxton went to Australia and India for some years, and was lost to art in Europe during that period. His principal works have been,—'Christ at the Tomb of Lazarus;' 'Hagar and Ishmael;' 'Sir Joshua Reynolds and his Friends;' 'L'Allegro;' 'Deathbed of John Wesley;' and also two pictures painted for Miss Burdett Coutts, 'Spenser Reading the Faery Queene to his Wife and Sir Walter Raleigh,' and the large work of 'Christ Blessing Little Children' (which is engraved). His last work was 'John Wesley in Danger of his Life.'

LVII.—ALFRED HENRY FORRESTER (ALFRED CROWQUILL).

B. in 1805; of Scottish extraction. He commenced his literary career at the age of sixteen as a contributor to a variety of periodical publications. Later in life he devoted himself to drawing, modelling, and engraving, both on steel and wood, with the design of illustrating the works of his pen. His first publication was 'Leaves from my Memorandum Book,' illustrated by himself, which was followed by his 'Eccentric Tales.' In 1828 he joined Mr. B. Disraeli, Theodore Hook, and other writers, in producing the 'Humourist Papers' in his magazine, and subsequently contributed to 'Bentley's Miscellany,' 'Punch,' the 'Illustrated News,' etc. He has exhibited several large pen-and-ink drawings at the Royal Academy, and has also painted in oil. His published works include 'The Wanderings of a Pen and Pencil,' 'The Comic English Grammar;' 'The Comic Arithmetic;' 'Phantasmagoria of Fun;' 'A Bundle of Crowquills; 'Magic and Meaning;' 'St. George and the Dragon;' 'Picture Fables;' 'Railway Raillery;' 'Gold, a Poem;' 'Absurdities,' etc. Evidently the sketches we reproduce have been penned by Alfred Crowquill in a frolic, yet they are both spirited and graceful.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 304.—WILLIAM FREDERICK I. KING OF THE NETHERLANDS (PRINCE OF ORANGE).

B. at the Hague, August 24, 1772; d. November 7, 1843. His father, William V., Prince of Orange Nassau, hereditary Stadtholder, was descended from John, the youngest brother of the great William I. of Orange. He married, October 1, 1791, Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, daughter of Frederick William of Prussia. On the 1st of February, 1793, in consequence of the intrigues of the Dutch patriots (?)—some of them had taken refuge in France,—the national convention declared war against the Stadtholder. Dumouriez conquered Dutch Brabant, which was, however, recovered by the subject of our present notice, then hereditary prince, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch army, which was joined by a body of the allies after the victory of Neerwinden, won over Dumouriez by Field-Marshal the Prince Coburg. However, after the battle of Fleurus, he was obliged to retreat, and on the advance of Pichegru and Jourdan, he had no alternative but to cover the Republic in connection with the army of the Duke of York. But the fortresses fell, and the frost enabled the French to pass the Waal on the ice, and Pichegru entered Utrecht on the 17th of January, 1795. The party of the patriots favoured the enemy, and the Stadtholder was unable to save the Republic, forsaken by its allies. With his family and a few faithful friends, he embarked at Scheveningen on the 18th January for England, when the Palace at Hampton Court was assigned him as his residence. In 1799 the hereditary Prince went with his family to Berlin; Prussia was then in alliance with France. After the death of his father he assumed the government of his Prussian hereditary dominions; but as he declined joining the German Confederation of the Rhine, he lost the sovereignty of the possessions of the House of Orange. In August, 1806, he obtained the command of a Division in the Prussian army; but after the battle of Jena, he became a prisoner of war. After having lost the remainder of his properties in Germany, he again lived at Berlin with his family. In 1809, with the friend of his youth and constant companion, Fagel, he joined the army of the Archduke Charles as volunteer, and fought at Wagram. In 1814 he was created Field-Marshal in Austria. Meantime, influential men in most parts of Holland had set themselves to effect the restoration of the House of Orange, and on the 29th of November, 1813, William landed at Scheveningen, and on the 30th entered the Hague, where he was acclaimed by the people, The Congress of Vienna decided that Belgium, together with the United Provinces, should be formed into a Kingdom, and on the 16th of March, 1815, the Prince was proclaimed at the Hague as King of the Netherlands and Duke of Luxemburg. The King resided alternately at Brussels and the Hague.

The union with Holland and various commercial treaties with Foreign powers had given an extraordinary impulse to the manufactures and commerce of Belgium, especially of the cities of Antwerp and Ghent; but the Government could not succeed in blending the Dutch and Belgians into one nation. Their mutual aversion was manifested with great acrimony in the Church, in the army, and even in the assemblies of the States General. The Roman Catholic clergy was incessantly intriguing against the Crown, the prohibition of the French language in all judicial proceedings created great irritation in the southern provinces, and besides these important differences respecting religion and language, there were several financial points in which the interests of the northern and southern provinces clashed. The final separation of the two parts of the kingdom was inevitable. The July revolution of 1830 in France encouraged the Belgians, and on the 25th of August the rising of the people at Brussels commenced the revolution which separated the northern and southern provinces. The independence of Belgium was recognized by the protocol of the 4th of November. King William protested on the 12th of July, 1831, and on the 2nd of August the Prince of Orange, at the head of 72,000 men, crossed the Belgian frontier. He defeated the Belgian army and took several places; but a French army came by forced marches to the assistance of the Belgians, an armistice was concluded, and the Prince retired to his position before the war. King William rejected the treaty of the twenty-four articles proposed by the London Conference. But England blockaded the coast of Holland, and the citadel of Antwerp was taken by the French in December, 1832. The London Conference resumed its difficult task, and at length, induced chiefly by his financial embarrassments, William gave way, and on the 4th of February, 1839, signed the preliminary articles of the treaty, which was definitively concluded in April. Two years afterwards, in consequence of the economies proposed by the Legislature, and of the general indignation of the people at the King's passion for the Countess Henrietta d'Oultremont, a Roman Catholic lady, William abdicated his crown in favour of his son, William II. Under the name of Count of Nassau, with an immense private fortune, he fixed his residence at Berlin, where, in 1841, he married the Countess d'Oultremont, and died on the 7th of November, 1843. He left his large property to his family, besides a gift of ten millions of florins to the Dutch Treasury.

Our readers will see that his letter is dated from Hampton Court Palace, where he resided with his father from 1795 to 1799.

(Translation.)

"*Hampton Court, November* 3, 1799.

"Sir,—Your letter of the 30th ult. has been duly received, and I thank you for your offer of service. At present I can say nothing positive on the subject, but I request you to be assured that I shall accept your proposal with much pleasure as soon as I shall be able to avail myself of it.

"With true respect, I remain, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"(Signed) W. F. Erfprins van Oranje.

"*W. May, Esq.*, 10, *Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.*"

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 305.—FREDERICA SOPHIA WILHELMINA, PRINCESS OF ORANGE NASSAU.

Was the wife of William V., Prince of Orange and Nassau, Stadtholder, and mother of William Frederic I., King of the Netherlands.

The lines we reproduce were undoubtedly penned by H.R.H. when in exile at Hampton Court Palace, where she resided with the Stadtholder and her family after 1795.

(Translation.)

"I no longer make any excuse, Sir, in profiting by your obliging offers, but I trust I shall not abuse them."

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 306.—ELIZABETH, MARGRAVINE OF BRANDENBURG, ANSPACH, AND BAYREUTH, PRINCESS BERKELEY.

Daughter of H.S.H. Christian, Margrave, and of Elizabeth Berkeley, second daughter of Mary Caroline and Henry, Earl of Sutton, afterwards Duke of Grafton. The autograph we give is the Princess's indorsement to a Bill of Exchange, of which the following is the translation:—

"No. 2343.—Circular Bill of Exchange for £100 Sterling.

"At seven days' sight we will pay, or cause to be paid by our Agents at the various places named in our letters of indication, to the order of Her Serene Highness the Margravine of Anspach the sum of One Hun-

dred Pounds Sterling, at the current rate of exchange on London; value received in cash.

"To the Bankers in General
named in our above-mentioned
letters of indication.
"*London, 4th March*, 1823.

"Morlands, Auriol & Co."

(Indorsement.)
"Elizabeth M. B. A. B.
"Princess Berkeley."

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 307.—GEORGE GORDON, LORD BYRON.

(See First Series, pp. 24, 25, 159; and New Series, p. 102.)

B. January 22, 1788; d. April 10, 1824. The illustrious poet of England. Descended, through his mother, from the royal house of Stuart. For his biographical notice, see First Vol., p. 24 and 25.

The curious autograph we give of Lord Byron is an order for one hundred guineas on J. Hanson, Esq., 6, Chancery Lane, in favour of Sir John Cam Hobhouse, now Lord Broughton. At the back, it bears the receipt of John C. Hobhouse.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 308.—ADA AUGUSTA, COUNTESS OF LOVELACE.

B. December 10, 1815; d. November 29, 1852. The only child of Lord Byron and Anne Isabella, only child of Sir Ralph Millbank Noel, Bart., and co-heir of the Barony of Wentworth, through her mother, the Hon. Judith Noel, eldest daughter of Edward, fiirst Viscount of Wentworth. A separation from Lady Byron took place soon after the birth of his child, and Lord Byron almost immediately afterwards departed from his native country, to which he never returned.

The Countess of Lovelace is the Ada of Lord Byron's poems.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 309.—JOHN WOLCOT (PETER PINDAR).

B. at Dodbrook, in Devonshire, 1738; d. 1819. Was apprenticed to his uncle, an apothecary, at Truro, who, ultimately, left him the bulk of his property. Having taken the degree of M.D., he accompanied Sir William Trelawney to the government of Jamaica, as physician. While residing at that island he took orders, and was presented with a living. On his return to England he settled at Truro, whence he removed to Helston; and it was while he resided in Cornwall that he drew from obscurity the painter Opie, with whom, in 1780, he came to London. After his arrival in the metropolis, he soon rendered himself conspicuous by his satires, which rapidly succeeded each other, and were highly popular. Among his most finished works are, 'Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians' and 'The Lousiad.' In the decline of life he became blind, and died in 1819. His works have lost much of their interest, owing to the temporary and personal nature of the subjects; but they exhibit a racy humour and freshness, often imitated, but rarely equalled.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 310.—K. A. VARNHAGEN VON ENSE.

Born 1785; d. October 10, 1858. A very celebrated German poet, writer, statesman, biographer, and memoir-writer. We cannot better paint the man and author than by quoting Thomas Carlyle, who says of him: "He seems to us a man peculiarly fitted both by natural endowment and by opportunity, for writing memoirs. For the space that he has lived in this world, his course has been what we might call erratic in a high degree; from the student's garret in Halle or Tübingen, to the Tuileries Hall of audience, and the Wagram battlefield,—from Chamisso the poet to Napoleon the emperor, his path has intersected all manner of paths of men. He has a fine intelligent gift, and what is the foundation of that and of all, an honest, sympathizing, manfully patient, manfully courageous heart. His way of life, too erratic we should fear for happiness or ease, and singularly checkered by vicissitude, has had this considerable advantage, if no other, that it has trained him, and could not but train him to a certain catholicism of mind. He has been a student of literature, an author, a student of medicine, a soldier, a secretary, a diplomatist. A man withal of modest, affectionate nature; courteous and yet truthful; of quick apprehension, precise in utterance; of just, extensive, occasionally of deep and fine insight: this is a man qualified beyond most to write memoirs. We should call him one of the best memoir-writers we have met with; decidedly *the best* we know of in these days. For clearness, grace of method, easy comprehensibility, he is worthy to be ranked among the French, who have a natural turn for memoir-writing; and in respect of honesty, valorous gentleness, and simplicity of heart, his character is German, not French!" Varnhagen's writings are very numerous, and have given him a European reputation as a memoir-writer. His 'Diaries' and his own 'Memoirs,' published after his death, have excited much misplaced ill-will against his great and noble character; but all these writings, truthful and candid as they are, will greatly facilitate future historians in writing the diplomatic and worldly history of our present century. In the first volume of our publication, we gave a note in his beautiful, clear handwriting, "the best of all handwritings," as it has been called, and we now give a few beautiful maxims of his:—

(Translation.)

"*Berlin, April* 22, 1837.

"The use we make of our life is mostly trifling, small, and mean; but what the loving-kindness of Heaven at the same time allows it to become, is wonderful, rich, and lovely; and in this respect, every one ought to be contented in the end with the modest part he plays in life.

"Man is in his highest state of being, when his inner life has not yet broken forth in deeds and actions; the more he has done, the more he has entered into his doings, the more he is governed and limited by them.

"'We must not allow ourselves to be prevented doing sometimes that which we have already often blamed in others!' On this maxim we might lay open a most copious treatise, and many a good thing might be said in its favour.

"K. A. Varnhagen von Ense."

[*From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.*]

No. 311.—LUDMILLA ASSING.

Born at Hamburg, February 22, 1827. A celebrated German writer, biographer, and patriot. Her father, a noble-hearted and richly-gifted man, was a most distinguished physician, and is well known as a lyrical poet; her mother, celebrated as a poetess under her poetical *nom de plume* "Rosa Maria," was the only sister of the celebrated Varnhagen von Ense, and a bright example to her daughter of all that is good and noble. Under her father's roof, Ludmilla met many of the most distinguished contemporary writers and poets. After the early death of her parents, she went to live with her uncle Varnhagen, at Berlin, who became her kind paternal and confidential friend and teacher. Through him, she became also intimately acquainted with Alexander von Humboldt, the eccentric Prince Pückler-Muskau, and many of the most celebrated men of the time. Early in life she began to write much, anonymously, for journals and periodicals; her first larger work, however, was the biography entitled 'Countess Elisa von Ahlefeldt, the wife of Adolphus von Lützow, the friend of Karl Immermann,' Berlin, 1857. This book, which was published with her name in the title-page, soon made her known in the literary world, and was shortly followed by a second biography, 'Sophia von

La Roche, the friend of Wieland,' Berlin, 1857. After the death of her uncle, October 10, 1858, she published, as executrix of his literary remains, the eighth and ninth volumes of his 'Memoirs,' so highly spoken of by Thomas Carlyle, the 'Letters of Alexander von Humboldt to Varnhagen von Ense,' which raised such a storm all over Europe, and the 'Diaries' of her celebrated uncle. In the autumn of 1861, she went to Italy, and made Florence her temporary home, becoming intimately acquainted with Cironi, Mazzini, and other great patriots. In May, 1862, she was *in contumaciam* condemned to eight months' imprisonment, after the publication of the third and fourth volumes of her uncle's 'Diaries,' on account of *lèse-majesté* against the King of Prussia, offences against the queen, etc. After the fifth and sixth volumes of the 'Diaries' had been published, she was again condemned to two years' imprisonment for similar reasons to those above stated. During her *séjour* in Italy, she has published the translation into German of two writings of Piero Cironi, 'The National Press in Italy from 1828 to 1860,' and 'The Art of the Rebellers,' Leipsic, 1863; also the 'Correspondence between Varnhagen and Oelzner, together with Letters of Rahel,' three volumes, Stuttgart, 1865; 'Letters of Stägemann, Metternich, Heine, and Bettina von Arnim,' etc. etc., Leipsic, 1865; the eighth and ninth volumes of the 'Diaries' of Varnhagen, Zurich, 1865; and also different writings in Italian, which she speaks and writes with great elegance, 'Una Sguardo sulla Germania,' published in 'Il Popolo d'Italia,' 1865, and 'Vita di Piero Cironi,' Prato, 1865. In all her writings she shows herself a woman of extraordinary talent, deep thought, earnest conviction, and congeniality.

(Translation.)

"*Florence, November*, 1865.

"Those things which give us the greatest vital courage, are especially the continual unavoidable dangers to which we are exposed at every minute of our existence. We might assert that there is nothing more dangerous to life than to live; but at the same time, the manifold evil possibilities which threaten us everywhere quieten us as single cases.

"We know that at every moment in the street a tile may fall on our head; that an accident may happen to the railway train in which we are riding; or that a sudden illness may take us away; but as this has not happened to us yesterday, we think it will not happen to-day or to-morrow, and we give ourselves up with all our mind to the thirst of learning and striving onward, as if we were to live for ever.

"Ludmilla Assing."

[*From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.*]

No. 312.—SYDNEY LADY MORGAN.

B. at Dublin, 1783; d. 1859. A distinguished novelist, was born at Dublin, in 1783. She was the daughter of Mr. Owenson, an Irish musician and writer of songs, principally for the stage. Miss Owenson herself, began her literary career as a song-writer, preceding Moore in the happily-conceived work of setting ballads to old Irish airs. Before completing her sixteenth year she was the authoress of two novels, which are now seldom heard of; but her third attempt at prose fiction, the 'Wild Irish Girl,' raised her at once into notoriety, and obtained for her a welcome in the first literary and social circles. Pursuing steadily the path she had chosen, Miss Owenson wrote several books in quick succession; and, in ten years from the period of her first triumph, she was fully established as one of the most popular writers of the day. In 1811, she married Sir Charles Morgan, an eminent physician, whose congenial character and taste were afterwards shown in the 'Book without a Name,' and other works which they wrote jointly. Besides the long list of novels, verse, and light social sketches which proceeded from Lady Morgan's pen, she published her travels in France and Italy and many political and historical essays, characterized by a genial sympathy with liberal aims and opinions, which subjected her to severe attacks from the Tory writers of the day. For some years she enjoyed a pension of £300 per annum, conferred on her by Earl Grey. A few months before her death she published a 'Diary,' or species of autobiography, in which she recounted the incidents and anecdotes of her early life. Our readers will appreciate her versatile talents in the song of 'The Shoeblack,' penned by her when quite young.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 313.—LADY MARIA THERESA LEWIS.

B. March, 1803; d. November 9, 1865. An eminent English authoress. Daughter of the Honourable George Villiers, and sister of the present Earl of Clarendon. Her ladyship married, first, in 1830, Mr. Thomas Henry Lister, of Armitage Park, Yorkshire, a gentleman of some literary reputation in his day as the author of 'Granby,' etc.; and secondly, in 1844, the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, M.P., who died in the early part of 1863, while holding office as a member of Lord Palmerston's cabinet.

Lady Theresa Lewis was much esteemed for her intellect, amiable manners, and benevolence. She was an agreeable and successful writer, and an able, industrious, and varied contributor to literature. She was the author of the 'Lives of the Friends and Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon,' and also of two successful novels, 'The Semi-detached House,' and the 'Semi-attached Couple.' Her latest literary work was 'The Letters of the late Miss Berry,' a book which was charmingly edited by her ladyship, and only just published. To this it is that her ladyship refers in the letter which, by the courtesy of Messrs. Longman and Co., we are enabled to publish.

No. 314.—MISS MARY ELIZABETH BRADDON.

B. in Soho Square, London, 1837. A popular novelist. Daughter of Mr. Henry Braddon, solicitor, who was formerly one of the principal contributors to the old *Sporting Magazine*. At an early age, she became a contributor to periodical literature; wrote sentimental verses, political squibs, parodies, etc., for the poets' corner of provincial newspapers. She is the author of the 'Loves of Arcadia,' a comedietta produced at the Royal Strand Theatre, in March, 1860: of 'Garibaldi' and other poems, published January, 1861; 'Lady Lisle,' 'The Captain of the Vulture,' 'The Trail of the Serpent,' 'Ralph the Bailiff,' and other sketches reprinted from 'Temple Bar,' 'St. James's Magazine,' etc. Her fame, however, dates from her 'Lady Audley's Secret,' a sensation novel which had an immense success, and which has been dramatized. She wrote afterwards 'Aurora Floyd,' 'Eleanor's Victory,' 'John Marchmont's Legacy,' 'Henry Dunbar,' etc., all of which have been also exceedingly popular. As we have just now said, Miss Braddon excels in sensation novels. She possesses great vivacity of style, the art of what the French call the *sous-entendus*, a singular simplicity in dialogue, and more than a superficial gift of literature, an exhaustive fecundity of imagination as irresistible as it is communicative; she knows almost to perfection how to create a type, how to give to that type consistency, animation, physiognomy, how to make it speak the human language. Lady Audley and her nephew Robert, Aurora Floyd and her second husband, even Talbot Bulstrode and John Conyers, are living personages—speaking portraits. Miss Braddon seems to us to possess more substantial gifts than those required to write sensation novels; we sincerely hope that she will turn her wonderful talents to works as fascinating, but more durable. Her wonderful facility in writing is strikingly illustrated by the manuscript page we give of her last novel, 'Sir Jasper's Tenant.'

[*Kindly communicated.*]

No. 315.—THEODORE MARTIN (BON GAULTIER).

B. 1816. A celebrated English translator and *littérateur*.

He was born in Edinburgh, and was educated at the High School and University there. After practising as a solicitor, at Edinburgh, for several years, Mr. Martin removed, in 1848, to London, where he is well known as one of the leading parliamentary agents and Scotch solicitors. His name first became known to the public as a contributor to various periodicals, under the name of "Bon Gaultier," and, in conjunction with his friend, the late Professor Aytoun the poet, he produced the 'Book of Ballads,' which bears that name. Their names were again associated in a volume of translations of the 'Poems and Ballads of Goethe,' published in 1858. Both these works have met with a large circulation, both in England and America. Mr. Martin has also published a translation of the Danish poet Henrik Hertz's fine play 'King René's Daughter,' which has been produced on the stage with great success. Translations, by him, of Oehlenschläger's dramas 'Correggio' and 'Aladdin,' published in 1854 and 1857, have also introduced the knowledge of these masterpieces of the Danish poet's genius to a larger circle of English readers. In 1863 he published a metrical translation of the 'Odes of Horace,' with notes, which reached a second edition in nine months, and was immediately reproduced in America; and this he followed up in the next year, 1864, by a similar translation of Catullus. In 1863 he also published, unfortunately only for *private circulation*, 'Poems, Original and Translated' (containing part of the second part of Goethe's 'Faust,' and other translations from the German of Goethe, Schiller, Uhland, Rückert, Wilhelm Müller, etc.; from the French, the Romaic, etc. etc.), from which Mr. G. H. Lewes has extracted for his famous 'Life of Goethe,' the splendid translation of one of Goethe's Roman Elegies, no. iii.:—

"Blush not, my love, at the thought, thou yieldest so soon to my passion,
Trust me, I think it no shame, think it no vileness in thee!
Shafts from the quiver of Amor have manifold consequence. Some scratch,
And the heart sickens for years with the insidious bane.
Others drawn home to the head, full plumed and cruelly pointed,
Pierce to the marrow, and straight kindle the blood into flame."

In 1864, a translation of Dante's 'La Vita Nuova' followed; and in April of 1865, a translation of Goethe's 'Faust,' first part, in the metres of the original. The latter work may be considered as the most perfect translation of Goethe's masterpiece, reflecting as it does the poetic charm and dramatic life of the original with singular force and truth.

In 1851, Mr. Martin married Miss Helen Faucit, the celebrated actress.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 316.—HELEN FAUCIT (MRS. THEODORE MARTIN).

B. 1816. The most celebrated living English actress. Miss Faucit made her *début* in London on the 5th January, 1836, when she appeared at Covent Garden as 'Julia,' in the 'Hunchback,' and achieved a success which at once placed her at the head of her profession. Soon afterwards she became one of the most important members of Mr. Macready's companies, during his Shakspearian revivals at Covent Garden and Drury Lane. Miss Faucit was the original representative (*elle a créé les rôles*) of the heroines of the 'Lady of Lyons,' 'Money,' 'The Sea-Captain,' 'Richelieu,' and the 'Duchess de La Vallière,' by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton; Mr. Browning's 'Strafford' and 'Colombe's Birthday;' Mr. Westland Marston's 'Patrician's Daughter' and 'Marie de Meraine;' Mr. Troughton's 'Nina Sforza;' Mr. Theodore Martin's adaptation from the Danish poet Henrik Hertz's 'King René's Daughter;' and of many other plays. Of her Shakespearian performances, her 'Juliet,' 'Imogen,' 'Beatrice,' 'Constance,' 'Lady Macbeth,' and 'Rosalind,' have proved her to possess powers of the highest order, both in tragedy and comedy. Indeed it is difficult to say in which she is most admirable.

Miss Helen Faucit some years ago appeared with signal success in 'Antigone,' and our readers will remember Thomas De Quincey's noble critique on that drama, *à propos* of her appearance in it in Edinburgh, 1845:—"Then suddenly—oh, Heavens! what a revelation of beauty!—forth stepped, walking in brightness, the most faultless of Grecian marbles, Miss Helen Faucit as 'Antigone.' What perfection of Athenian sculpture! the noble figure, the lovely arms, the fluent drapery! What an unveiling of the ideal statuesque! Is it Hebe? Is it Aurora? Is it a goddess that moves before us? Perfect she is in form; perfect in attitude;

'Beautiful exceedingly,
Like a ladie from a fair countrie!'

It flattered one's patriotic feelings to see this noble young countrywoman realizing so exquisitely, and restoring to our imagination the noblest of Grecian girls!"

On the 25th August, 1851, Miss Helen Faucit married Mr. Theodore Martin, the celebrated translator and *littérateur*, but has continued to appear on the stage at intervals since her marriage, as she seems to feel it her duty—and a noble one!—to do what she can to assist in counteracting the evil tendencies of public taste during these last years in all matters connected with the stage.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 317.—ALBERT SMITH.

B. at Chertsey, 1816; d. at Fulham, 1860. In our second volume, p. 235, we gave the manuscript of some humorous lines by this lamented public favourite. In the present number we publish one of his letters.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 318.—JOHN PARRY, the elder (Bardd Alaw).

B. at Denbigh, in North Wales, 18th February, 1776; d. 8th April, 1851. A talented Welsh musician and musical author. Father of the celebrated Mr. John Parry, the vocalist. His musical talent was manifested, as a boy, by making a fife from a piece of cane, and, without tuition, playing on it the popular airs of the day. From a dancing-master he received a few lessons on the clarionet, on which the boy was in the habit of accompanying the church singers in psalm-tunes. He joined the Denbigh Militia in 1793, and from the German master of the band young Parry took lessons. In 1797 he became in turn band-master; and he made himself acquainted thoroughly with every wind instrument in the military band, and studied also the harp, piano, and violin, although the clarionet was still his favourite instrument. At the benefit of Mrs. T. Dibdin, in 1805, Mr. Parry made his *début* in London, by performing 'All's Well' on two flageolets, and 'Viva Tutte' on three flageolets, in distinct parts. Such was the success of this feat, that Mr. Parry, in 1807, took up his permanent residence in London, and from that period was identified with our principal musical societies and institutions. He wrote and composed songs for Vauxhall Gardens for many years. In 1841 he wrote the plot and dialogue, and composed the music of a farce called 'Fair Cheating,' for Lovegrove's benefit at Drury Lane Theatre. At the desire of Mr. Arnold, he composed the music for T. Dibdin's 'Harlequin Hoax,' which had such an extraordinary run at the Lyceum Theatre. 'High Notions,' a farce, was written in 1814, for Drury Lane Theatre, by Mr. Parry; and in the same year he composed the music for 'Oberon's Oath,' at Covent Garden. At this theatre he produced a musical sketch, 'Helpless Animals,' in 1818; and in 1821, 'Two Wives, or a Hint for Husbands,' at the Lyceum. He also adapted the music for 'Ivanhoe,' at

Covent Garden Theatre. Innumerable songs were both written and composed by Mr. Parry, in his day, for Braham, Incledon, Sinclair, Pyne, Phillips, C. Taylor, Knight, Harley, Munden, Collyer, Miss Stephens, Mrs. Dickons, Mrs. Mountain, Mrs. Bland, Miss Povey, Miss Cubitt, etc. Mr. Parry being a quick and ready poet as well as musician, his powers were often put in requisition for the Theatrical Fund dinners, etc., and very frequently extemporaneously. He wrote the songs for Braham and others, sung at the *fêtes* given to the allied Sovereigns, the Prince of Orange, etc.; and 'Arthur the Brave,' in honour of the Duke of Wellington, for which he received a letter of thanks from his Grace. The Cambrian Society presented Mr. Parry with a medal for adapting English words to Welsh melodies. In 1821, at a *Gorsedd* (assemblage of Welsh bards), a bardic degree was conferred on Mr. Parry, who from that time was denominated *Bardd Alaw*, or master of song. He wrote an historical essay on the harp, on the antiquity of Welsh music, and Pennillion singing. He published two volumes of the 'Welsh Harper,' and edited the old edition of Jones's 'Bardic Remains.' Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Cornwall Baron Wilson, and other writers, wrote English words to Parry's arrangement of the melodies of Wales. Mr. Parry composed the music of a farce, 'A Trip to Wales,' for Drury Lane Theatre, in 1826. In 1833 he arranged the music for the 'Welsh Girl,' a piece played at the Olympic, by Madame Vestris, with great success. The popular 'Jenny Jones' ('Cadair Idris') was published by Mr. Parry in 1820. He was the conductor of Eisteddvods, or bardic meetings, in Wales: at Wrexham, in 1820; Brecon, in 1822 and 1826; Denbigh, in 1828; and that held at Beaumaris, in 1832 (her Majesty, then the Princess Victoria, and the Duchess of Kent being present); and at Cardiff, in 1834; as also at all the meetings in London under the auspices of the Cymrodorion, or Royal Cambrian Institution, from 1822 to 1836. Mr. Parry was for many years honorary treasurer to the Royal Society of Musicians, and honorary secretary to the Melodists' Club. He assisted the royal and noble directors of the Ancient Concerts for many years. He was honorary assistant-secretary also to the Royal Musical Festival held in Westminster Abbey in 1834.

Mr. Parry was indefatigable in the cause of charity; and no concert ever took place for a musician or his family in distress, without the active co-operation of the kind-hearted Mr. Parry. He was a general favourite in the musical circles, from the Royal amateur down to the humblest member of the profession. He was not a profound musician, but he was an agreeable melodist, and many of his simple ballads will outlive much more ambitious efforts.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 319.—CHARLES KEMBLE.

B. 1775; d. 1854. An eminent English actor. Youngest son of Roger Kemble, and brother of John Philip Kemble, Stephen Kemble, and Mrs. Siddons. He was educated at the Roman Catholic College of Douay, whence he returned to England in 1792. He was placed, through the influence of his brother John, in the General Post-Office, but soon resigned his situation, and after a few trials in private theatres, made his first appearance on the public stage at Sheffield, as Orlando in 'As You Like It.' On the 21st April, 1794, he first appeared in London as Malcolm, on the opening of the newly-built theatre of Drury Lane; John Kemble performing Macbeth; Mrs. Siddons, Lady Macbeth; and Mr. Palmer, Macduff. He continued for a considerable time to play secondary characters, but gradually improved in his art. In 1797 he was engaged at the Haymarket Theatre, when, in 1800, he brought out his adaptation of Mercier's 'Déserteur,' under the title of 'The Point of Honour,' which was performed successfully, and became a stock play. In 1806 he married Miss Marie Thérèse De Camp, of French parentage, but born at Vienna in 1774. Miss De Camp was placed by her father as a *danseuse* at the Opera House, London, at a very early age. Her father died when she was in her twelfth year; she was then patronized and instructed by some ladies, and had become, when Charles Kemble married her, a favourite actress in the walk of high comedy, and she so continued as Mrs. Charles Kemble till she left the stage in 1818. She died in 1838. In 1807 Mr. Charles Kemble brought out with success at Covent Garden 'The Wanderer, or the Rights of Hospitality,' which is an adaptation of Kotzebue's 'Eduard in Schottland,' and in 1808, at the Haymarket, with still greater success, the farce of 'Plot and Counterplot,' an adaptation of a French piece called 'Le Portrait de Michel Cervantes.' Three or four other dramatic pieces from the German and French, which he brought out afterwards, were less successful. Meantime he continued to improve in his profession, took a wide range, and in some of his characters was without a rival; his handsome features, fine voice, and tall well-formed person peculiarly fitting him for them. He closed his career as an actor on the 10th April, 1840, shortly after having been appointed Examiner of Plays. He appeared in public occasionally afterwards as a reader of Shakespeare. He was well acquainted with modern languages, and a tolerable classical scholar.

Mr. Charles Kemble left one son and two daughters:—John Mitchell Kemble, one of the chief Anglo-Saxon scholars of his age; Fanny Kemble, now Mrs. Butler; and Adelaide Kemble, now Mrs. Sartoris.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 320.—JOHN BALDWIN BUCKSTONE.

B. in London, 1802. A celebrated actor, dramatic author, and theatrical manager. At page 60 of our first volume will be found a very humorous letter, addressed by Mr. Buckstone to his friend and brother-actor, Mr. H. Compton. We now give a short note written by him in 1852.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

Nos. LVIII., LIX.—ABRAHAM SOLOMON.

B. in London, May, 1824; d. December, 1862. An eminent English painter. At thirteen years of age he entered the School of Art in Bloomsbury, then presided over by Mr. Sass; the same year he obtained a medal from the Society of Arts. In 1839 he became a student in the Royal Academy, and in the two following years gained silver medals in the antique and life schools respectively. From the year 1843 until that of his death, Mr. Solomon was a regular contributor to the annual exhibitions of the Academy, and occasionally at the Gallery of the British Institution. His first picture was a scene from Crabbe's poems, the 'Courtship of Ditchem;' then came a scene from 'Peveril of the Peak,' introducing Ralph Bridgenorth, Julian, and Alice Bridgenorth, where the father unexpectedly intrudes upon the young lovers. A more ambitious work appeared in 1847: a composition from the 'Vicar of Wakefield.' But the pictures which served more than any other, perhaps, to raise Mr. Solomon's reputation as an earnest, thoughtful painter, was that exhibited in 1857, 'Waiting for the Verdict,' and its companion, 'Not Guilty,' exhibited in 1859. In 1858 Mr. Solomon contributed three pictures to the Academy: 'The Flight,' 'Madame Blaiz,' and 'The Lion in Love.' In 1859, in addition to 'Not Guilty,' he sent 'Ici on Rase' and 'The Fox and the Grapes.' A more striking picture, however, than any of the foregoing, entitled 'Drowned! Drowned!' was exhibited by Mr. Solomon in 1860. It is not unworthy, for the story it tells, of a place beside Hogarth's 'Rake's Progress,' and, in all probability, had its origin in Hood's wonderfully thrilling and most pathetic poem of 'The Bridge of Sighs.' This picture gained the £100 prize from the Liverpool Academy the same year. 'Art Critics in

Brittany,' 'Consolation,' and a scene from Molière's 'Le Malade Imaginaire,' were exhibited in 1861, the first at the British Institution, the others at the Academy, and well sustained the artist's reputation. ('Art Journal,' 1862.)

[*From the Collection of Maurice Davis, Esq., M.D.*]

No. LX.—JOHN GILBERT.

B. at Blackheath, Kent, 1817. An English painter. At an early age he made great exertions to enter the Academy schools as a student, but did not succeed. He was therefore thrown upon his own resources, until eventually he found a friend in Mr. G. Lance. In 1836 he exhibited a water-colour picture at the Suffolk Street Gallery; in 1838, a 'Portrait' at the Academy; in 1841, 'Holbein painting the Portrait of Anne Boleyn' and 'Don Quixote giving advice to Sancho Panza.' In 1842 he followed this up by another painting from 'Don Quixote' and a 'Scene from Tristram Shandy;' and in 1843, 'The Education of Gil Blas.' Soon after this date he quitted the ground of Spanish romance, and for some years drew his subjects from English history,—'The Murder of Thomas à Becket,' 'The Death of Cardinal Beaufort,' etc. In 1852 he exhibited at the British Institution 'Peace' and 'War;' the former illustrating 'A Drawing-room at St. James's,' the latter 'The Charge of Cavaliers at Naseby.' In 1853 he was chosen a member of the Society of Water-Colour Painters. Mr. Gilbert is very widely known as a wood-draughtsman; he has contributed largely in this way to the 'Illustrated London News,' and his name is associated with nearly all the best modern illustrated editions of British authors. ('Men of the Time.')

[*From the Collection of Charles Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 321.—THOMAS, FIRST LORD ERSKINE.

B. 1750; d. 1823. An eminent English lawyer and orator. Was the third son of David Henry Erskine, Earl of Buchan. David Henry Erskine, Earl of Buchan, was born in 1750. He received his education at Edinburgh High School and St. Andrew's University; but the contracted means of his family rendering a profession necessary, he went to sea as a midshipman; but he quitted the service after four years, and entered the Royals, or 1st regiment of Foot, with whom he embarked for Minorca, in 1770. His friends, however, and particularly his mother, who properly appreciated his great talents, advised him to lay aside all thoughts of a military life, and embrace the legal profession. Accordingly, at the age of twenty-six, he entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1777, merely to obtain a degree, to which he was entitled as the son of a nobleman; and, at the same time, became a student of Lincoln's Inn. He also placed himself as a pupil in the office of Mr. (afterwards Judge) Buller, then an eminent special pleader, and subsequently in that of Mr. (afterwards Baron) Wood. He was called to the bar in 1778, and obtained immediate success. In May, 1783, he received a silk gown, and, the same year, was elected Member of Parliament for Portsmouth, and unanimously rechosen for the same borough on every succeeding election, until raised to the peerage. In 1792, being employed to defend Thomas Paine, when prosecuted for the second part of his 'Rights of Man,' he declared that, waiving all personal convictions, he deemed it right, as an English advocate, to obey the call: by the maintenance of which principle he lost his office of attorney-general to the Prince of Wales. The most arduous effort, however, in his professional life, arose out of the part cast upon him, in conjunction with Mr. (afterwards Sir Vicary) Gibbs, in the trials of Hardy, Tooke, and others, for high treason, in 1794. These trials lasted for several weeks, and the ability displayed by Mr. Erskine on this eventful occasion was admired and acknowledged by all parties. He was a strenuous opposer of the war with France; and wrote a pamphlet, entitled 'A View of the Causes and Consequences of the War with France;' when such was the attraction of his name, that it ran through the unprecedented number of forty-eight editions. In 1802, the Prince of Wales not only restored him to his office of attorney-general, but made him keeper of his seals for the duchy of Cornwall. On the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806, when Lord Grenville received the commands of George III. to form a new administration, Mr. Erskine was created a peer, and raised to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; but the dissolution of the administration of which he formed a part happening during the following year, he retired with the usual pension. During the latter years of his life Lord Erskine laboured under considerable pecuniary difficulties; while numerous follies and eccentricities (to use no harsher epithets) obscured the brilliancy of his former fame. He was the author of a political romance, in two volumes, entitled 'Armata,' and some pamphlets on the Greek cause. But it was at the bar that he shone with peculiar lustre. There the resources of his mind were made apparent by instantaneous bursts of eloquence, combining logic, rhetorical skill, and legal precision; while he triumphed over the passions and prejudices of his hearers, and moulded them to his will.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 322.—THE RIGHT. HON. STEPHEN RUMBOLD LUSHINGTON, D.C.L.

B. in 1775. Son of the late Rev. J. Lushington. Was educated at Rugby. Entered Parliament in 1807, as M.P. for Rye, for which borough and for Canterbury he sat in Parliament without intermission until 1837. He was for nearly fourteen years Chairman of Ways and Means in the House of Commons, and subsequently from 1814 to 1827 acted as joint-secretary to the Treasury. He is also known as the author of the 'Life and Services of General Lord Harris,' the conqueror of Seringapatam, whose daughter he married. He was created an honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in 1839.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 323.—RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

B. at Dublin, 1751; d. July 16, 1815. Distinguished as a statesman, wit, and dramatist. Was the son of Thomas Sheridan, a great tragedian of his time. Richard was educated at Harrow School, and became a student of the Middle Temple, but was not called to the bar. His first dramatic attempt was 'The Rivals,' which was acted at Covent Garden in 1775, with moderate success; but the 'Duenna,' a musical entertainment, which followed, was received with general admiration; and his 'School for Scandal' gained him the highest reputation as a comic writer. On the retirement of Garrick from Drury Lane Theatre, Sheridan purchased a share in that property, which qualified him for a seat in Parliament; and, in 1780, he was chosen member for the borough of Stafford. He attained distinguished celebrity as an orator, and made the grandest display of eloquence during the progress of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. The political changes consequent on the death of Pitt, in 1806, occasioned the exaltation of the party with which Sheridan was connected, and he obtained the lucrative post of treasurer of the navy and the rank of a privy councillor. This administration being weakened by the loss of Mr. Fox, who survived his celebrated rival only a few months, new alterations took place, and Sheridan was deprived of office, to which he never returned. At the general election in 1806, he obtained a seat for Westminster, the great object of his ambition; but he was afterwards nominated for the borough of Ilchester, which he continued to represent during the remainder of his parliamentary career. The latter part of the life of this highly-talented individual was embittered by misfortunes, principally arising from his own improvidence. His profuse habits involved him deeply in debt; his failure of a seat in Parliament deprived him of protection from arrest; intemperance had undermined his constitution; mental anxiety completed the destruction of his health; and his death took place amidst a complication of difficulties, fears, and sorrows, July 7, 1816. Besides the pieces already noticed, he was the author of part of 'A Translation of Aristænetus;' the farces of 'The Critic,' a 'Trip to Scarborough,' and 'St. Patrick's Day,' a 'Letter to Henry Dundas,' 'Pizarro,' a drama altered from Kotzebue, and poems. Mr. Sheridan was twice married, first to Miss Linley, a celebrated singer; and the second time to Miss Ogle, daughter of the Dean of Winchester.

In our second volume, page 235, we gave a short note written by Sheridan to Mrs. Lacy. We are enabled to reproduce in the present number a letter of considerable interest, referring to his agreement with Garrick for the purchase of the share in Drury Lane Theatre. It is dated Jan. 12th, 1776, and is addressed to Mr. Crispin.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 324.—SIR HUMPHRY DAVY.

B. at Penzance, Cornwall, 1778; d. at Geneva, 1829. A most distinguished chemist of the time. Was intended for the medical profession, but he relinquished it, and became superintendent of the Pneumatic Institution at Bristol. While fulfilling his duties in this capacity, he published his 'Chemical and Philosophical Researches,' which obtained for him the professorship of chemistry in the Royal Institution of London. In the April of 1801 he gave his first lecture, and, from that time, his popularity extended to all parts of the country. In the following year he was made professor to the Board of Agriculture, and, in 1818, had a baronetcy conferred on him. In 1820 he

was elected president of the Royal Society, to whose 'Transactions' he continued to contribute papers, on subjects of the greatest interest, for several years. The exertions of Davy in the fields of science have given his name an imperishable fame. He discovered the metallic basis of the earths and alkalies, the principles of electro-chemistry, and invented the miners' safety-lamp. In reference to his discovery of the composition of the fixed alkalies, Dr. Paris says, "Since the account given by Newton of his first discoveries in optics, it may be questioned whether so happy and successful an instance of philosophical induction has been afforded as that of Davy." The same writer says of him, that "he was endued with the spirit, and was a master of the practice of the inductive logic; and that he has left us some of the noblest examples of the efficacy of that great instrument of human reason in the discovery of truth." Besides his philosophical works, he wrote 'Salmonia, or Days of Fly-fishing,' and 'Consolations in Travel.'

The letter we give was written to Mr. Faraday, who went abroad as assistant and amanuensis to Sir H. Davy, and who has become, like his friend, a prince of modern science.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No 325.—MICHEL CHEVALIER.

B. at Limoges, January 13, 1806. An eminent political economist, French Senator, Councillor of State, etc. At the age of eighteen he was admitted into the Polytechnic School, from whence he passed into the School of Mines, just before the revolution of July. He was first employed as an engineer in the Département du Nord. About this time he became an ardent Saint-Simonian, and advocated the principles of the body with great eloquence and enthusiasm in the columns of the 'Globe,' of which he was editor. He joined in the schism of the Père Enfantin, was one of the preachers at Ménilmontant, and took part in editing the 'Livre Nouveau,' the future gospel of the doctrines of the sect. For his share in these proceedings he was nominally condemned to a year's imprisonment, as being guilty of an outrage to public morals. At the expiration of his sentence, which was commuted to half the term, he retracted, in the 'Globe,' all he had written against the Christian religion, marriage, and social institutions, and obtained from M. Thiers a special mission to the United States, charged to study there the system of railway and water communications. The letters which during his journey he addressed to the 'Journal des Débats' attracted much attention, and served to remove many French prejudices on industrial subjects. He was entrusted with a second mission to England, in 1836, at the time of the great commercial panic. On his return from London appeared his work, so often reprinted, 'Des Intérêts Matériels en France,' a programme of great industrial improvements. In 1840 he was made Professor of Political Economy in the College of France. In politics he was a strong *doctrinaire*, and sat for a short time as a member of the Chamber of Deputies (1845–46). Failing to be re-elected, he became one of the most fiery champions of free trade, and tried in vain, along with Bastiat, to organize a league similar to that which agitated England. The revolution of 1848 caused him to lose his various appointments. He threw himself into the ranks of the anti-revolutionists, and combated the attacks of the Socialists on the doctrines of political economy and those of his former co-religionists in his 'Lettres sur l'Organisation du Travail et la Question des Travailleurs' (1848). After the *coup d'état* he was restored to his professorship in the College of France, and promoted to the rank of engineer-in-chief. In 1851 he was elected into the section of political economy in the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences. In 1860 M. Chevalier was engaged, with Mr. Cobden, in carrying into effect the commercial treaty between France and England, and acted as president of the conference of Social Science at Dublin. In 1861 he was created a senator. M. Chevalier is the author of many important works on political economy. Besides those already quoted may be noticed his principal work, 'Cours d'Économie Politique' (1842–50, 8vo); also, 'Essais de Politique Industrielle' (1843), and 'De la Baisse Probable de l'Or' (1859), which was translated into English by Mr. Cobden, under the title, 'On the Probable Fall of the Value of Gold.' Others of his works have been translated into English and German.

The letter we reproduce, addressed to the chairman and the secretary of the Belgian Association for the Reform of the Duties on Foreign Articles, is an eloquent defence of free trade, while it forcibly points out the many difficulties and prejudices its partisans had to surmount.

(Transcript.)

"*Podève (Hérault), le* 3 *7bre*, 1856.

"Messieurs et honorables Compagnons d'armes,—Je ne dois pas vous dissimuler que la plupart, l'immense majorité des Chambres de Commerce françaises sont peu sympathiques à la liberté commerciale. Nous nous en apercevons tous les jours dans les efforts que nous faisons ici pour cette cause si importante. C'est en partie l'effet d'un déplorable esprit de routine que le commerce français secoue tous les jours un peu plus et dont cependant il ne s'est pas encore affranchi à beaucoup près, autant qu'il le faudrait; c'est dû, pour une part aussi, à ce que le gothique préjugé contre la *perfide Albion* est encore passablement vivace en France, et à ce qu'on y croit volontiers que la liberté du commerce est une machination des Anglais contre le continent; mais c'est surtout la conséquence de manœuvres habilement combinées par les Prohibitionistes. Ces messieurs, vous ne pouvez l'ignorer, forment parmi nous une faction fortement organisée par le moyen de l'association qui s'est attribué le nom de *la défense du travail national*. Ils ont jeté de cette manière un réseau sur toute la France. Ils se sont appliqué à se rendre les maîtres des Chambres de Commerce et des Chambres Consultatives des arts et manufactures, et, à la faveur de l'indifférence qu'on professe en France pour les élections, ils y ont réussi d'une manière à peu près complète. Par-là ils font apparaître devant le gouvernement ou devant les corps politiques, à l'occasion, des délégations des Chambres de Commerce qui ne sont que des émanations de l'association même des Prohibitionistes, et répètent la leçon que les meneurs Prohibitionistes de Paris leur ont apprise. Impossible de douter de la réalité de cette manœuvre. Le grand comité Prohibitioniste a pris lui-même la peine de la faire connaître au public, dans une circulaire du printemps dernier, où il recommande aux *frères et amis* des comités locaux de faire en sorte d'évincer de ces corps (Chambres de Commerce et Chambres Consultatives) non-seulement les adversaires mais même les *amis douteux*. Il faut être Prohibitioniste pur sang pour avoir l'*exequatur* de ces Messieurs.

"En cet état des choses, il ne faut ni vous étonner du silence des chambres françaises de commerce, ni en conclure que le public français soit en masse hostile à une liberte, même assez étendue, des échanges; pourvu qu'on y procédât par degrés, la réforme douanière réunirait en France une grande majorité.

"Je vous prie d'agréer, messieurs, l'assurance de ma haute considération et de ma vive sympathie,

"Michel Chevalier.

"Messieurs le Président et le Secrétaire de l'Association Belge, etc."

(Translation.)

"*Podève (Hérault), Sept.* 3, 1856.

"Gentlemen and honourable Companions in arms,—I ought not to conceal from you that the greater part, the immense majority of the French Chambers of Commerce, are uncongenial to commercial liberty. We perceive it every day in the efforts we are making here for this important cause. This is partly the effect of a deplorable spirit of routine which French commerce is every day shaking, but from which, however, it has not yet freed itself,—far from it, very far indeed. It is due, in part also, to the fact that the Gothic prejudice against *la perfide Albion* is still sufficiently lively in France, and that it is there willingly believed that freedom of commerce is a machination of the English against the Continent; but, it is above all, the consequence of manœuvres cleverly combined by the Protectionists. These gentlemen, as you cannot but be aware, form among us a faction strongly organized by means of an Association, which has assumed the name of the 'Defence of National Industry.' They have in this manner thrown a kind of network over the whole of France. They have endeavoured to render themselves masters of the Chambers of Commerce and the Consultative Chambers of Arts and Manufactures, and, favoured by the indifference which is shown in France for the elections, they have succeeded in a manner nearly complete. By these means they cause to appear before the Government, or before the bodies politic, as occasions offer, deputa-

tions from the Chambers of Commerce, which are but emanations from the Association of Protectionists itself, and repeat the lesson which the Protectionist leaders of Paris have taught them. It is impossible to doubt the reality of this manœuvre. The Protectionist Chief Committee has itself taken the trouble to make it known to the public, in a circular issued last spring, in which it recommends to the *brothers and friends* of the Local Committees to act in such a manner as to evince to these bodies (the Chambers of Commerce and Consultative Chambers), not only the adversaries, but even the *doubtful friends*. One must be a thorough-bred Protectionist to have the *exequatur* of these gentlemen.

"In this state of things, one must not be surprised at the silence of the French Chambers of Commerce, nor conclude from it that the French public are *en masse* hostile to a freedom of trade, even rather extensive; provided that it be proceeded with by degrees, custom-house reform would be favoured in France by a large majority.

"I beg of you to accept, Gentlemen, the assurance of my high consideration and of my lively sympathy.

"(Signed) Michel Chevalier.

"*To the President and Secretary of the Belgian Association, etc.*"

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 326.—JÉROME-ADOLPHE BLANQUI.

B. at Nice, 1798; d. 1854. Another eminent political economist.

After holding various honourable though subordinate offices, he succeeded the celebrated M. Say, as Professor of Political Economy at the Conservatoire des Arts et des Métiers, at Paris, in 1832. In 1836 he was chosen a member of the Institute of France; and at the period of the Revolution in 1848, he had represented the department of the Gironde, in the Chamber of Deputies for two years. He was the author of numerous treatises on the Statistics of most of the countries of Europe, the results of repeated tours; but his chief work is his 'Cours de l'Économie Industrielle.'

This letter we give was penned by Blanqui two years before his death; it shows that he remained, till his last hour, warmly devoted to science and economical progress. He says, that "the history of cotton is full of details, very little known, and much more interesting than the colour of the uniform of senators." He also expresses regret at being dismissed from the newspaper (*La Presse*), of which he was the oldest writer, and to which he had contributed under all *régimes*.

(Transcript.)

"Monsieur,—Mes dernières leçons ont porté sur la technologie et l'économie des . . . de fer et de coton. Chacun de ces sujets a occupé trois leçons en descriptions de procédés, faites de vive voix, sans notes, et il me serait aussi impossible qu'à vous, Monsieur, absent surtout, d'en parler et d'en ecrire d'après ces informes débris. Je le regrette; car c'était neuf, curieux et saisissant. Demain soir, j'entreprendrai l'histoire de la laine, puis celle du fil et de la soie. Je regrette surtout que vous n'ayiez pas moyen de parler de l'histoire du coton: elle est toute pleine de détails bien peu connus et bien plus digne d'intérêt que la couleur de l'habit des Sénateurs. Adieu, monsieur. Comment m'a-t-on supprimé *La Presse*—à moi, le plus ancien et le plus fidèle de ses rédacteurs, au travers de tous les régimes? Dites-en un mot, je vous prie, à qui de droit.

"Mille compliments.

"18 *février*, 185 ." "Blanqui.

(Translation.)

"Sir,—My last lessons have been on the technology and the economy of materials in iron and cotton. Each of these subjects occupied three lessons in descriptions of processes, made extempore, without notes, and it would therefore be impossible, especially as you are absent, Sir, to speak to you or write to you about it, from these informal remains. I regret this, for it was new, curious, and attractive. To-morrow evening I shall undertake the history of wool, then that of thread and silk. I regret especially that you should not have the opportunity of speaking on the history of cotton: it is full of details very little known and much more interesting than the colour of the uniform of Senators. Adieu, Sir. How is it that I have been dismissed from the 'Presse'?—I, the oldest and most faithful of its editors under all *régimes?* Say a word about it, I beg of you, in the proper quarters.

"A thousand compliments.

"16*th February*, 185 ." "(Signed) Blanqui.

[*From the Collection of M. Auguste Couvreur, membre de la Chambre des Représentants de Belgique.*]

No. 327-8.—WILLIAM AND MARY HOWITT.

William Howitt was born at Heanor (Derbyshire), in the year 1792, and was educated at one of the public seminaries of the Society of Friends, to which religious body his parents belonged. After leaving school he devoted himself to the study of languages and various branches of Natural History. In his twenty-eighth year he married Mary Botham, a young lady of similar tastes to his own. She was a native of the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, although her youth, until her marriage, was spent at Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, the old town of her father's family. The first year of their married life was spent in Staffordshire. Whilst there, they published, under their united names, their first volume of poems, 'The Forest Minstrel,' which was soon followed by a second, 'The Desolation of Eyam.' From 1823 to 1836, Mr. and Mrs. Howitt resided in Nottingham, during which time he produced 'The Book of the Seasons,' 'Pantika, or Traditions of the most ancient Times,' and a 'Popular History of Priestcraft;' and she, her first novel, 'Wood Leighton,' a dramatic poem, in one volume, called 'The Seven Temptations;' and her first juvenile works, the 'Sketches of Natural History' and 'Tales in Verse and Prose.' In 1836, they removed to Esher (Surrey), where, entirely devoting himself to a country life and literature, William Howitt published, in rapid succession, some of his most popular works, 'The Rural Life of England,' 'Colonization and Christianity,' the first and second series of 'Visits to remarkable Places,' and 'The Boy's Country Book;' whilst Mary Howitt commenced the editorship of Fisher's 'Drawing-Room Scrap-Book,' and her series of 'Tales for the People and their Children,' which extended to thirteen volumes.

From Esher our authors removed to Germany, principally for the education of their children, nor here did their literary ardour and industry abate. Here Mr. Howitt wrote his 'Rural and Domestic Life in Germany,' his 'German Student-Life,' and, somewhat later, his 'German Experiences.' It was during their residence in Heidelberg that they turned their attention to Scandinavian literature, which led to the translation of the works of Frederika Bremer, Hans Christian Andersen, Goldsmids, and others, by Mary Howitt, and some years later to a general 'History of Scandinavian Literature,' a work of good research and industry, to which both their names were attached.

In 1842, Mr. and Mrs. Howitt returned to England and settled in the immediate neighbourhood of London, and soon after her poems were published in a collected form, under the title of 'Ballads and other Poems.' A few years later, their first painful experience in literature occurred by their connection with an unsuccessful periodical; nevertheless, their industry was unabated. He produced, besides the already mentioned 'History of Scandinavian Literature,' his 'Homes and Haunts of the Poets,' 'The Hall and the Hamlet,' 'Madame Dorrington of the Dene,' and the 'Year-Book of the Country;' and she, 'The Heir of Wast Wayland,' 'The Children's Year,' 'Our Cousins in Ohio,' 'Mary Leeson,' and 'Steadfast Gabriel.'

In 1852, the gold discovery having attracted general attention to Australia, William Howitt visited that country, taking with him his two sons, both of whom strongly inclined to settle there. The literary result of the two years spent in the colony by him, were his large work, entitled 'Land, Labour, and Gold;' 'The Australian Boy's Book,' and 'Tallangatta,' a novel. In December, 1854, he returned to England, leaving behind him his eldest son, who has since then greatly distinguished himself as an explorer in the colony, where he now holds various appointments under the Government of Victoria. The second son, preferring New Zealand, settled himself in that colony in 1860, and, after a short, but most promising career, perished by drowning in Lake Brunner, in June, 1863, whilst employed by Government to open up the west coast of the island.

But to return to the true order of time. During her husband's absence in Australia, Mrs. Howitt remained in England with her two daughters, the eldest of whom becoming at that time

favourably known as an artist, published with great success her first work, 'The Art Student in Munich.' She also assisted her mother in collecting a volume of 'Stories of English and Foreign Life,' and in bringing out Ennemoser's elaborate work, the 'History of Magic,' the translation of which occupied Mr. Howitt and his eldest son during their voyage. Mrs. Howitt also prepared at this time, a 'History of the United States,' and translated from the Swedish Miss Bremer's 'Homes of the New World,' and, at a still later period, that lady's travels in 'Europe and the Holy Land,' in 6 vols. Since Mr. Howitt's return to England, he has pursued his literary career with unabated industry, as the following works prove:—'The Popular History of England, from the Time of John to George IV.,' published by Messrs. Cassell and Co., in six large volumes; 'The Man of the People,' a novel in 3 vols.; 'The History of the Supernatural,' 2 vols.; 'A History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.' At present he is occupied on a work which has long engaged his attention—'A History of the Life and Times of George Fox.'

During the same period, Mrs. Howitt has published, assisted by her younger daughter, 'A Treasury of Stories for the Young,' a juvenile work, called 'Lillieslea,' and, lastly, 'The Cost of Caergwyn,' a work of great study and research, a faithful portraiture of life in the Principality, and altogether the most carefully finished work of our author.

Here we close the literary career of William and Mary Howitt, merely adding, that in the present year, her Majesty has conferred on him a grant from the Civil List, in acknowledgment of the long-continued and valuable literary labours of himself and his wife.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

LXI.—JOHN FLAXMAN.

B. at York, July 6, 1755; d. December 7, 1826. A most eminent English sculptor. His father was a moulder of figures, and kept a shop in New Street, Covent Garden, and afterwards in the Strand. It was in this humble studio that the future artist, who was brought to London in early infancy, received his first artistic impressions. In his fifteenth year Flaxman became a student of the Royal Academy, and in the same year exhibited, as his first subject there, a figure of Neptune in wax. After this, he turned his attention to designing and modelling for others, especially for the Wedgwoods, to whom his talents and taste were eminently useful. In 1782 he removed from his paternal residence in the Strand, and established a house in Wardour Street. In the same year he married Miss Ann Denman, a woman equally estimable for her virtues and her accomplishments. In 1787 he set out for Italy, accompanied by his wife. While at Rome he made a series of thirty-nine subjects from the 'Iliad,' and thirty-four from the 'Odyssey,' illustrative of the principal events in those poems. These works at once stamped his reputation and surrounded him with patrons; among the rest, the Countess Spencer, for whom he composed his series of illustrations of Æschylus, and the eccentric Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, who had commissioned him to execute the group of 'Athamas.' During his stay at Rome he executed for Mr. Thomas Hope an exquisite small marble group of 'Cephalos and Aurora.' It was for him too that third sublime series of poetic compositions, the 'Illustrations of Dante,' amounting altogether to a hundred and nine subjects, namely, thirty-eight from the 'Inferno,' as many from the 'Purgatorio,' and thirty-three from the 'Paradiso.' Here, being left almost entirely to the resources of his own imagination, without assistance from the previous ideas of other artists, he manifested still greater originality of mind and intellectual vigour than in the Homeric series, or that from Æschylus. All the three constitute an almost new province of art, combining the distinguishing qualities of picturesque and sculpturesque design. Soon after his return from Italy, where he had spent upwards of seven years, he distinguished himself by his noble monument to Lord Mansfield. He was unanimously elected an A.R.A. in 1797. In that year he exhibited at the Academy his statue of Sir William Jones, as well as three bas-relief sketches of Scriptural subjects. In 1810, he was appointed to the then new Professorship of Sculpture at the Royal Academy, to which circumstance the world is indebted for his series of lectures on the art, which may be studied with profit, not by those alone of his own profession, but by artists and men of taste generally. Till the year 1820, he had enjoyed a life of serenity and tranquil competence, with constant occupation in the art he loved, and increasing fame attending it; but he had now felt the bitterness of losing his wife, and henceforth felt a blank in his existence, which neither the solace of friendship nor the honours of public applause could fill up. Nevertheless, he continued to apply himself vigorously to his art, and some of his latest productions are among his best. The 'Shield of Achilles,' first modelled in 1818, afterwards cast in silver for George IV., is certainly one of the most splendid achievements of the art of modern times. To this period belong, also, his 'Psyche,' and group of the 'Archangel Michael and Satan,' both of them stamped with his genius. He continued his usual pursuits and studies until three days before his death, which took place on the 7th December, 1826, and on the 15th he was followed to the grave (in the churchyard of St. Giles's in the Fields) by the President and Council of the Royal Academy.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

LXII.—ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

B. at Edinburgh, in 1816. An eminent Scottish painter. For a list of his principal works we refer our readers to our No. 10, new series, page 41.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

LXIII.—F. M. MILLER.

In our number of the 25th November, we gave a sketch of "Ariel," by this able sculptor. We now reproduce a second and equally pleasing specimen of his style—"Michael Angelo attending his Sick Servant,' a sketch for a relievo.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 329.—JOHN HANNING SPEKE.

B. 1827; d. 1864. A celebrated African explorer and the discoverer of the source of the Nile. He was the second son of an old county family of worshipful repute for many centuries. "So when one of the Spekes of Jordans (Somersetshire) became famous over the world, his fame was part of the property of the district, in which its inhabitants must partake; and in his kindly nature he submitted with the best grace to the ovation offered him in his native district, knowing that to evade it would be a sore mortification to old friends and good neighbours." He entered the army in 1844. Some nine or ten years afterwards he set out for Africa, and published, in 'Blackwood's Magazine,' a most interesting account of his exploring and hunting adventures in Somali Land, and in other parts of Africa, during 1854–1855, in conjunction with Captain Burton, where he suffered severely from wounds inflicted by the Somali. He returned to England in the summer of 1855, when he joined, as a volunteer, the Turkish contingent, and proceeded to the Crimea. At the close of the war he projected an expedition to explore the Fauna of the Caucasus, but abandoned the place on receiving an invitation to rejoin Captain Burton in a more extensive expedition into Africa. For his great geographical and topographical researches in this exploring expedition he received medals from the Geographical Society of France and the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain. His chief fame, however, rests on the discovery of the source of the Nile, which he achieved, together with his friend Captain Grant, in the year 1863, and the graphic narrative of which, as well as his 'Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile,' were published a short time before his lamentable death. He possessed a noble, kind, brave, courageous heart; he "realized that fine old idea of true chivalry, in which the hero in the field became a lamb at home;" he bore his honours nobly, "both when he returned triumphant, and when he issued the wondrous narrative of his difficulties and their conquest;" and, "when the great lionizing world was roaring at his heels, demanding him as its prey, he heeded it not." "Those who came close to him," says one who knew him well, "saw that he possessed generosity in large measure, and that nothing could be more contrary to his nature than to be penurious or unjust to any man. He was a cheerful giver. Without the unamiable antithesis attributed to the great Roman revolutionist of being *alieni appetens*, he had a disposition to be *sui profusus*. He was penurious to no one but himself. . . . It is the remaining consolation of his friends that no man of the age is safer of immortality. He who achieved what mankind had been struggling after for 3000 years, is sure to be remembered as long as the earth exists and is inhabited." (Partly extracted from 'Blackwood's Magazine,' October, 1864.)

The letter we give is of interest with regard to what were his intentions if his life had been spared.

[*From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.*]

No. 330.—THE REV. DR. LIVINGSTONE.

B. 1817, at Blantyre, near Glasgow. The celebrated African traveller. Under considerable difficulties he pursued the studies of medicine and theology while engaged in a cotton factory at Glasgow. He subsequently requested to be sent as a missionary to China; but England being at the time at war with that country, he embarked, in 1840, for Africa. After residing some time at the Cape of Good Hope, in order to acquire the dialects spoken in the interior, he entered upon his religious labours, and lived chiefly with the Bechuanas, to whose customs he accommodated himself, and to whom he preached the doctrines of Christianity. In 1849 he set out, and succeeded in verifying the existence of Lake Ngami. He undertook a second expedition in the following year, but was arrested by illness. In 1851 he penetrated beyond the chief city of the Makalolo tribe, and found a vast country, fertile, with navigable rivers, and rich in mineral wealth, and, at the same time, inhabited by a friendly and industrious people. After undergoing the severest hardships, he reached the Portuguese station of St. Paul, on the west coast of Africa. He afterwards set out to traverse the Continent towards the south, and reached Quillimane in 1856. Returning to England, he was rewarded with the gold medals of the Geographical Societies of London and Paris. He published, in 1857, a narrative of his labours and adventures, under the title 'Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa,' a work which excited considerable interest. In 1858 he left England, provided with a steam-yacht of light draught, to ascend the African rivers, and with scientific apparatus to enable him to accurately determine his observations; and for several years continued his labours of exploring the country and teaching the people with considerable success. He returned to his native country in 1864. Through the intervention of the Royal Geographical Society, he was appointed to lead a new expedition into the interior of Africa from the east coast. The Society contributed a portion of the funds for the purpose, and the Government appointed him as Consul to the Independent Chiefs. The principal objects of the new expedition are to ascertain the limits of the great inland lakes. He left England on this expedition in the month of August last.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 331.—CHARLES MAURICE, PRINCE DE TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD.

B. at Paris, in 1754; d. 1838. Was descended from one of the most illustrious houses of France. As he was intended for the Church, he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice; and his ready wit, insinuating manners, and a quick penetration into the real characters of men, caused him, in 1780, to be named Agent-General for ecclesiastical affairs. The duties of his office did not occupy all his attention; and Mirabeau, at the commencement of the Revolution, pointed out the prelate of Autun (for Talleyrand then occupied that bishopric) as possessing talents equal to the occasion, and as one capable of reading the intricate secrets of cabinets—a prophecy which has been fully verified. From the period of 1789, when he was deputed by the clergy of his diocese to represent them in the Assembly of the States-General, he dictated laws which rendered him a favourite with the people, at the same time that he laboured to insinuate himself into the diplomatic agency of the reigning governments. Acting as the representative of the clergy, he proposed the suppression of the payment of tithes, and brought forward the decree which gave their property to aid the service of the State. Deaf to every appeal made by that body, he ceased not to enforce the law which obliged the clergy to swear obedience to the civil power, and officiated in his pontifical robes at the newly-erected altar in the Champ de Mars, on the 14th of July, 1790, where he was the first to take the civic religious oath, and advise the priests to follow his example. He subsequently consecrated the first constitutional bishops, and for this was excommunicated by Pope Pius VI. He then gave up his bishopric, and was elected a member of the Directory for the Department of Paris. He proposed to the Directory the plan of a great national school on philosophical principles; and in the discussion which followed gave the first ideas for the Institution in aid of the arts and sciences, which was established in Paris five years afterwards. In 1792 Talleyrand was sent to England on a secret mission; but as he was suspected both by the Jacobins and the emigrants, his presence was disapproved of, and the English minister gave him and the French ambassador, M. de Chauvelin, orders to quit the English territories within twenty-four hours. He then left France for the United States, and there employed himself in commercial speculations, until he was recalled in 1796 by a decree of the Convention. On his return he was appointed

Minister of Foreign Affairs, and supported himself with the utmost *sang-froid* imaginable against the numerous attacks he received from men of different parties. He knew the desire of General Bonaparte to be at the head of the government; and, with Sieyes as his colleague, he became the mainspring in directing the movements in the Cabinet of the First Consul. He was the negotiator with Austria at Luneville, as well as with England in the treaty of Amiens. A brief, issued by Pope Pius VII., having released him from the obligation of celibacy, he married Madame Grandt; and on Napoleon becoming emperor, he made him Grand Chamberlain, and in 1806 created him Prince of Benevento, still retaining the foreign portfolio. In March, 1806, he opened negotiations of peace with Mr. Fox, which failed with the death of the latter great statesman. In 1807 he was made Vice-Grand-Elector; and superseded, as Foreign Secretary, by De Champagny, in consequence of his opposition to the project of making Joseph Bonaparte the King of Spain. The first reverse of the French arms increased Napoleon's irritation against his clear-sighted adviser, and he was excluded the Cabinet and placed under surveillance. To the secret intrigues of his resentful and active mind, long at work, it is generally understood that Bonaparte owed his fall, coupled as they were with the disasters of the last ill-fated campaigns in Russia, Germany, and France. Bonaparte saw his error when too late. He recalled Talleyrand; but the seed had been long sown, and was mature; the web was not to be unwound. No one can tell what influence he exercised but himself; and as by his will he has strictly prohibited his heirs from publishing his memoirs before the lapse of thirty years from the day of his death, many a grand secret in diplomacy, and many state mysteries, must, till that period arrives, be impenetrable. He was elected President of the Provisional Government on Napoleon's abdication in 1814, and exercised that function till the restoration of the Bourbons, when he was appointed Foreign Minister, made a peer as Prince Talleyrand, and finally sent ambassador to the Congress of Vienna. On Napoleon's return from Elba, the latter attempted, vainly, to attach him to his fortunes; but his sagacious instinct prevailed. He remained steady to the new dynasty, and urged the personal declarations against Napoleon of the 13th and 25th of March, 1815. After the battle of Waterloo he returned to Paris with Louis XVIII., and was re-appointed Foreign Minister; but he resigned rather than put his name to the treaty for the occupation of France. He from that time till the fall of Charles X. placed himself at the head of the Opposition in the Chamber of Peers; and on Louis Philippe becoming king, in 1830, he was sent ambassador to England, in which capacity he remained till 1837. Throughout the varying situations in which he was placed, much as he may be charged with duplicity and selfishness, one prevailing sentiment may be remarked,—a strong and unceasing interest for his country's greatness. His sincerity was always questionable; but his firmness of character, his diplomatic superiority, his infinite resources, the clearness of his views, the brilliancy of his wit, and the elegance of his language, all combined to form a being capable of influencing the destinies of a nation. He died at Paris, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

(Translation.)

"Here, again, Citizen Minister, is a new request that I am obliged to make to you: this one interests me personally. I should wish to have an appointment as collector of taxes for a young man possessing all the qualities which inspire interest and create confidence. His name is Givac; he is the nephew of the former bishop of Rennes, whose merits are certainly known to you. His uncle has returned to France infirm, old, and poor. What you can do for the nephew will be done for the whole family. If you have the goodness to appoint him, he would wish that it should be in one of the towns of Troyes, Rheims, Amiens, Abbeville, Chartres, or Courtray. I particularly recommend this little affair to you, my dear colleague, and renew the assurance of my very sincere attachment.

"(Signed) Ch. Mau. Talleyrand.

"18*th February*."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 332.—THE REV. JOSEPH WOLFF, D.D.

B. 1798; d. 1864. A distinguished missionary and traveller. Was born of Jewish parents, of the tribe of Levi. While young he became a convert to the Christian faith, and studied at the Collegio Romano and the Collegio di Propaganda at Rome; but conscientious objections arising in his mind to some of the Roman Catholic tenets, he was banished from Rome as a recusant, and completed his education at the Universities of Halle, Vienna, and Tübingen, and was for a time a pupil of the late Rev. C. Simeon, at Cambridge. In 1837 he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of New Jersey, U.S., and Priest in 1838 by the Bishop of Dromore, Ireland. He undertook more than one missionary expedition to Bokhara, partly in search of the lost ten tribes of Israel, and partly to obtain the liberation of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly from their cruel imprisonment, and whose deplorable fate was not then known. He has published an account of his adventures in that remote region, under the title of 'A Journey to Bokhara,' which has passed through several editions; as also six volumes of 'Travels,' a treatise on 'The Mystic Rationalism of Germany,' and also an autobiographical volume, the profits of which he devoted to the rebuilding of the spire of Chichester Cathedral. He was a Doctor of Theology of America and St. Andrews, and LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin; and in 1845 he was nominated to the vicarage of Isle Brewers, Somersetshire. Dr. Wolff married Lady Georgiana Walpole, sister of the late Earl of Orford, but was left a widower in 1859.

[*From the Collection of Mrs. Smithwick.*]

No. 333.—ALEXIS-CHARLES-HENRI CLÉREL DE TOCQUEVILLE.

B. in 1805, at Verneuil (Seine-et-Oise); d. 1859. A celebrated French publicist and politician. Was, on the maternal side, the great-grandson of Malesherbes. He studied law, and was admitted a member of the French bar in 1825. In the following year he was appointed Juge d'Instruction at Versailles, which office he held for three years, exchanging it in 1830 for that of Juge Suppléant. In 1832 he was sent on a joint mission with M. G. de Beaumont to America, to inquire into the Penitentiary system of the United States, with a view to its introduction into France. Here he spent two years, visiting the different states, and inquiring assiduously into the institutions of the country. As the results of his researches and reflections, he published, in 1835, his 'Démocratie en Amérique,' which has been pronounced to be the best and profoundest work that has appeared on the United States. In 1839 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies; and his senatorial efforts were remarkable for largeness of view and that sagacity and foresight which distinguish the statesman from the mere politician. After the revolution of 1848 he was returned both to the National and Legislative Assemblies, when he vigorously opposed the doctrines of the socialists and M. Louis Blanc's theories as to the organization of labour. In June, 1849, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, but resigned his portfolio in October, in consequence of the President's message appearing to deviate from the system of moderation to which he was attached. In July, 1851, he drew up the celebrated Report of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution. As a private member of the Legislative Chamber, he continued to offer opposition to the personal system of the Élysée: to the last he remained a faithful adherent of parliamentary government, and he was one of those who protested against the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, and with the rest of his colleagues was thrown into prison till the illegal deed was consummated. From this period he devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits; and in 1856 he published an elaborate work on the 'Ancien Régime et la Révolu-

tion,' which, for profound and original views and beauty of style, has rarely been surpassed.

(Translation.)

"My dear Sir,—I think we should do well to put in the journal this evening my review of the day with reference to the question of the Fortifications of Paris.

"It might be said:—

"We consider it a duty to place before our readers the following extracts, which will make known to them in what manner the different organs of the press have received the news of the armament of Paris.

"Then would follow: a long quotation from the 'National,' one from the 'Courrier,' and the articles of the 'Constitutionnel' and the 'Siècle.'

"A thousand kind regards.

"(Signed) Alexis de Tocqueville.

"Will you have the goodness to send by the bearer the Nos. of 28th July and 10th, 18th, and 26th August."

[*From the Collection of M. Auguste Couvreur, membre de la Chambre des Représentants de Belgique.*]

No. 334.—ÉMILE DE GIRARDIN.

B. in Switzerland, in 1802. A celebrated French publicist. He was, up to his twenty-fifth year, known as Émile Delamothe. In 1827, however, he claimed the name by which he was afterwards to be known, and in the same year produced his first essay in literature, under the title of 'Émile.' This was followed, in the next year, by 'Au Hasard, Fragmens sans Suite d'une Histoire sans Fin.' This is the romance of his birth and his early years. Soon after, he founded two journals, 'Le Voleur' and 'La Mode.' After 1830 M. de Girardin published successively the 'Journal des Connaissances Utiles,' which attained in a few months a circulation of 120,000; the 'Journal des Instituteurs Primaires,' of which more than a million copies were sold; an 'Atlas de France,' and a 'Universal Atlas,' at a halfpenny a map. All these were published as emanating from "A National Society for Intellectual Freedom," and had considerable influence on the progress of popular education. All this, however, did not suffice for his restless activity; and in 1836 'La Presse' was started, as an organ of conservative policy. The appearance of this paper caused a complete change in Parisian journalism; and, attacked on all sides, M. de Girardin fought a duel with Armand Carrel, the editor of the 'National,' which ended fatally for the latter. In 1834 he was elected Deputy. In 1839 he supported the minister Molé against the coalition, and, during the greater part of his career, Guizot had the support of the 'Presse.' In 1846 this great journalist was excluded from the French chamber, under the pretext that he was not a Frenchman. In February, 1848, he aided the Revolution, and, penetrating into the Tuileries, presented to Louis Philippe a notice, demanding his abdication and the regency of the Duchess of Orleans. After the Revolution M. de Girardin was returned to the Assembly for the Lower Rhine, and voted with the "Mountain" party. To him is due, it is said, the gaining over of Victor Hugo to the republican cause; the poet being, with him, the principal editor of 'L'Evénement.' After Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, M. de Girardin was banished from France, but, two months after, was allowed to return. He again undertook the management of his journal, which he retained till the end of 1856, when he parted with his portion of the property for a sum which amounted to nearly £33,000 sterling. In 1828 he married Mdlle. Delphine Gay, who died in 1855. M. de Girardin has left no trace behind him in chamber or assembly, for he is neither the leader of a party, and still less is he an orator; he is a publicist, a journalist, a great mover of ideas, and his place was in the journal which he created and rendered formidable to every party.

(Translation.)

"Sir,—I received yesterday, Sunday, your communication, and hasten to thank you for it, although it may have caused you unnecessary trouble.

"All publication of proceedings against the press and in defamation, is prohibited in France under the empire of the Constitution of 1852. I am not the less obliged to you for your kind recollection, and I shake you cordially by the hand.

"(Signed) E. de Girardin.

"*27th March.*"

[*From the Collection of Monsieur Auguste Couvreur, membre de la Chambre des Représentants de Belgique.*]

No. 335.—PIERRE-JULES BAROCHE.

B. at Paris, in 1802. A celebrated French barrister and politician, ex-minister, and now President of the Council of State. Entered the bar in 1823. Although an eloquent speaker, it was ten years before he was known to the public as a pleader; once known, however, his services were retained in a variety of important cases which he pleaded in the Civil Courts and before the Court of Peers. In 1847 he entered the Chamber of Deputies, taking his seat by the side of Odillon Barrot, and was violently opposed to Guizot. He took an active part in promoting the reform banquet of the 22nd February, 1848, and signed the act of accusation, presented at this time, against Guizot and Duchâtel. After the 24th February he became a candidate for the Constituent Assembly, and was elected for Charente-Inférieure, his profession of faith being political liberty, gratuitous education, the equitable remuneration of labour, protection for agriculture, etc. M. Baroche was an active member of the republican party. He was made Procureur-Général of the Republic in the Court of Appeal of Paris; in 1850 he became Minister of the Interior. Always favourable to the policy of the President of the Republic, after the *coup d'état* he accepted the vice-presidency of the Consultative Commission: he was officially appointed to proclaim the votes taken by universal suffrage, which made the President emperor of France. M. Baroche was subsequently made President of the Council of State, and minister without portfolio, or one of the two "talking ministers," whose duty it is to answer in the Chambers for all departments of the government.

(Translation.

"Council of State,

"President's Chamber. *Paris.*

"My dear Friend,—I dine here to-day, and probably to-morrow. It is not for next Sunday that I am invited to St. Cloud, but for Sunday, the 21st. Do not forget that your cousin is ill, and go to see him. You know also that your grandmother is in Paris. Good morning.

"(Signed) J. B."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 336.—MICHAEL FARADAY, F.R.S.

B. in London, 1794. A distinguished English chemist and natural philosopher, who was at first apprenticed to the trade of bookbinding, but whose mechanical genius and talent for investigation procured him the ultimate patronage of Sir Humphry Davy. Through his interest he was taken into the laboratory of the Royal Institution of London, where he was enabled to pursue his studies. In 1827 he published his work on 'Chemical Manipulations,' and from that time continued a regular contributor to the 'Philosophical Transactions,' spreading his investigations over the wide field of electricity. He succeeded, if not in discovering, at all events in establishing, the laws of electro-magnetism, and has perhaps done more than any other man towards the elucidation of electric phenomena. On this subject he published three volumes, entitled 'Experimental Researches in Electricity,' in which are included his researches into the magnetic nature of oxygen gas, light, and other important subjects. A true philosopher, he rejected all posts of honour, confining himself to his sphere in the Royal Institution, where the charm of his lectures was a continual attraction to those who delighted to follow him through the depths of magnetic science. In 1833, when Mr. Fuller founded the Chair of Chemistry,

called after his name in the Royal Institution, he nominated Mr. Faraday the first professor, expressly desiring that he should hold the chair as long as he should remain attached to the Institution, without being required to give lectures or having any other duties exacted of him, in consideration of the value of his researches to the cause of science. In November, 1835, Professor Faraday received from Lord Melbourne's government a pension of £300 per annum, as a recognition of the importance of his scientific discoveries. In the following year he was appointed scientific adviser on lights to the Trinity House, and in the same year became a member of the Senate of the University of London. From 1829 to 1842 he was chemical lecturer to the cadets at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and is now scientific adviser on lights to the Board of Trade. In 1823 Professor Faraday was elected Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. In 1825 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1832 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws. He is also a Knight of the Prussian Order of Merit, and one of the eight Foreign Associates of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Paris, where he was also appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1855. He is likewise a member of many learned and scientific bodies, not only in this country, but also on the Continent and in America.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 337.—RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S.

B. at Lancaster, 1804. A celebrated English naturalist. He at first served as midshipman in the royal navy, but quitted it upon the conclusion of the war with America in 1814. After resuming his studies, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh, in order to take a degree in medicine. In 1825 he repaired to London, and became a student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In the following year he received his diploma as Member of the Royal College of Surgeons; and, resolving to again enter the naval service, he called on his late professor, Dr. Abernethy, to bid him farewell. "What is all this?" said Abernethy.—"Going to sea, Sir."—"Going to sea?—going to the devil!"—"I hope not, Sir."—"Going to sea! you had better, I tell you, go to the devil at once," reiterated the downright doctor, who insisted upon another interview at the end of a week. Owen revisited his rough but honest friend at the expiration of that time, when Abernethy proposed an appointment at the College of Surgeons. This was accepted; the youthful anatomist found himself happily associated with one congenial mind, and so the navy lost a good officer, and science gained one of her brightest ornaments. His first task in the Royal College of Surgeons was the preparation of a complete and accurate catalogue of the great museum of John Hunter, which had been obtained by the institution. That work cost Owen thirty years of incessant toil, but it enabled him to become the greatest anatomist of the age. During more than twenty years he held the Hunterian professorship at the College of Surgeons; he received the Royal and Copley medals of the Royal Society, a pension and residence from her Majesty, and became a member of almost every learned body in Europe and America. The limits of this notice will not permit of even the bare enumeration of the titles of his many invaluable works. That information may be found in the 'Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiæ,' published by the Ray Society. These works are the true records of his life—a life of devotion to science, wherein he has fairly earned the title which has been bestowed upon him, viz. the "Newton of Natural History." He is now Lecturer on Palæontology in the Government School of Mines, Jermyn Street, Vallerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and Superintendent of the Natural History Departments (Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy) in the British Museum.

[*From the Collection of W. A. Day, Esq.*]

No. 338.—JOHN RUSKIN.

B. in London, February, 1819. A celebrated art critic. Son of a London merchant. Having been educated as a gentleman-commoner at Christ Church, Oxford, he was adjudged the Newdegate prize for poetry in 1839, but subsequently forsook literature to devote himself to the cultivation of the pictorial art, which he practised with success under Copley Fielding and J. D. Harding. Being naturally of a reflective and original turn of mind, he quickly became interested in the controversies which then agitated the world of art, and having allied himself with a section of the disputants, devoted his pen to the advocacy of their cause. A pamphlet in defence of Turner and the modern English school of landscape painting was his first effort in the cause of modern art. Mr. Ruskin's views, however, were combated with acrimony by the writers who then led art criticism, and who resented with an affectation of contempt his free expression of dissent from the trammels of their school. In his second volume of 'Modern Painters,' written after a lengthened tour in Italy, and published in 1846, he took a much wider survey of the subject originally entered upon, including the works of the great Italian painters, and discussing at length the merits of their respective schools. Though still addressing himself to art, Mr. Ruskin temporarily adverted from the study of painting to that of architecture, giving, in 1849, 'The Seven Lamps of Architecture' as the first result,—a work followed in 1851 by the first volume of 'Stones of Venice,' the second and third volumes of which appeared in 1853. In addition to these remarkable works, Mr. Ruskin has advocated his views both in lectures and the pages of newspapers and reviews. In 1851 he advocated Pre-Raphaelism in letters to the 'Times;' he lectured in Edinburgh on Gothic Architecture in 1853, having previously (1847) contributed articles to the 'Quarterly' on Lord Lindsay's 'Christian Art.' A notice of 'Giotto and his Works' is also from Mr. Ruskin's pen, having been written expressly for the Arundel Society, of which he is a leading member.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 339.—MARIA EDGEWORTH.

B. at Hare Hatch, Reading, 1767; d. at Edgeworthtown, Longford, Ireland, 1849. A celebrated Irish authoress. In our first volume, page 99, we gave one of her autographs; we have now the good fortune to reproduce another letter of hers, addressed to a young friend, and which shows that at seventy-seven years of age this favourite authoress was writing as freshly and sweetly as if yet in her *teens*. To the notice which accompanies the autograph already published, we shall only add the following lines of Lord Jeffrey:—"The writings of Miss Edgeworth exhibit so singular a union of sober sense and inexhaustible invention—so minute a knowledge of all that distinguishes manners, or touches on happiness, in every condition of human fortune—and so just an estimate, both of the real sources of enjoyment and of the illusions by which they are so often obstructed—that it cannot be thought wonderful that we should separate her from the ordinary manufacturer of novels, and speak of her tales as works of more serious importance than much of the true history and solemn philosophy that come daily under our inspection. . . . It is impossible, we think, to read ten pages in any of her writings, without feeling not only that the whole, but that every part of them, was intended to do good."

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 340.—LUCY AIKIN.

B. at Warrington, November 6, 1781; d. January, 1864. An eminent English authoress. She was a member of a remarkable and accomplished dissenting family. Having com-

menced her literary labours when very young as a reviewer and a writer of books for children, she took, about the year 1815, a distinct place among English authors by her 'Life of Queen Elizabeth,' which became popular, and passed through many editions. Her 'Memoirs of the Court of James the First and Charles the First' subsequently appeared; and she took her farewell of the public in the 'Life of Addison.'

Miss Aikin, though seldom seen in the great world of London, was much esteemed and appreciated in the best circles of literature and intellect.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 341.—CHARLOTTE BRONTË.

B. 1824; d. 1855. A popular English authoress. Was the daughter of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, curate of Haworth, in Yorkshire. She married her father's curate, the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, and, with her two sisters, under the assumed names of Currer, Acton, and Ellis Bell, became widely known to the readers of light literature. Charlotte, as an authoress, was the most successful of the three, and, by the production of her 'Jane Eyre,' 'Shirley,' and 'Villette,' acquired a great reputation. She died a year after her marriage, 1855.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 342.—HANNAH MORE.

B. 1744; d. 1833. She was one of the five daughters of a village schoolmaster. The literary abilities of Hannah early attracted notice, and a subscription was formed for establishing her and her sisters in a school of their own. Her first literary production, 'The Search after Happiness,' a pastoral drama, was written when she was only eighteen years of age, though not published till 1773. By the encouragement of Garrick, she tried her strength in tragic composition, and wrote 'The Inflexible Captive,' a tragedy, which was printed in 1764. Her tragedy of 'Percy,' the most popular of her dramatic compositions, was brought out in 1778, and ran fourteen nights successively; and her last tragedy, 'The Fatal Falsehood,' was produced in 1779. Early in life she attracted general notice by a brilliant display of literary talent, and was honoured by the intimate acquaintance of Johnson and Burke, of Reynolds and Garrick, and of many other eminent individuals, who equally appreciated her amiable qualities and her superior intellect. But she quitted, in the prime of her days, the bright circle of fashion and literature, and, retiring into the neighbourhood of Bristol, devoted herself to a life of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of various works, having for their object the religious improvement of mankind. Her first prose publication was 'Thoughts on the Manners of the Great;' this was followed by her 'Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World.' In 1795 she commenced, at Bath, in monthly numbers, 'The Cheap Repository,' a series of admirable tales for the common people, one of which is the well-known 'Shepherd of Salisbury Plain.' The success of this seasonable publication was extraordinary, and it is said that the sale reached the number of 1,000,000 copies. She subquently produced her 'Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education,' 'Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess,' 'Cœlebs in Search of a Wife,' 'Practical Piety,' 'Christian Morals,' an 'Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul,' and 'Moral Sketches of the Prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic, with Reflections on Prayer.' The collection of her works comprises eleven octavo volumes. She died at Clifton, in September, 1833, aged eighty-nine, having realized upwards of £30,000 by her writings, and leaving in charitable bequests about £10,000. She was eighty-two years old when she penned the lines we reproduce.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 343.—ANNA JAMESON.

B. in Dublin, 1796; d. in London, 1860. A celebrated English authoress. Her maiden name was Anna Murphy. In 1823 she married Mr. Robert Jameson, afterwards Vice-Chancellor of Canada. Her numerous works have gained a wide reputation. The most important may be divided into two classes, of which one relates to women, their characteristics and social position. In her 'Sisters of Charity at Home and Abroad' and the 'Communion of Labour,' she enters into the subjects of the employment of women and of our criminal laws and reformatory institutions. But she will continue to be known chiefly for her art-criticism, in which she has been surpassed by few. Her 'Handbook to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London,' published in 1842, was the first of a series of works of great value on the special subjects on which they treat. Among these are the volumes on 'Sacred and Legendary Art,' 'Legends of the Monastic Orders,' 'Legends of the Madonna.' At her death, which took place March 17, 1860, she left nearly completed a more laborious and elaborate work, on the 'History of Our Lord and of his Precursor St. John the Baptist, with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old Testament as represented in Christian Art.' It was while prosecuting her researches for this purpose at the British Museum that she caught a cold, which caused her death.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 344.—FRANCES TROLLOPE.

B. 1790; d. at Florence, October 6, 1863. One of the most popular and prolific writers of the time. Was the wife of Anthony Trollope, Esq., barrister-at-law, with whom she resided on the Continent. After the death of her husband she visited the United States, and resided there during three years. She commenced her career as an authoress by producing a work entitled 'Domestic Life of the Americans,' which appeared in 1832. This work, which excited an extraordinary amount of criticism upon both sides of the Atlantic, was followed by 'Belgium and Western Germany;' 'Paris and the Parisians;' 'The Vicar of Wrexhill;' 'Vienna and the Austrians, with some Account of a Journey through Swabia, Bavaria, the Tyrol, and the Saltzbourg;' 'The Widow Barnaby;' 'The Blue Belles of England;' 'The Barnabys in America, or the Widow Married;' 'The Lauringtons, or Superior People;' 'Town and Country;' 'The Life and Adventures of a Clever Woman;' and, indeed, scores of others, which constituted their authoress the most prolific writer of her generation.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 345.—THE HON. CAROLINE ELIZABETH NORTON.

B. 1808. A celebrated English poetess. The second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Being early left an orphan, she was brought up by her mother at Hampton Court. From a very early age she exhibited a great craving for authorship, and first produced the 'Dandies' Rout,' with illustrations from her own designs. She published, in 1829, 'The Sorrows of Rosalie,' shortly after her marriage with the Hon. G. C. Norton, a brother of Lord Grantley, and heir-presumptive to that title. In 1831 Mrs. Norton published a poem, entitled 'The Undying One,' which secured her a position among the authors of the age. This was followed, in 1840, by 'The Dream, and other Poems,' 'The Child of the Islands' (1845); a volume of juvenile poems called 'Aunt Carry's Ballads' (1847); and, some few years later, a successful novel, entitled 'Stuart of Dunleath.' In 1862 she published a poem entitled 'The Lady of La Garaye.' Mrs. Norton was an extensive contributor to

the Annuals in their day, and her pen has been much employed in periodical literature, both anonymously and otherwise.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 346.—MARGUERITE, COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

B. near Clonmel, Ireland, 1789; d. in Paris, 1849. Celebrated for her beauty, accomplishments, and literary productions. For her biographical notice, see Vol. II., p. 114.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 347.—THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, BART.

B. at Heydon Hall, Norfolk, 1805. A statesman, and a celebrated English novelist and dramatist. Our First Volume, page 39, contains a short biographical notice of Sir Edward.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 348.—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

B. at Cockermouth, Cumberland, 1778; d. 1850. One of the greatest English poets. He received the rudiments of his mental culture at Hawkshead School, and in the year 1787 was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge. Having completed his studies and taken his academical degree, he made the tour of France and Switzerland, at a period when the revolution in France had attained its grand crisis; and its influence upon the fiery imagination and sensitive mind of Wordsworth was no less forcible than that produced upon those of his friends and frequent companions, Coleridge, Southey, and Lloyd. The earnest thoughts that had been generated by his continued meditations upon this theme found an utterance in his 'Descriptive Sketches' and 'Evening Walk,' both of which made their appearance in 1793. In 1797 he had conceived a plan for the regeneration of English poetry. In 1798 he published, in conjunction with Coleridge, a collection of 'Lyrical Ballads.' The majority of these productions were from his own pen. This book, so far from making converts to Wordsworth's peculiar way of thinking, met everywhere with the bitterest contempt and ridicule. Still many of his readers sympathized with his views, and through their encouragement he was induced to publish other two volumes of poetry in 1807. In 1814 appeared his great work, 'The Excursion,' which, according to a contemporary critic, is "brimfull of splendid thoughts clothed in splendid language, while it breathes a spirit of enlightened benevolence and charity, which seem wondrous, grand, and beautiful in their drapery of glowing eloquence when tested by the poet's own theory." About the period of the publication of 'The Excursion,' Wordsworth obtained the situation of Distributor of Stamps, which office he retained during the lapse of twenty-eight years, retiring in 1842 upon a pension of £300, while his son filled the vacancy thus occasioned. Several works followed 'The Excursion,' among which may be mentioned 'The White Doe of Rylstone;' and in 1842 appeared a volume containing several poems written in the poet's early youth, accompanied by others written in his old age. In 1843 he succeeded his friend Southey as Poet Laureate. For many years Wordsworth enjoyed the inestimable privilege of receiving that guerdon of love and admiration while living which are too frequently brought into operation for no other purpose than that of scattering garlands upon the tomb of genius. Thousands of his admirers made a pilgrimage to the poet's sanctuary, Rydal Mount, and not a few crossed over from other lands to catch a glimpse of that great man who has filled the world with his fame. His noble autobiographical poem, 'The Prelude, or the Growth of a Poet's Mind,' was a posthumous publication.

The letter we give, dated from Bath, April 19, 1841, entirely penned by Wordsworth, was written to R. Skelton Mackenzie, LL.D.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

No. 349.—CESARE CANTÙ.

B. at Brisio, near Milan, September 5, 1805. An eminent Italian historian. When only eighteen years of age he became Professor of Literature in the College of Sondrio, in the Valteline. From there he went to Como; and thence to Milan, where he passed a portion of his life. He embraced the liberal cause, and his work 'Reflections on the History of Lombardy in the Seventeenth Century' ('Ragionamenti sulla Historia Lombarda,' etc., 1842–44) drew down upon him the wrath of the Austrian Government, when he had a year's imprisonment. In his captivity he wrote an historical romance, 'Margherita Pusterla' (Florence, 1855), a work which has often been compared to the 'Promessi Sposi' of Manzoni. He has written various religious hymns, wherein the sentiments of an exalted patriotism mingle with those of profound attachment to the Catholic faith, while his poem 'Algisa,' his 'Letture Giovanili,' which have passed through more than thirty editions, and the articles which he has contributed to the 'Biblioteca Italiana' and the 'Indicatore' of Milan, have popularized his name throughout Italy. He belongs to what has been called the Romantic School of Italy, founded by Manzoni and Silvio Pellico. Further, if we are to credit those who profess to know him intimately, he belongs to the school which persists in placing in the Papacy the hope of Italy, and in leading back the revolution to the middle ages by absorbing the State in the Church, and politics in religion. As an author, Cantù's fame will rest upon his 'Storia Universale,' which has been translated into English, French, and German.

The letter we publish was addressed to Agostino Olivieri, then Secretary of the Academy of History of Genoa, and Principal Librarian of that city.

(Translation.)

"Sir,—I have just seen in the 'Archivio Storico,' that, at a meeting of the Academy of History, you spoke of some mistakes in Genoese history into which I have fallen in my 'History of Italy.' If in this, as I am sure, your intention was the triumph of truth, which is the object of all of us who cultivate such studies, you will not think me indiscreet if I ask you to let me know them; I will then correct them, and, if in time, in the edition which is now prepared. I do not remember if any other Genoese has ever had the kindness to criticize my works; many have had the goodness to help me in my inquiries, and to answer the requests by which I tire every one whom I esteem as a learned man, and whom I think likely to assist me.

"Offering you my thanks, I am,

"Your much obliged

"*Milan*, 12." "C. Cantù.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 350.—SAMUEL ROGERS.

B. at Stoke Newington, 1762; d. in London, 1855. We have already given autographs of that most distinguished poet (see Vol. II., p. 160, and Vol. III., p. 141); but we hope our subscribers will be glad to see his charming little note to Miss Cushman fill up the corner of one page of our present number.

[*From the Collection of John Watkins, Esq.*]

Nos. 351-2.—FREDERICK MAX MÜLLER.

B. at Dessau (Anhalt-Dessau), December 6, 1823. A celebrated philologist, and the most celebrated Sanskrit scholar of the age. He is the son of Wilhelm Müller, the author of the 'Griechenlieder,' and one of the most popular poets of Germany (b. 1794, d. 1827). He was educated at the University of Leipsic, where he took his degree in 1843. He then began to study Sanskrit and comparative philology under Professor Brockhaus, of Leipsic, and published in 1844 his first work, a translation of the 'Hitopadesa,' a collection of Sanskrit fables. He

next went to Berlin to attend the lectures of Bopp and Schelling, and to examine the collection of Sanskrit manuscripts which the King of Prussia had bought in England from the executors of Sir Robert Chambers. In 1845 Mr. Müller went to Paris to continue his studies under Eugène Burnouf, and he there began, at the suggestion of the latter, the preparation for an edition of the 'Rig Veda,' the 'Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans,' and of the 'Commentary of Sâyanâchârya.' This, by far the most important work in the ancient literature of India, had been undertaken by F. Rosen, the first Professor of Sanskrit in the University of London, but had been interrupted by his death. Both Eugène Burnouf and Professor H. H. Wilson had thought of continuing his work, but had given it up. Mr. Müller, after copying and collating all the manuscripts in the Royal Library at Paris, came to England in June, 1846, in order to collate the manuscripts of the East India House and the Bodleian Library at Oxford. When on the point of returning to Germany, he was persuaded by the late Chevalier Bunsen to stay in England, and, on his and Professor Wilson's recommendation, the East India Company engaged Mr. Müller to publish his edition of the 'Rig Veda' at their expense. In 1848 he settled at Oxford, where his work was to be printed, and the first volume of 1000 pages, 4to, appeared in 1849. In 1850 he was invited by the University to give some courses of Lectures on comparative philology as Deputy Taylorian Professor. In 1851 he was made honorary M.A. and member of Christ Church; three years afterwards he was elected Taylorian Professor, and in 1858, Fellow of All Souls. Besides the 'Hitopadesa,' Mr. Müller has published the following works:—'Maghadúta, an Indian Elegy,' in German, 1847; 'An Essay on Bengalee, etc.,' 1847; 'An Essay on Indian Logic,' 1853; 'Suggestions on Learning the Languages of the Seat of War,' etc., 1854; 'A Survey of Languages,' 1855; 'Proposal for a Uniform Missionary Alphabet,' 1854; 'Buddhism and Buddhist Pilgrims,' 1857; 'A History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature,' 1859. In 1861 and 1863 he delivered two courses of lectures "On the Science of Language," at the Royal Institution in London. These lectures have since been published, and have been translated into German, French, and Italian. A stereotyped edition was published in America. The 'Journal des Savants' says of them,—"Son but principal, dans sa nouvelle œuvre, c'est de fonder la science du langage sur les bases les plus solides et d'en faire une des sciences physiques, comme il le dit. Jamais le talent de M. Max Müller ne s'est montré plus éclatant ni plus profond." He has likewise published numerous articles in the 'Edinburgh Review,' the 'Times,' and various literary journals of England, Germany, and France. He is Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and a member of most of the learned bodies and societies in Europe and America.

(Translation of the German.)

"The joyful playing of thy brow well do I see in rippling brooks,
Thy hair shines in the peacock's train, the doe's soft eye calls back thy looks;
Priyangu-trees recall thy form, the moon reveals thy face to me:
But then, alas! *complete* I find thy image nowhere but in thee!

"*From the 'Maghadúta, or the Cloud Messenger,' an Indian elegy, from the Sanskrit, translated into German by M(ax) M(üller).*"

[*From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.*]

No. 353.—SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.

B. 1803. An illustrious member of the English school of artists. From his earliest years he evinced extraordinary skill as a draughtsman, and when only fourteen exhibited successful pictures of terriers, spaniels, horses, and other small subjects. Under his father's direction he was in the habit of sketching sheep, donkeys, and other animals, on Hampstead Heath; and to this early familiarity with nature we may attribute his wonderful skill and fidelity, as exhibited in his pictures during after-life. When he was eighteen, he painted the 'Dogs of St. Gothard,' and from that time became the leading English animal-painter. Although so early successful, he never lost the habits of a student, but went on increasing in power year after year. He became a Royal Academician in 1830. Sir Edwin's pictures are familiar to thousands of his countrymen through the medium of scores of engravings. To mention even the most important of his works would require a great deal of space; but a fair idea of his wonderful powers may be gathered by all who have visited the Brompton Museum, where hang the 'Peace' and 'War,' 'High Life' and 'Low Life,' 'Highland Music,' and the 'Dying Stag.' In almost every printseller's window we may see 'The Return from Deer-Stalking,' 'Jack in Office,' 'Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time,' 'Return from Hawking,' 'A Distinguished Member of the Royal Humane Society,' or 'The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner.' At the French Exposition of 1855 he was the only English artist to whom was awarded the large gold medal.

[*From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.*]

No. 354.—SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, P.R.A.

B. at Bristol, 1769; d. 1830. The most celebrated portrait painter of the age. He early exhibited proofs of his talent for the art, having, it is said, sketched portraits in his fifth year. At the age of six he was sent to school, where he remained two years; and this, with the exception of a few lessons subsequently in Latin and French, constituted his whole education. Young Lawrence, however, had access to the galleries of some of the neighbouring gentry, in which he employed himself in copying historical and other pieces. In 1782 his father, who had been unsuccessful in business, removed to Bath, where his son was much employed in taking portraits in crayon: and having made a copy of the 'Transfiguration' by Raphael, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts bestowed on him their prize of five guineas and a silver palette. In 1787 the family removed to London, and Lawrence was admitted a student at the Royal Academy. His subsequent career was successful and brilliant. He was elected Royal Associate in 1791, and on the death of Sir J. Reynolds, the next year, was made painter to the King. He was honoured with the personal friendship of George IV., who sat to him for several portraits, and bestowed on him the order of knighthood. After the peace of 1814 he painted the portraits of the allied sovereigns and the Generals Blücher, Platoff, and Wellington; also Louis XVIII. and Charles X.; besides numerous others, consisting of the principal nobility of England, the Pope, Cardinal Gonsalvi, and many other distinguished personages on the Continent. On the death of Mr. West, in 1820, Sir T. Lawrence was elected President of the Royal Academy. No artist ever possessed in a higher degree the merit of preserving exquisite likenesses, while at the same time he heightened the beauty and characteristic expression of his originals; and had he cultivated the higher branches of the art, it is probable that few would have excelled him. In early life he was remarkably handsome, and he retained much of personal beauty to the last. He obtained high prices for his productions, and his income has been estimated at from £10,000 to £15,000 a year; yet so profusely liberal was he, particularly in the purchase of scarce and valuable works of art, that he died in embarrassed circumstances, though the collection which he left of drawings, etchings, etc., was valued at £50,000. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 355.—MRS. SIDDONS.

B. 1775; d. 1831. In our First Series we published two autographs of this most distinguished actress (see Vol. II. pp. 179 and 219), and a biographical notice (Vol. II. p. 76). We have now the pleasure to give another of her letters.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 356.—JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE.

B. 1757; d. 1823. A most eminent English tragedian. At page 124 of our First Volume we gave one of Mr. Kemble's letters, and also, at page 40, a biographical notice. We now publish a second letter, bearing the date of 1798.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. 357.—AUGUSTINE BROHAN.

B. in Paris, 1824. A celebrated French actress and dramatist. She made her *début* at the Théâtre-Français when only fourteen. She obtained so much success, that she was engaged the same evening at 3000 francs. From that day Molière never had a more spirited and faithful interpreter. She has also created many important parts, too long to be described. She has been also successful as a dramatist. Moreover, she wrote (1857) *feuilletons* in 'Le Figaro.' But her attacks against Victor Hugo, then and still exiled, and formerly her friend, brought upon her severe castigations from the Parisian press and many writers, which compelled her to abandon journalism. She has succeeded Rachel at the Conservatoire of Paris, as professor of declamation.

(Translation.)

"*No. 6, Avenue de St. Cloud, Barrière de l'Étoile.*

"Sir,—Will you come and see me on Sunday next? I shall remain at home, and at one o'clock we shall have some music.

"A thousand kind compliments.

"(Signed) Brohan.

"*Wednesday, 26th February*, 1857."

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. 358.—PAULINE VIRGINIE DÉJAZET.

B. in Paris, August 30, 1798. A very celebrated French actress. In addition to the present autograph, another of hers will be found in No. 7, new series, accompanied by a biographical notice.

(Translation.)

"Herewith, my dear ——, is your ticket. Do not forget my *tour de valse*. I think a great deal of it.

"I shake you by the hand. "(Signed) Déjazet."

Nos. LXIV., LXV.—HENRIETTA WARD.

B. in London, in 1832. In No. IX. of our publication we have given three sketches of this highly gifted and talented artist, and we have now the pleasure of offering to our readers two female sketches by the same. In our biographical notice of Henrietta Ward, we said that very early in life she began to manifest her artistic taste and inclinations, and we are told that when only three years old she was delighted in walking up and down before a picture, passing her judgment upon its merits and defects; and upon one occasion when taken to the studio of a popular painter to see his works before they went to the Royal Academy Exhibition, she pronounced one of his portraits "very chalky," nor could she be persuaded to qualify her opinion. At about the age of six she tried to copy her grandfather's lithographs of horses, and could also sketch animals from nature. One day her uncle left his pony-carriage at the door of her home; shortly after his arrival the young artist was missed, and when every room had been searched in vain, she was found seated in her own little chair on the street pavement in front of the house, hard at work with paper and pencil sketching the animal, amid a crowd of lookers-on, who appeared to take a deep interest in the progress of the drawing. Even at the early age of five she evinced that she possessed an eye for likeness, as the following anecdote proves. Her father, the distinguished mezzotinto engraver, George Raphael Ward, was at that time engaged in engraving a portrait of Moore, the poet; the child, when walking out one day, happened to see him in the street, and ran home announcing the fact. As he was an utter stranger to her, the story was not credited; however, in a few moments the poet arrived to substantiate its truth, and taking the charming little lady on his knee, asked if she knew his name. "Oh, yes," was the reply, "little Tommy Moore;" a reply that, of course, called down the rebuke of the parents, but with which Moore himself was delighted. Mrs. Ward, from early childhood, has shown herself peculiarly happy in delineating animals. She herself avers "that her grandfather's love of the animal tribe is strong in her" (James Ward, R.A.). From time to time Mrs. Ward has exhibited portraits of her children, painted as birthday gifts for her husband. She has also painted a portrait of H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice, when an infant, for her Majesty the Queen.

[*The original Sketches have been kindly lent.*]

No. LXVI.—SIR DAVID WILKIE.

B. 1785; d. 1841. For previous sketches by this celebrated painter we must refer our readers to page 116 of our first volume, and page 16 of the present volume. We are now enabled to present another of his original pen-and-ink sketches, called 'The Election.'

[*From the Collection of Mrs. Noseda.*]

No. LXVII.-LXIX.—WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

B. at Calcutta, 1811; d. in London, 1863. We give in the present number three more original pen-and-ink sketches by this lamented author and artist.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. LXX.-LXXI.—DANIEL MACLISE, R.A.

B. 1811. We have the good fortune to be enabled to present to our readers two more of the humorous sketches by this talented artist, in illustration of Mr. Crofton Croker's 'Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland.' Four of them have previously appeared (see Nos. 10 and 18 of the present series).

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

No. LXXII.-LXXIII.—JOHN TENNIEL.

B. in London, 1820. A celebrated English artist. Son of Mr. John Baptist Tenniel. Educated at Kensington. He displayed a decided taste for art at a very early age, and was but a boy when his first picture was exhibited and sold at the Suffolk Street Gallery. In 1845 he obtained one of the prizes in the cartoon competitions in Westminster Hall, and afterwards painted a fresco in the Palace at Westminster. The few pictures he has painted since that time have been chiefly for private collections. In 1851 he joined the staff of 'Punch,' and has since constantly contributed to its illustrations. His talented pencil has also been employed in the illustration of many Christmas books and other works, among which may be named 'Æsop's Fables,' 'Lalla Rookh,' 'The Ingoldsby Legends,' 'Once a Week,' etc.

The two admirable sketches we reproduce in the present number afford strong evidence of his talent.

[*From the Collection of the Editor.*]

No. LXXIV.—WILLIAM M'CONNELL.

B. 1831. No. 21 of our present series contained a pen-and-ink sketch by this clever artist, with a short biographical notice. We give a second sketch, much more humorous, but not so finished as the first.

[*From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.*]

INDEX TO VOL. III.

Explanation.—The Autographs will be found at the pages indicated in column A; the Biographical Notices at the pages given in column B. The Numbers preceding the names refer both to the Autographs and the Notices.

No.		A.	B.
8.	A'Beckett, G. A.	5	2
189.	Aberdeen, Earl of	114	60
101.	Abernethy, John	60	32
18.	Adams, John	9	5
28.	Adelaide, Queen of England	17	9
175.	Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge	105	55
340.	Aikin, Lucy	205	110
288.	Albert Edward, Prince of Wales	177	93
150.	Albert, Prince Consort of England	89	47
142.	Alboni, Marietta	88	46
289.	Alfred, Prince	177	93
10.	Alison, Sir Archibald	6	3
165.	Amelia, Princess	99	51
299.	Ancelot, J. A. T.	182	95
177.	Anglesey, Marquis of	107	56
243–4.	Anna Paulovna, Queen of Holland	146	77
185.	Anne, Queen of England	113	59
311.	Assing, Ludmilla	187	98
174.	Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex	105	55
203.	Azeglio, Massimo d'	122	63
301.	Balfe, M. W.	183	95
226.	Bannister, John	135	72
69.	Barham, Rev. R. H. ("Ingoldsby")	43	22
268.	Baring, Sir Thomas	161	85
94.	Barnum, Phineas Taylor	56	30
335.	Baroche, Pierre-Jules	203	109
212.	Bateman, Miss	127	67
225.	Beaumont, Sir G. H., Bart.	135	72
87.	Beecher, Lady Wrixon (Miss O'Neill)	54	29
180.	Bentinck, Lord George	109	56
181.	Béranger	110	56
98.	Bertani, Dr. Augustin	58	31
346.	Blessington, Countess of	208	112
130.	Blondin, J. F.	79	40
95.	Bonaparte, Jérôme	57	31
96.	Bonaparte, Prince Napoleon	57	31
251.	Bonaparte, Prince Pierre Napoleon	149	79
239.	Bonheur, Rosa	142	75
159.	Bouffé, Marie	94	50
229.	Boyne, First Viscount	137	73
260.	Brabant, Duc de (now Leopold II.)	154	82
314.	Braddon, Miss M. E.	189	99
60.	Braham, John	38	19
357.	Brohan, Augustine	214	114
341.	Brontë, Charlotte	206	111
41.	Brougham, Lord	25	13
148.	Browne, Hablot K. ("Phiz")	88	46
320.	Buckstone, J. B.	191	101
214.	Bufton, Eleanor (Mrs. A. Swanborough)	127	68
115, 232.	Burdett, Sir Francis	70, 139	36, 73
171, 307.	Byron, Lord	102, 186	53, 98
290.	Cambridge, Duke of	177	93
32, 236.	Campbell, Thomas	21, 141	10, 74
16, 259.	Canning, George	9, 153	5, 82
155.	Canterbury, Archbishop of (Dr. Howley)	93	49
66.	——— (Dr. Longley)	42	21
65.	——— (Dr. Sumner)	42	21
349.	Cantù, Cesare	210	112
169.	Carlisle, Earl of (Lord Morpeth)	101	52
20.	Carlyle, Thomas	12–13	6
134.	Caroline, Queen	81	43
204.	Cavour, Count	123	64
211.	Céleste, Madame	127	67
140.	Chamisso, Adelbert von	87	45
249.	Champollion-Figeac, J. J.	149	78
102, 255.	Chantrey, Sir Francis	61, 151	32, 80
64.	Charles II. of England	41	21
153.	Charlotte, Princess	91	48
162.	Charlotte, Queen of England	98	51
248.	Charras, Colonel	148	78
170.	Chateaubriand	101	53
6.	Cobden, Richard	4	2
38.	Coke, Sir Edward	23	12
42.	Colenso, Dr., Bishop of Natal	25	13
192.	Combermere, Viscount	115	61
272.	Combe, William (Author of Dr. Syntax)	167	86
128.	Cook, Eliza	78	40
39.	Corday, Charlotte	23	12
222.	Costello, Dudley	134	71
234.	Cranbourne, Viscount	140	73
67.	Cranworth, Lord	42	21
263.	Croker, Thomas Crofton	156–7	83
252.	Croly, Rev. Dr.	150	79
298.	Curran, John Philpot	182	95
183.	Cushman, Susan (Mrs. S. Muspratt)	111	57
261.	Dalhousie, 11th Earl of (Lord Panmure)	154	82
262.	Darwin, Charles R.	155	82
92, 358.	Déjazet, Pauline Virginie	55, 214	30, 114
83.	Delavigne, Casimir	52	27
68.	Denison, Rt. Hon. John Evelyn	42	22
230.	Denman, Lord	137	73
112.	Devonshire, Sixth Duke of	68	35
116.	Dibdin, Thomas	70	37
56.	Dickens, Charles	35	18
143.	Didiée, Mlle. Nantier	88	46
172.	Disraeli, Rt. Hon. Benjamin	103	54
300.	Doran, John	182	95
14.	Dragonetti, Domenico	7	3
84.	Dudevant, Mme. la Baronne (George Sand)	53	28
57.	Dumas, Alexander (the elder)	35	19
106.	Dumas, Alexander (the younger)	62	34
292.	Dundas, Admiral Sir Deans	178	93
339.	Edgeworth, Maria	205	110
151.	Edward, Duke of Kent	89	47
278.	Eldon, First Earl of	169	89
306.	Elizabeth, Princess Berkeley	185	97
191.	Ellenborough, Earl of	115	60
107.	Elliston, R. W.	63	34
125.	Encke, Johann Franz	75	39
310.	Ense, Varnhagen von	187	98
240.	Essex, Countess Dowager of (Miss Stephens)	143	75
88.	Fairbrother, Miss	54	29
336.	Faraday, Michael	204	109
49.	Farren, William	31	15
316.	Faucit, Helen (Mrs. Theodore Martin)	190	100
36.	Fawkes, Guido (Guy)	23	11
233.	Fitzwilliam, Fifth Earl (Viscount Milton)	139	73
89.	Fitzwilliam, Mrs.	54	29
135.	Fox, Henry (First Lord Holland)	81	44
305.	Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange-Nassau	185	97
121.	Frederick, Duke of York	73	39
199.	Frederick William, King of Prussia	121	63
47.	Freiligrath, Ferdinand	30	14
206.	Garibaldi, General	123	65
58.	Garrick, David	36–7	19
12.	Garrick, Mrs.	7	3
294.	Gaskell, Mrs.	180	93
186.	George I. of England	113	59
187.	George II. of England	113	59
1.	George III. of England	1	1
157.	Gilles, Count de	95	49
334.	Girardin, Émile de	203	109
168.	Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E.	101	51
50.	Glover, Mrs.	31	15
267.	Grafton, Third Duke of	161	85

No.		A.	B.
43.	Grenville, Thomas	26–7	13
75.	Grimaldi, Joseph	46–7	24
205.	Guerrazzi, Francesco Domenico	123	64
29.	Guildford, Earl of (Lord North)	18	9
202.	Guizot	122	63
141.	Haliburton, T. C. ("Sam Slick")	87	46
55.	Hallam, Henry	34	18
210.	Harley, J. P.	127	67
241.	Harrington, Countess Dowager of (Miss Foote)	143	75
136.	Hastings, Warren	82	44
4.	Havelock, Sir Henry	2	1
34.	Haydon, B. R.	22	10
31.	Herschel, Sir John F. W.	20–21	9
193.	Hood, Admiral Lord	116	61
33.	Hood, Thomas	22	10
194.	Howe, Admiral Earl	117	61
218.	Humboldt, Baron von	131	69
5, 293.	Hume, Joseph	3, 179	1, 93
19.	Hunter, John	10–11	6
196.	Immermann, Karl Lebrecht	118	61
69.	Ingoldsby (Rev. R. H. Barham)	43	22
343.	Jameson, Anna	207	111
54.	Jeffrey, Francis	34	17
235.	Jersey, Fifth Earl of	140	74
17.	Johnson, Samuel	9	5
256.	Jones, George, R.A.	151	80
100.	Keats, John	60	32
198.	Keeley, Robert	119	62
319.	Kemble, Charles	191	101
356.	Kemble, John Philip	214	114
71.	Knowles, James Sheridan	44	23
302.	Kœnig, Hermann	183	95
35.	Kossuth, Louis	23	10
62.	Lablache, Louis	39	20
279.	Lafayette, Marquis de	170	89
82.	Lamartine, Alphonse de	52	27
280.	Lamennais, Abbé de	170	90
246.	Lameth, Alexandre de	148	77
353.	Landseer, Sir Edwin, R.A.	212	113
178.	Lansdowne, Marquis of	108	56
354.	Lawrence, Sir Thomas	212	113
257.	Leech, John	151	80
111.	Leeds, Fifth Duke of (Marquis of Carmarthen)	66–7	35
93.	Lemaître, Frédéric	55	30
260.	Leopold II., King of the Belgians	154	82
313.	Lewis, Lady Theresa	189	99
15.	Lind-Goldschmidt, Madame Jenny	7	3
25.	Liston, John	15	8
24.	Liston, Mrs.	15	8
188.	Liverpool, First Earl of	114	59
330.	Livingstone, Rev. Dr.	201	107
200.	Louis Philippe, King of the French	121	63
52, 242.	Louise, Queen of the Belgians	23, 145	17, 77
308.	Lovelace, Ada, Countess of (Lord Byron's daughter)	186	98
347.	Lytton, Sir Edward Bulwer	209	112
266.	Macklin, Charles	159	84
114.	Mahoney, Rev. Francis ("Father Prout")	69	36
74.	Malibran, Madame	45	24
137.	Malmesbury, First Earl of	83	44
269.	Manin, Daniel	162–3	85
152.	Marie Amélie, Queen of the French	90	48
45.	Marryat, Captain	29	13
26.	Mars, Mademoiselle	15	8
126.	Marsh, George P.	75	40
315.	Martin, Theodore ("Bon Gaultier")	315	99
164.	Mary, Duchess of Gloucester	99	51
273.	Masson, David	167	87
27.	Mathews, Charles J.	15	8
238.	Mayer, Karl	142	74
276.	M'Connell, William	168	88
179.	Melbourne, Viscount	109	56
59.	Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Félix	38	19
217.	Mexican Manuscript relating to the History of Mexico from 1168 to 1576	130	69

No.		A.	B.
61.	Meyerbeer, Giacomo	39	20
104.	Mill, John Stuart	61	33
207.	Mittermaier, Karl J. A.	124–5	65
86.	Monnier, Henri Bonaventure	53	28
131.	Montez, Lola	79	41
103.	Montgomery, James	61	32
124.	Montholon, General Count	74	39
221.	Moore, Mrs. (Wife of the Poet)	133	71
44, 127, 220.	Moore, Thomas	28, 76–7, 132–3	13, 40, 71
342.	More, Hannah	206	111
351–2.	Müller, Max	211	112
312.	Morgan, Sydney, Lady	188	99
46.	Muspratt, Dr. Sheridan	29	13
265.	Musset, Alfred de	158	84
48.	Nadar	30	14
122.	Napier, General Sir William	73	39
109.	Napoleon I., Emperor of the French	65	35
97.	Napoleon, Joachim (Marquis Pepoli)	58	31
42.	Natal, Bishop of (Dr. Colenso)	25	13
250.	Nélaton, Dr. Auguste	149	78
11.	Nightingale, Miss Florence	6	3
281.	Northcote, James, R.A.	171	90
22, 345.	Norton, The Hon. Caroline E. S.	14, 208	8, 111
287.	O'Brien, Wm. Smith	174–5	92
283.	O'Connell, Daniel	172	91
285.	O'Connell, John	173	91
284.	O'Connell, Maurice	172	91
87.	O'Neill, Miss (Lady Wrixon Beecher)	54	29
81.	Orleans, Bishop of	52	26
40.	Orsini, Felice	23	12
337.	Owen, Professor	204	110
277.	Oxford, First Earl of	169	89
13, 91.	Paganini, Nicolo	7, 55	3, 29
247.	Pagès, Simon	148	78
166, 258.	Palmerston, Viscount	100, 153	51, 81
144.	Parepa, Euphrosyne	88	46
118.	Parris, E. T.	71	37
228.	Parry, John	136	72
318.	Parry, John (the Elder)	191	100
197.	Paton, Mary Anne (Mrs. Wood)	119	62
7.	Paxton, Sir Joseph	4	2
291.	Peel, Sir Robert	178	93
97.	Pepoli, Marquis (Joachim Napoleon)	58	31
123.	Persano, Admiral Count	75	39
80.	Peyronnet, Count de	51	26
120.	Pickersgill, Fred. R., R.A.	71	38
21.	Piozzi, Mrs. (Esther Thrale)	14	7
79.	Polignac, Prince de	51	26
139.	Pollock, Sir Frederick (Lord Chief Baron)	86	45
37.	Popham, Sir John	23	12
70.	Prescott, William Hickling	44	22
270.	Raffles, Rev. Dr.	164–5	86
190.	Ranelagh, Viscount	114	60
274.	Reade, Charles	167	87
158.	Regnier, Francis Joseph	94	50
77.	Rennie, John	50	25
282.	Reynolds, Frederick	171	91
51.	Rich, John (the Harlequin)	31	16
73.	Richter, Jean Paul	45	23
184.	Robson, Frederick	111	58
237, 350.	Rogers, Samuel	141, 210	74, 112
113.	Romilly, Sir Samuel	68	35
160.	Ronconi, G.	94	50
275.	Rossini	168	87
208.	Ross, Sir William C., R.A.	126	66
146.	Rudersdorff, Madame	88	46
338.	Ruskin, John	204	110
167.	Russell, Earl	100	51
195.	St. Vincent, Admiral Earl	117	61
85.	Sandeau, Jules	53	28
84.	Sand, George (Mme. la Baronne Dudevant)	53	28
147.	Santley, C.	88	46
53.	Scott, Sir Walter	33	17
117.	Shelley, Mary Woolstonecraft	70	37
355.	Siddons, Mrs.	214	113
317.	Smith, Albert	191	100
224.	Smyth, Admiral W. H.	134	71
163.	Sophia, Princess	98	51

No.		A.	B.
296.	Soulié, Frédéric	181	94
297.	Soumet, Alexandre	181	94
303.	Soyer, Alexis	184	95
329.	Speke, Captain	201	107
156.	Spurgeon, Rev. C. H.	93	49
219.	Stanhope, Fifth Earl (Lord Mahon)	131	70
286.	Steele, Thomas	173	91
78.	Stephenson, Robert	50	25
90.	Stirling, Mrs.	54	29
231.	Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord	138	73
105.	Sue, Eugène	62	33
129.	Taglioni, Marie	79	40
30.	Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon	19	9
331.	Talleyrand, Prince	202	107
145.	Tamberlik, Henri	88	46
76.	Telford, Thomas	49	25
9.	Tennyson, Alfred	6	2
271.	Thackeray, W. M.	166	86
201.	Thiers, Adolphe	122	63
209.	Thompson, Jacob	126	66
213.	Thompson, Lydia	127	68
333.	Tocqueville, Alexis de	203	108
72.	Tooke, John Horne	44	23
344.	Trollope, Frances	208	111
227.	Vandenhoff, Miss	136	72
132.	Victor Emmanuel II., King of Italy	81	43
215–16.	Victoria, Duchess of Kent	129	69
2, 149.	Victoria, Her Majesty the Queen	1, 89	1, 47
264.	Vigny, Alfred de	158	83
223.	Villemessant, J. H. Cartier, de	134	71
295.	Waldor, Madame Mélanie	180	94
253–4.	Wallace, W. Vincent	151	79
23.	Warburton, Eliot	14	7
182.	Ward, E. M., R.A.	110	57
108.	Ward, Henrietta (Mrs. E. M. Ward)	63	34
119.	Webster, Thomas, R.A.	71	37
3, 176, 245.	Wellington, Duke of	1,107, 147	1,55, 77
110.	Wesley, John	65	35
133.	William Frederick, Duke of Brunswick	81	43
304.	William Frederick I, King of the Netherlands (Prince of Orange)	185	97
161.	William III. of England	97	51
154.	Wiseman, Cardinal	92	49
309.	Wolcot, John ('Peter Pindar')	187	98
332.	Wolff, Rev. Dr.	202	108
318.	Wordsworth, William	210	112
99.	Woronzow, Count	59	32

ILLUSTRATIONS.

X.	Barnum's late Museum at New York	56	30
XXVII.	Bonington, R. P.: Original Sketch, "Queen Elizabeth and the Earls of Leicester and Surrey"	96	50
LIV.	Cipriani, J. B., R.A.: Original Sketch, "Diana and her Nymphs Bathing"	176	92
LVI.	Claxton, Marshall: Original Pencil Drawing	183	96
LVII.	Crowquill, Alfred (Alfred H. Forrester): Pen-and-Ink Sketches	184	96
XLII.	Dancing Figures, by an Anonymous Artist	144	76
XXIX.	Emma, Queen Dowager of the Sandwich Islands, Portrait of	104	54
XIX.	Faed, Thomas, R.A.: Original Pen-and-Ink Sketch	80	41
LXI.	Flaxman, John, Medallion Portrait of	200	106
XVI.	Frith, W. P.: Original Pencil Sketch	72	38
LX.	Gilbert, John: Pen-and-Ink Sketch	192	102
XXIII.	Grey, Earl, Portrait of	85	45
VIII.	Hess, Heinrich: Original Sketch (Landscape)	48	24
XXVIII.	Hicks, George E.: "Harrow-on-the-Hill from Hampstead Heath"	96	50
XV.	Hood, Thomas: Pen-and-Ink Sketch, "A Clear Stage and no Favour"	71	38
XXXVI.	Humboldt, Baron Alexander von, Portrait of	131	69
XXI.	Johnston, Alexander: Original Sketch "The Guitarist"	80	42
LXII.	——— a Pencil Sketch	200	106
XLIV.–V.	Jones, George, R.A.: Pencil Sketches of "Chantrey at the Foundry" and "Chantrey in his Studio"	152	80
XX.	Kennedy, W. D.: an Unfinished Sketch, "The Dancing Girl"	80	41
VII.	Lavater, Johann Caspar: Original Sketch of a Head	48	24
II.	Leech, John: an Original Sketch for 'Punch' (1851)	8	4
XLVI.	——— an Original Sketch for 'Punch' (1849), "A Terrible Domestic Incident"	152	80
LIII.	M'Connell, William: Original Pen-and-Ink Sketch	168	88
LXXIV.	——— Original Pen-and-Ink Sketch		
XLVII.	Macklin, Charles, Portrait of	159	84
XXII.,	XXXIX.–XLI., LXX.–LXXI. Maclise, Daniel, R.A.: Sketches in Illustration of Mr. Crofton Croker's 'Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland'	80, 144, 215	42, 76, 114
V.	Mikéschine: a Page of Russian Sketches	32	16
LV.	Miller, F. M.: Original Sketch, "Ariel"	176	92
LXIII.	Miller, F. M.: Original Sketch, "Michael Angelo attending his Sick Servant"	200	106
IX.	Monnier, Henri: Pen-and-Ink Portrait of Prudhomme	53	28
XLVIII.	Palmerston, Viscount, Portrait of	160	81
XVII.	Parris, E. T.: a Crayon Sketch, "The Mother and Child"	72	37
XXXVIII.	Parry, John: Humorous Pen-and-Ink Sketches	136	72
XXV.	Phiz (H. K. Browne): Pen-and-Ink Sketch, "Coming, Sir!"	88	46
XVIII.	Pickersgill, F. R., R.A.: Original Pencil Sketch	72	38
XXIV.	Pollock, Sir Frederick, Portrait of	86	45
XXXVII.	Smyth, Admiral, W. H.: an Original Pen-and-Ink Sketch	134	71
LVIII.–IX.	Solomon, Abraham: two Original Pen-and-Ink Sketches	192	101
XXVI.	Stothard, Thomas, R.A.: Sketch from the "Heart of Mid-Lothian"	96	50
LXXII.–LXXIII.	Tenniel, John: Two Original Sketches	215	114
XLIX.–LII.	Thackeray, W. M.: Four Original Sketches	166	86
LXVII.–LXIX.	——— Three Original Pen-and-Ink Sketches	213	114
XXXV.	Thompson, Jacob: a Page of Original Sketches	128	66
VI.	Timm, W.: a Page of Russian Sketches	40	20
I.	Vandyke: Sketch of the Royal Cockpit in the Time of Charles I.	8	4
XXX.	Ward, E. M., R.A.: Pencil Sketch, "An Italian Fishing-Boy"	112	57
XXXI.	——— Pen-and-Ink Sketch, "Ruthven"	112	57
XXXII.	——— an Original Pen-and-Ink Sketch	112	57
XI.	Ward, Henrietta (Mrs. E. M.): Pen-and-Ink Sketch, "A Market Girl near Paris"	64	34
XII.–XIII.	——— Studies for her Picture of "Howard's Farewell to England"	64	34
LXIV.–LXV.	——— Two Pencil Sketches	209	114
XIV.	Webster, Thomas, R.A.: Sketch of a Hand	71	37
XXXIII.	Westall, Richard, R.A.: Pencil Sketch from the 'Bride of Abydos'	120	62
XXXIV.	——— Pencil Sketch from 'Ivanhoe'	120	62
III.	Wilkie, Sir David: Original Sketch for "Alfred in the Neatherd's Cottage"	16	8
LXVI.	——— Original Pen-and-Ink Sketch	213	114
VI.	Wouwerman, Philip: an Original Sketch	24	12

[DECEMBER 23RD AND 30TH, 1865.]

ERRATA.

No. 17. SAMUEL JOHNSON.—This autograph was sent to us, on what we considered very high authority, as that of the celebrated Dr. Johnson, and was published accordingly, whereas it turns out to be that of Samuel Johnson, an eminent divine, who was born at Stafford in 1649, and died in 1703. We shall shortly publish an autograph of the great lexicographer.

Nos. 22 and 23.—In the biographical notices these numbers were accidentally misplaced. The Hon. Caroline Norton should be No. 22, and Eliot Warburton No. 23.

No. 190. VISCOUNT RANELAGH.—In the 4th line of this notice (p. 60), *for* Sir De Lacy Evans *read* Don Carlos.

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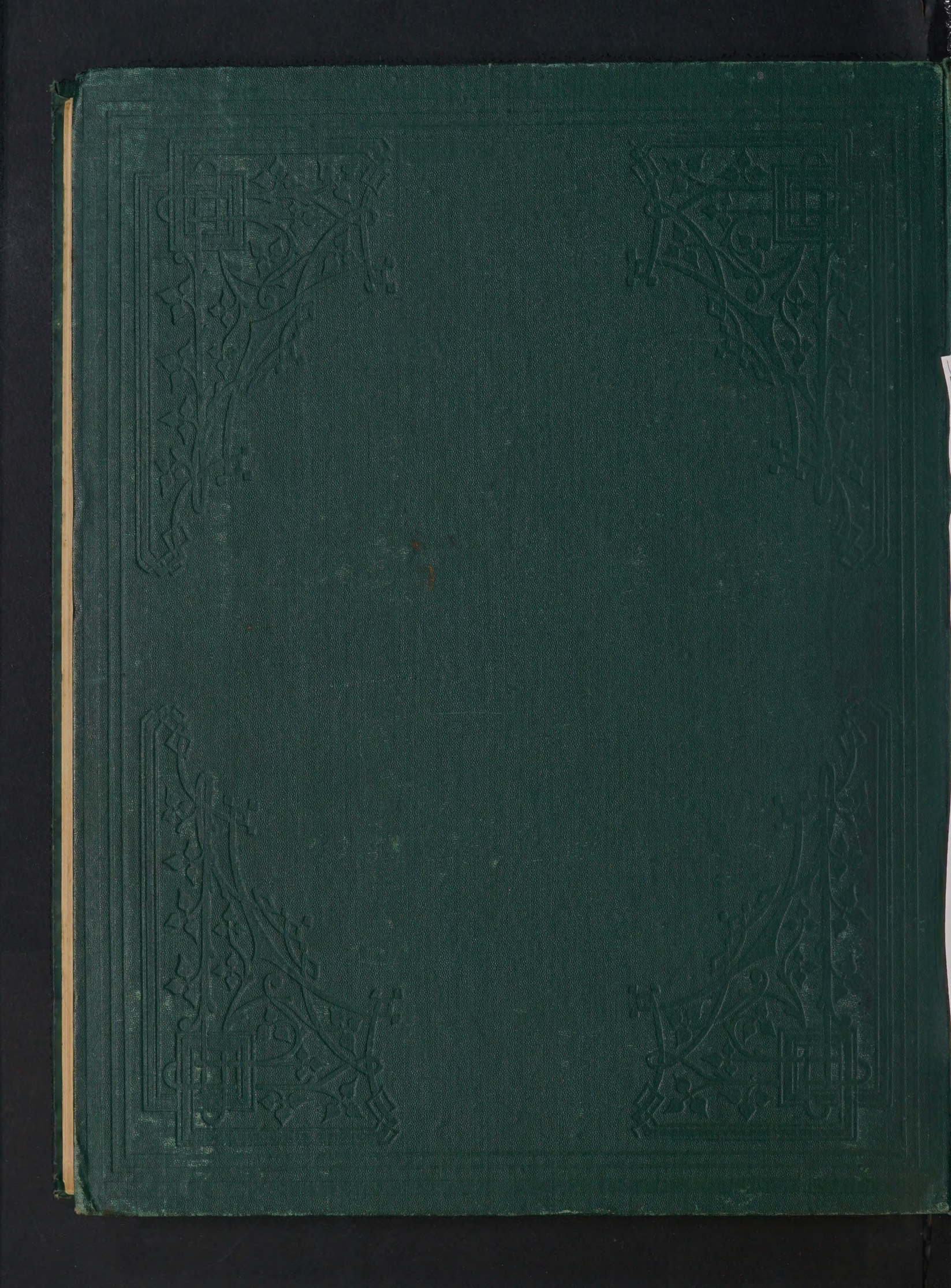
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